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ERRATA

This is not truly an Errata. It is merely an attempt to bring the 1923 Blue Book up to the last minute of publication. The following items are merely inserted to make this book as valuable as possible as a reference. The entire volume has been very carefully edited and proof read and except for a few typographical errors is absolutely correct, with the following insertions which are given page numbers so that the readers may know where to place them.

On pages 126 and 156 reference is made to the State Board of Education. The bill abolishing this State Board of Education was signed by the Governor on May 23, 1923, and was effective July 1, 1923, so that all reference to the State Board of Education should be taken in the past tense and not the present.

On page 215 the name of Andrew R. McDonald, of South Kaukauna, Outagamie Co., should appear as member of the Railroad Commission to succeed Henry R. Trumbower, whose term expired the first Monday in February, 1923. Mr. McDonald was appointed April 30, and confirmed by the Senate May 3rd, and his term will expire in February of 1929.

On page 249 the name of John D. Jones, Jr., of Racine Co., who was appointed May 24, 1923, for a term to finish February 1, 1927, to succeed C. P. Norgord, as Commissioner of Agriculture, should appear.

On page 346 the name of Ralph M. Immell, appointed by the Governor as Adjutant General to succeed John G. Salsman, who was appointed as temporary Adjutant General following the death of General Holway, should appear. General Immell took office June 1st, 1923.

On page 589 the attention of the reader is called to the transposition of the headings of the "Officers and Committees of the Senate—1923," and the "Officers and Committees of the Assembly—1923." Through an error the "Assembly" heading is over the Senate and the "Senate" heading is over the Assembly.

After a careful rèsumè of the book these appear to be the only corrections or additions which are necessary at the present time.

STATE PRINTING BOARD,
DAVID ATWOOD,
Editor of Public Printing.

May 29, 1923.

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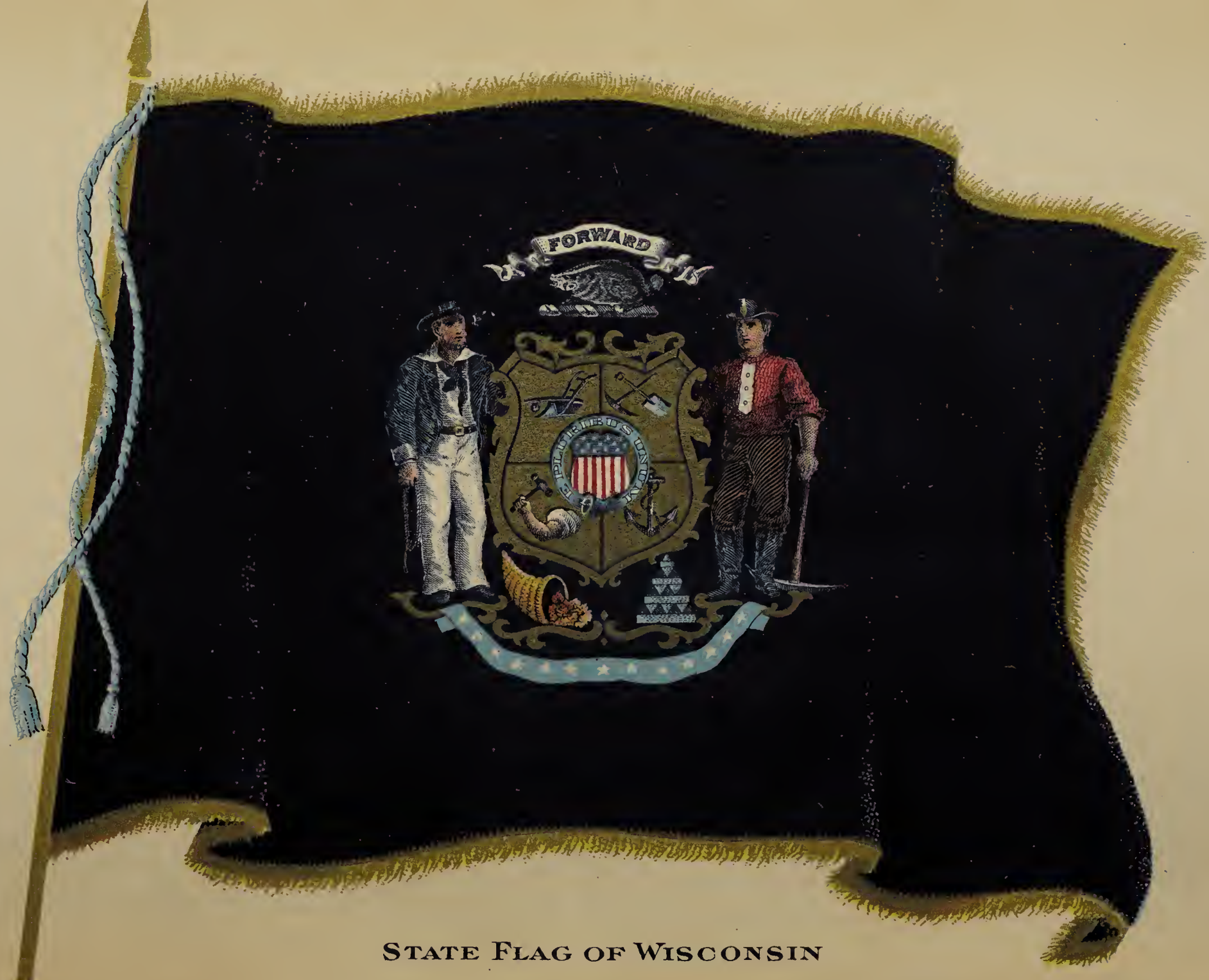

STATE FLAG OF WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

1923

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THE DIRECTION OF

THE STATE PRINTING BOARD

1923

STATE FLAG

The frontispiece is a facsimile of the State Flag described in Chapter 1.08 of the Statutes of 1921, as follows:

"The Wisconsin state flag is of dark blue silk, five feet six inches fly and four feet four inches on the pike; the state coat of arms embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors; the edges trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk two and one-half inches wide; the pike nine feet long including spearhead and ferrule; the cord eight feet six inches long with two tassels, and composed of blue and white strands intermixed.

"Service flags may be of bunting or other material, of such size as may be required, and the coat of arms represented otherwise than by embroidery, all conforming to proportionate specifications of subsection (1)."

1923

STORAGE

FOREWORD

IN presenting for your consideration the Blue Book for 1923 I trust that it will serve a very useful purpose in placing before the citizens of the state concrete and practical information about the state government.

JOHN J. BLAINE
Governor

I have felt that the story of government should be as interesting and as plainly told as possible. A democracy is based on an intelligent understanding of the practical affairs of government by the masses of the people. The objects of the Blue Book are to give this intelligence and this understanding.

This edition of the Blue Book has been prepared under the direction of Fred L. Holmes, a writer of ability and one exceptionally familiar with the history of our state. He has called to his assistance in the compilation of this volume experts in various lines of state affairs, and you will find that this edition is an improvement over any former edition in several ways. The arrangement of topics, contents, clarity of statement, and general appearance are especially excellent.

The Blue Book is prepared under the direction of the State Printing Board, and copies are distributed free of charge within the limitations and under the provisions of the statutes. A sufficient number have been printed so that those failing to receive free copies within the limitations fixed by the statutes may purchase copies through the Superintendent of Public Property, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

JOHN J. BLAINE,
Governor.

550015

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF WISCONSIN HISTORY

JOSEPH SCHAFER

Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The Physical Basis

WISCONSIN is described by the geologist as a very ancient land. He assigns to it a geological age of about fifteen million years. This, to be sure, is only a kind of estimate; also, it is probably an average of the ages of different rock formations, for there is an older, mountainous formation in the north and a newer plain-land in the south. The mountains, in the course of ages, have been so denuded and worn down by erosion that they have now become nearly a plain also, or what the geologist calls a *peneplain*.

JOSEPH SCHAFER

One of the most potent forces operating to modify the surface features of the land was the glacier. The glacial ice sheet forming in the far north moved over the greater part of the state, retreated, advanced, retreated and advanced yet again, before it was finally forced, by the moderating climate, to retire into the Arctic regions. When the glacier had done its work the surface of Wisconsin which was affected by it was nearly as we know it today. But by a strange freak of the forces which controlled the glacial movement, it missed entirely one large section of the state. That section, because it remains free from glacial drift, such as bowlders and gravel, is called the *Driftless Area.* It includes in Wisconsin the counties of Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, LaCrosse, and Trempealeau, also portions of Buffalo, Eau Claire, Jackson, Monroe, Sauk, Dane, Green, and Marathon. It also extends into the neighboring states of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, though 13,360 of its 15,000 square miles lie within the boundaries of our state. In most of the Driftless Area the plain or plateau has been deeply eroded,

forming level-floored valleys with high bordering hills or bluffs. The drainage is in form tree-like (dendritic), the main valley being like the trunk of a tree, the small tributary valleys like the branches. There are no lakes in the Driftless Area, and few places requiring artificial drainage to carry off surface water. In the glaciated area drainage is irregular and imperfect, leaving many lakes and marshes; the surface, while diversified with moraines of several types and showing the effects of earlier erosion processes, is less hilly because the deeper valleys have been partly filled by glacial action and the hills planed down. On the whole, the glaciated area has a larger per cent of cultivable land than the Driftless, although in some sections glacial lakes and marshes are numerous and extensive. The greatest abundance of lakes is found on the headwaters of Wisconsin river and along the upper streams of the St. Croix.

The mountain land, now the great northern peneplain, together with considerable areas of the crescentic plain adjoining it on the south, east, and west, was once heavily timbered, largely with conifers. This has been the lumbering region, par excellence, though other parts of the state, both in the southeast and in the southwest, had plenty of timber for the uses of the white settlers when they began to arrive. Some portions of southern Wisconsin, however, were nearly destitute of timber save along the water courses. These were the "prairies" which seemed so bleak to the pioneer home makers that for some years they avoided them, preferring the oak openings for farming purposes. The prairies, however, have proved exceedingly rich farming lands, and the ease and quickness with which they could be brought under cultivation gave the prairie farmers a distinct advantage over those who settled in the dense woods. It was the prairies and openings which made Wisconsin so great a producer of wheat in the pioneer period. Vast deposits of copper and iron ore are found in the Archean rocks of the northern peneplain, while the Galena limestone formation in the southwest is the source of the lead and zinc deposits for which Wisconsin, with adjacent parts of Illinois and Iowa, has long been famous. Lead mining, indeed, drew the earliest considerable emigration to Wisconsin, in the years following 1827.

The Primitive Human Background

The Indian mounds, scattered widely over the state, furnish proof that ages before the coming of white men Wisconsin contained a varied and somewhat advanced primitive culture. From the advent of white men in the region, of whom the Frenchman Jean Nicolet, who came from Canada by way of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Green Bay in 1634, was the first, the Indian life was modified by two great influences—wars and commerce. The wars carried on beyond the eastern frontier, and sometimes in the territory itself, by the Iroquois Indians of western New York, drove the Hurons and Ottawas, as well as the Sauk, Foxes, and Potawatomi, into Wisconsin, while the Sioux on the upper Mississippi invaded the country from the west. These pressures from opposite sides tended, in historic times, to concentrate the Wisconsin tribes along the great interior waterways of the state, the Green Bay-Fox and Wisconsin line, which afforded safety from enemies by providing a way of escape under almost all circumstances. This concentration of the tribes also facilitated the work of the French missionaries who followed, as friends and protectors, the refugee bands of Hurons fleeing from the Iroquois enemy.[1] The Indian trade was also begun by the French, who carried it on at first through agents at Montreal, later through trading establishments located at strategic points in the country itself. Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, at the opposite ends of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, became the leading French posts for carrying on trade with the Indians, while a post on Chequamegon Bay gathered the fur harvest of Lake Superior.

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, 1763, France was dispossessed and Great Britain came into control of the whole north country. Twenty years later, at the close of the American Revolution, another treaty of Paris formally transferred the Wisconsin region to the United States. British companies operating from Canada were able to reap most of the benefits of the trade until after the close of the War of 1812, when the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head, took control. Through all these changes, however, most of the men who actually came in contact commercially

[1] Frederick J. Turner, "The Fur Trade in Wisconsin," in Wisconsin State Historical Society, *Proceedings*, 1889.

with the Indians continued to be French. The French had long been accustomed to the business; their trappers, hunters, and voyageurs were glad to take service under English and Americans, and many of their more intelligent young men became clerks and factors in the English and American trading companies. To the Indians, therefore, changes of sovereignty made but little difference. It was mainly the French-Canadians of the fur trade tradition who formed the little colonies at Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, and other points in the state which gave so picturesque a feature to early Wisconsin history and, on the entrance of the settlers from New England, made the first of our race questions.[2] The fur trade brought the native tribes under the domination of white men, tempered their warlike spirit, and disintegrated their organization for offensive action. The absence of Indian wars, when white settlers entered—except the numerically insignificant Black Hawk War—is largely attributable to the Indian trade carried on for two centuries by the tactful French. A pleasing reminder of the French régime in Wisconsin is the prevalence of musical French place names, rather numerously interspersed with names having an Indian origin and the more common English names.

American Beginners

The fur trade "managed by Americans but almost wholly manned by French"[3] continued to be the principal industry of Wisconsin until 1834. In that year land offices were opened at Green Bay and at Mineral Point, and settlers began to pour in through the port at Milwaukee, also by way of Chicago, up the Mississippi, and overland from the settled parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

Wisconsin was late in settling because the earlier westward migration had been largely directed and controlled by the Ohio river.[4] The Erie Canal, opened in 1825, made a new line of emigration from the northeast, and in a few years northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and southern Michigan were receiving their thousands of immigrants yearly. Only the lead region in the southwestern part of our state had received

[2] Reuben G. Thwaites, *Wisconsin,* Preface.
[3] Ibid.
[4] See population map, United States Census for 1830, in *Blue Book*, 1921, 7.

considerable numbers before the Black Hawk War in 1832. That event, preceded and followed by Indian land cessions, opened the entire southern portion of Wisconsin to agricultural settlement as far as the line of the Wisconsin, Fox river, and Green Bay, and in the four years 1832-36 that region was fully surveyed into townships, sections, and subdivisions of sections. So rapid were the sales, both to settlers and to speculators, that by December 1, 1836, nearly 900,000 acres had been sold. The census of 1836 showed in that part of the newly created Wisconsin Territory lying east of the Mississippi [5] a total population of 11,683, of which 5,234 were in Iowa

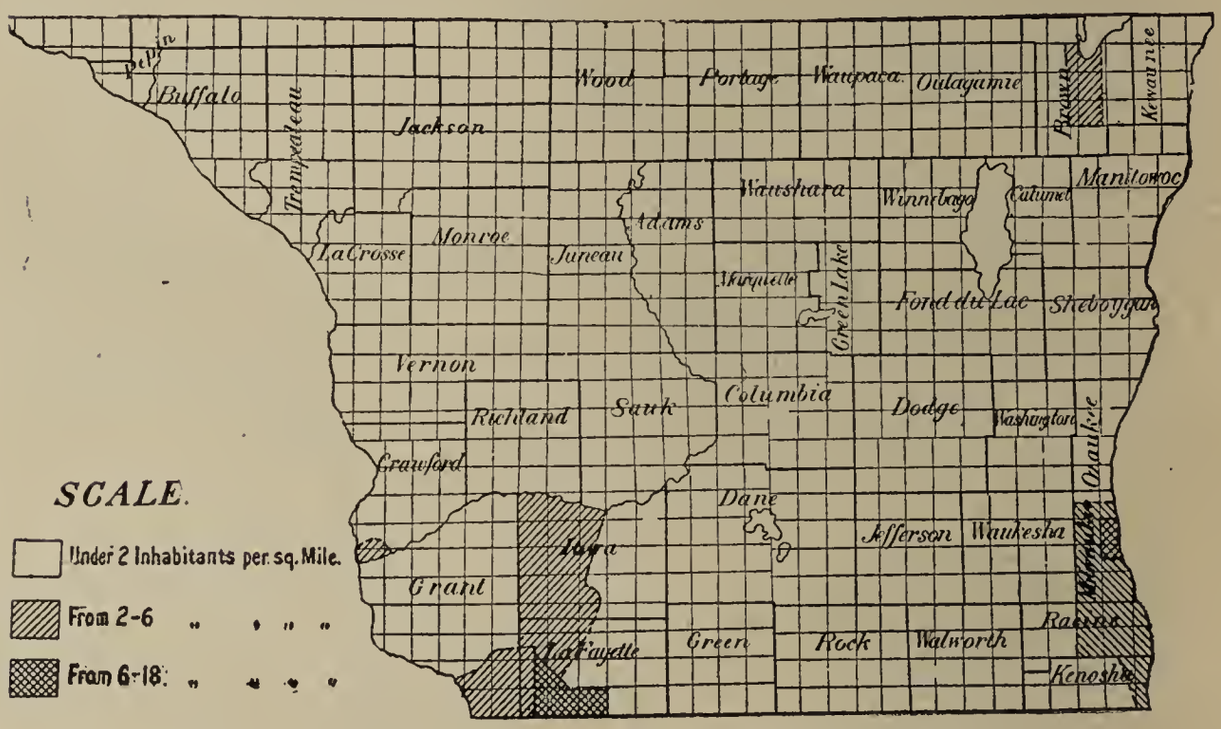
Distribution of Population 1836.

county (comprising nearly the entire lead region), 2,706 in Brown county (including Green Bay), 2,893 in Milwaukee county, and 850 in Crawford county (Prairie du Chien).

[5] The Territory, when it was set off from Michigan, July 3, 1836, included what afterwards became the states of Iowa and Minnesota, together with parts of the Dakotas east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers.

Southern Wisconsin

The most rapid settlement occurred in those portions of southeastern and southern Wisconsin which were tributary to the Lake Michigan ports and which being lightly timbered permitted the easy conversion of the raw lands into farms. Racine and Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, parts of Waukesha and Jefferson, and parts of Green and Dane counties were at first the favored regions. A little later came the movement into the fertile open lands of Fond du Lac and Columbia counties, while the lead region, being farther from lake transportation, developed less rapidly. The building of railways which began in 1849 tended to equalize the advantages of different sections



and caused settlers to swarm over all of the rich lands in the southern part of the state, even for some distance north and west of the Fox-Wisconsin line. By 1870, an important turning point in Wisconsin agricultural history because of the change from wheat growing as a business to dairy farming, the state was fairly well settled south of a line drawn from Green Bay to Hudson on the St. Croix river, except for a southward dip of the forested area in Waupaca, Portage, Adams, Waushara, Wood, Clark, and Eau Claire counties. Compared with the population map of 1850, when settlement was almost exclusively south and east of the Fox-Wisconsin line, the map of 1870 shows a broad strip of agricultural set-

tlement along the Mississippi in Crawford, Richland, Juneau, Monroe, Jackson, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Pepin, St. Croix, and portions of Eau Claire and Polk counties. There was also an extension north of Fox river, in Outagamie, Waupaca, Winnebago, Waushara, Green Lake, and Marquette counties, with smaller portions of Adams and Juneau.[6]

For a time the people came mainly from the northeastern and central states. Nearly one-fourth (68,000) of the total population in 1850 were natives of New York. Vermont and Pennsylvania furnished approximately 10,000 each, and as many more came from the other New England states, while several thousand came from the more southerly middle states, making a total from the Northeast and East of 103,000. There were 21,367 Northwesterners, which means persons born in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; and 5,425 from the South and Southwest. Of Wisconsin nativity there were 63,000, most of them doubtless minor children of the emigrants from other American states, since foreign emigration to Wisconsin at that time was only well begun. There were, however, in 1850, nearly 48,000 English-speaking foreigners, of whom 21,000 were Irish and 19,000 English; and 57,600 non-English-speaking foreigners. Of the latter, Germans constituted 38,000, Scandinavians 8,900, Swiss 1,244, Dutch 1,157, and French-Canadians 8,277. All of the twenty-six counties of 1850 had majorities of American born, except Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Washington, where foreigners were most numerous. Practically, early Wisconsin was a child of New England, New Yorkers being mainly New Englanders of a later generation. In the constitutional convention which was held in 1846 out of 121 members there were 46 natives of New York, 21 of Vermont, and 9 each of Connecticut and Massachusetts.[7]

Territorial Politics, 1836-1848

The dominant intellectual interest in territorial Wisconsin was *politics,* which is not strange when we recall the names of such public men as James D. Doty, Henry Dodge, William S. Hamilton, Morgan L. Martin, and Thomas P. Burnett, to mention only a few of the leaders. These men kept political

[6] See maps, *Blue Book,* 1921, 10-11, showing expansion of population from 1850 to 1870.
[7] Reuben G. Thwaites, *Wisconsin,* 337-338.

questions to the fore so successfully that private citizens could not avoid giving them some attention, and thus the foundations were laid for a society which in more recent times has been characterized as intensely political. Relations with the national government, and with our neighbors, Michigan and Illinois, land grants, internal improvements, the location of the capital, the fixing of the southern boundary, the numerous referendums on the question of a state government, the two constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1847—these were some of the concrete problems agitating the minds of voters during the period. When, on May 29, 1848, the bill granting statehood to Wisconsin was approved by President Polk, a complete state government, elected the same month, was ready to take up the reins laid down by territorial officials.

Expansion, Trade, War—1848-1865

Wisconsin began her career as a state in the Union with a population of nearly a quarter of a million. By 1850 that number had increased to 305,391, and by 1860 to 775,881. In spite of the losses and the general retardation of immigration, due to the Civil War, the census of 1870 shows 1,054,670. The period was characterized by agricultural expansion. This was favored by the building of railroads through new regions and by the economic advantage (or necessity, it might be called) of pushing wheat culture into ever fresh portions of the virgin soil of the state as the older lands responded more and more grudgingly to primitive modes of cultivation. The business of lumbering, in the great "pineries" of the north, came in this epoch into full development; and in the years immediately following the war, often called "the golden age of lumbering," Wisconsin was ready to dispute with Michigan for the cream of the trade. Milwaukee flourished more and more as a wheat shipping port, her population rising from 31,077 in 1850 to 89,936 in 1870. Farming (which meant wheat growing), lumbering, and general commerce, together with mining, constituted the industrial basis of Wisconsin's prosperity.

Politically, the state of Wisconsin began with the Democratic party in control, and it was not till 1856 that a change came. In that year the state senate, elected in 1855, was Republican; and it was judicially decided, after a fierce and

vindictive struggle, that Governor Barstow, Democrat, who resumed office on a certificate of election being issued to him, had not been rightfully elected, whereupon Coles Bashford, Republican, became governor March 24, 1856. That ended the control of state politics by the old, pro-slavery democracy. In 1860 Wisconsin gave the Lincoln electors a plurality of 21,089. The war came with a shock, but it found the spirit of Wisconsin ready. "Wisconsin promptly and efficiently met every demand made upon her during the gigantic struggle; her quota of troops was always more than full; and although at times the fiscal situation seemed desperate, no question arose as to the wisdom of making liberal provision for the military chest."[8]

This period was also noted for the building up of public institutions—the state university, the normal school, the system of free elementary schools, and the beginnings of our high school system. The management of the university and school lands, and the loaning of the funds, constituted an important and not altogether creditable feature of the state activities of the time. These things had much to do with the anti-Barstow agitation of 1853 to 1856.[8]

Progress and Readjustment—1865-1890

Wisconsin furnished to the nation's armies a total of 91,379 men. Out of this number she lost, by death, 10,752. During the progress of the war, general immigration and especially immigration from Germany, formerly so heavy, was largely cut off. So, the total gain in population between 1860 and 1865 was only 12 per cent. In the next period of five years it was 21 per cent. This showed that with the close of the war all the elements of prosperity became once more fully operative, and now both European and eastern emigration were resumed on a grand scale. During the same time Wisconsin was sending thousands of ex-soldiers and others into the prairie states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, which enjoyed such a phenomenal growth. By 1890 a quarter of a million natives of Wisconsin were living in these and other western states. It was these new settlements which were

[8] For the history of the school lands management, see Schafer, Joseph, "Wisconsin's Farm Loan Law, 1849-1863," in Wis. Hist. Soc., *Proc.*, 1920.

largely responsible for ushering in the golden era of lumbering, through the rapid expansion of the market for lumber, and it was these same new states, with their limitless expanse of fertile, unspoiled wheat land, which gave the *coup de grace* to wheat growing as a profitable branch of farming in the older Wisconsin. Consequently, the period under review was for Wisconsin a time of economic and social readjustment. It involved a change in agriculture from wheat growing to dairying and other forms of permanent (fertility renewing) agriculture; a gigantic progress in lumbering, under the stimulus of ample markets and good prices, and the rise of the lumber kings as a power in the state, sometimes in alliance with the railway kings; the rapid slaughtering of the forests and the necessity, in many lumbering centers, of organizing industries and building up agriculture as a support for communities left stranded by the ebbing tide of lumbering; the diversification of general manufactories, induced partly by the later decline of lumbering, partly by favoring conditions like water power and wood for pulp and paper making, and iron ore for the manifold forms of iron manufacturing. The capitalist and labor classes in industry as distinguished from that earlier society when "not only did everyone work, but almost everyone worked with his hands and almost everyone worked for himself,"[9] developed with manufacturing. It was a new and different Wisconsin in 1890, with problems even more complex, stubborn, and difficult than those of Civil War days, but fortunately with a public spirit among its people just as earnest in seeking solutions for those problems and with a public intelligence no less adequate to the new tasks than it had been to the old.

Northern Wisconsin

Thus far we have discussed, agriculturally, that portion of Wisconsin which lies mainly south of the line from Hudson to Green Bay, or southern and central Wisconsin. One might consider everything north of the Fox-Wisconsin line as part of northern Wisconsin. However, it has became customary in recent times to apply that geographic description only to

[9] J. F. A. Pyre, *Wisconsin*, 19.

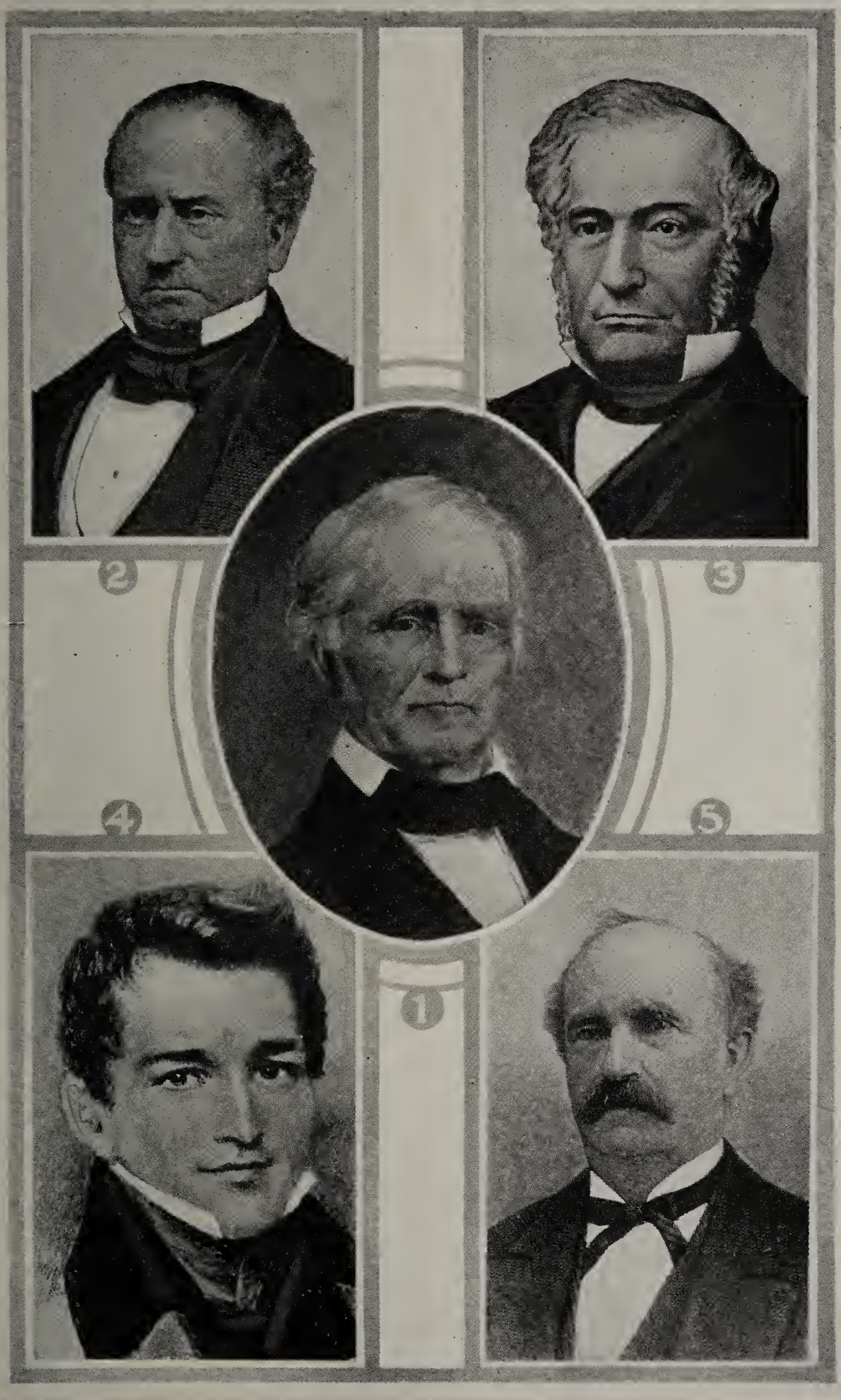
the region north of the Hudson-Green Bay line already mentioned. At least, that region is the *New North.* It comprises twenty-nine counties or major fractions of counties. It has been built up almost entirely since the year 1870, and so far as agriculture is concerned, mainly since 1890. Lumbering created towns and cities in the heart of the pineries, and these attracted railroads, which began about 1870 to build through northern Wisconsin. Farmers, attracted by the good markets for agricultural produce which mill towns and lumber camps created, followed the sound of the steam whistle and occupied the open, lightly wooded, or burnt-over lands. With the progress of railway building and the exhaustion of the supply of fertile prairie lands in the west, the influx of farmers increased until northern Wisconsin became a new "land of promise" not only to emigrating Wisconsin people, but to people from other states and from foreign countries. According to the census of 1920, the twenty-nine counties of the New North contained more than one-third of the rural population of the state, and the rural population of those counties has been steadily increasing while that of other portions of the state has been stationary. Marathon, one of the northern counties, had in 1920 a larger rural population than any other county.

The Age of Science

To different onlookers the history of the last thirty years will mean different things. One can but guess how the future historian will characterize it. Whatever else he may say of Wisconsin society in this generation, he will not deny its tendency toward a scientific control of public as well as private business. This is, to be sure, a deep-running tendency of the age. Yet, among other democracies the people of Wisconsin—in their government, in their agricultural and other industries, in their conservation policies respecting human life, intelligence, and happiness, as also natural resources; in their educational systems and the functions these are permitted to exercise in relation to practical concerns; even in their reasoned if not always reasonable and sweet-tempered politics—afford one of the best illustrations of a society which is swayed by the scientific motive. The dominant note in Wisconsin

politics has been the attainment of social justice; and while we have by no means banished selfishness, greed, and corruption from our public and our private life as a people, yet on the whole it may be doubted if an equal number of voters anywhere will deal more disinterestedly or discriminatingly with public questions, employing in their solution not the unaided reason merely, but the best knowledge that science, in its appropriate forms, can afford.

Best of all, the people have gained a definite conviction that the future depends upon themselves. So they go forward, in the spirit of their state song, *On Wisconsin,* planning, coöperating, and if need be, battling, for the things which are contributory to the highest social welfare.



PIONEER FOUNDERS OF GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

(1) Governor Henry Dodge, 1836-1841-1845-1848; (2) Governor James Duane Doty, 1841-1844; (3) Governor Nathaniel P. Tallmage, 1844-1845; (4) Col. W. S. Hamilton, Hamilton's Diggings; (5) Judge Morgan L. Martin, Green Bay.

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STATISTICS RELATING TO WISCONSIN FROM THE 1920 CENSUS

By E. E. Witte

Chief, Legislative Reference Library

WHILE the Fourteenth Census was taken in 1920, certain portions of this census have as yet not been made public by the United States Census Bureau. The census data already published, however, makes it certain that while the population of Wisconsin increased somewhat less rapidly between 1910 and 1920 than did the population of the country as a whole, the Badger State made more rapid progress than the country at large both in agriculture and manufactures.

E. E. Witte

POPULATION

Total Population

Wisconsin is the twenty-fifth state in area, but the thirteenth state in population. This has been the rank of Wisconsin in population at each census since 1900. In 1920 the total population of the state was 2,632,067, which is 2.5 per cent of the entire population of the United States. This gives Wisconsin an average density per square mile of 47.6 people, as compared with 35.5 for the country as a whole. Of all northern states east of the Mississippi river, however, only Maine and Vermont are less densely populated than is Wisconsin. Within the state the density of population varies greatly, ranging 7.2 people per square mile in Florence county to 2,295.5 people per square mile in Milwaukee county.

Between 1910 and 1920 the population of Wisconsin increased 12.8 per cent. This is identically the same rate of increase as between 1900 and 1910. For the entire United States the percentage of increase in population during the last decade was 14.9 per cent. Of the increase in population in Wisconsin, more than two-thirds was in cities of over 25,000 and nearly 40 per cent of the total in Milwaukee alone.

The population of Wisconsin at each census since 1840 and the increase over the preceding census is shown in Table I.

Table I—Population of Wisconsin, 1840 to 1920

Census Year	Population	Increase over preceding census		Per cent of increase for the United States
		Number	Per cent	
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	14.9
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	21.0
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	20.7
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	25.5
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	30,1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	22.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	35.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	35.9
1840	30,945	.....	.....	.....

Table II—Population of Wisconsin by Counties

County	1920	1910	1900
Adams	9,287	8,604	9,141
Ashland	24,538	21,965	20,176
Barron	34,281	29,114	23,677
Bayfield	17,201	15,987	14,392
Brown	61,889	54,098	46,359
Buffalo	15,615	16,006	16,765
Burnett	10,735	9,026	7,473
Calumet	17,228	16,701	17,078
Chippewa	36,482	32,103	33,037
Clark	35,120	30,674	25,848
Columbia	30,468	31,129	31,121
Crawford	16,772	16,288	17,286
Dane	89,432	77,435	69,435
Dodge	49,742	47,436	46,631
Door	19,073	18,711	17,583
Douglas	49,771	47,422	36,335
Dunn	26,970	25,260	25,043
Eau Claire	35,771	32,721	31,692
Florence	3,602	3,381	3,197
Fond du Lac	56,119	51,610	47,589
Forest	9,850	6,782	1,396
Grant	39,044	39,007	38,881
Green	21,568	21,641	22,719
Green Lake	14,875	15,491	15,797
Iowa	21,504	22,497	23,114
Iron	10,261	8,306	6,616
Jackson	17,746	17,075	17,466
Jefferson	35,022	34,306	34,789
Juneau	19,209	19,569	20,629
Kenosha	51,284	32,929	21,707
Kewaunee	16,091	16,784	17,212
La Crosse	44,355	43,996	42,997
Lafayette	20,002	20,075	20,959
Langlade	21,471	17,062	12,553
Lincoln	21,084	19,064	16,269
Manitowoc	51,644	44,978	42,261
Marathon	65,259	55,054	43,256
Marinette	34,361	38,812	30,822
Marquette	10,443	10,741	10,509
Milwaukee	539,449	433,187	330,017
Monroe	28,666	28,881	28,103
Oconto	27,104	25,657	20,874
Oneida	13,996	11,433	8,875
Outagamie	55,113	49,102	46,247
Ozaukee	16,335	17,123	16,363
Pepin	7,481	7,577	7,905
Pierce	21,663	22,079	23,943
Polk	26,870	21,367	17,801
Portage	33,649	30,945	29,483
Price	18,517	13,795	9,106
Racine	78,961	57,424	45,644

TABLE II.—Continued.

County	1920	1910	1900
Richland	19,823	18,809	19,483
Rock	66,150	55,538	51,203
Rusk	16,403	11,160	.....
St. Croix	26,106	25,910	26,830
Sauk	32,548	32,869	33,006
Sawyer	8,243	6,227	3,593
Shawano	33,975	31,884	27,475
Sheboygan	59,913	54,888	50,345
Taylor	18,045	13,641	11,262
Trempealeau	24,506	22,928	23,114
Vernon	29,252	28,116	28,351
Vilas	5,649	6,019	4,929
Walworth	29,327	29,614	29,259
Washburn	11,377	8,196	5,521
Washington	25,713	23,784	23,589
Waukesha	42,612	37,100	35,229
Waupaca	34,200	32,782	31,615
Waushara	16,712	18,886	15,972
Winnebago	63,897	62,116	58,225
Wood	34,643	30,583	25,865
Totals	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,069,042

Fourteen of the seventy-one counties of the state lost slightly in population between 1910 and 1920. On the other hand one county (Kenosha) increased its population by more than 50 per cent, and six counties by between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Of these seven counties which had the greatest increases in population, five are rural counties of northern Wisconsin and two industrial counties of southeastern Wisconsin. All of the counties which lost population are predominately rural counties, not one of them having a city of above 10,000 population.

Of the large cities in Wisconsin, Kenosha had the greatest percentage of increase in population; and, in consequence, it advanced its ranking from the eighth to the third city of the state. Milwaukee and Racine held first and second places respectively, and both showed great increases in population. Madison, Beloit, Janesville, Manitowoc and West Allis are the other larger cities which increased their population by more than one-third during the decade.

Wisconsin has only one city classified by the census as a "large city,"—Milwaukee. This is the thirteenth city in the United States, with a total population of 457,147. Adding the suburbs, the total population of the metropolitan district of Milwaukee is 537,737. Aside from Milwaukee there are 20 other cities in Wisconsin with a population of above 10,000. There are also 20 cities with between 5,000 and 10,000 population, and 41 with a population between 2,500 and 5,000, while there are 375 cities and villages which have between 500 and 2,500 people.

Urban and Rural Population

The census treats as urban territory cities with a population of 2,500 and over. Rural territory includes not only unincorporated towns, but villages and cities with a population of less than 2,500 as well.

Of the total population of Wisconsin in 1920, the census lists, 1,244,568 as living in urban territory and 1,387,499 as living in rural territory. Included in the rural population, however, are 271,900 people who live in villages and cities under 2,500. The population of all unincorporated towns in the state is 1,115,599. This last number is 42.4 per cent of the total population; while the entire rural population, as this term is used in the census, is 52.7 per cent of the total.

The rural population of the state increased 4.4 per cent and the urban population 23.9 per cent in the last decade.* Most of the increase in rural population, moreover, was in villages and cities of less than 2,500. The population of all unincorporated territory in Wisconsin was only 24,910 greater in 1920 than in 1910, and 16,109 greater than in 1900. But for the development of northern Wisconsin, the rural population of the state would have declined during the last decade. The counties of the southern half of the state all either lost in rural population or showed only a slight increase. In contrast, ten northern counties increased their rural population over 25 per cent. In spite of this increase, however, the northern and central portions of the state have a much smaller rural population per square mile than the southern and eastern counties. It is the counties in which the larger cities are located which have relatively the heaviest rural population.

In each of the last three censuses the ratio of the rural to the urban population of Wisconsin has declined. In 1900 the rural population was 61.8 per cent of the total; in 1910, 57 per cent; and in 1920, 52.7 per cent. Excluding cities and villages under 2,500 (which, as has been noted, are included by the census in the rural territory), the rural population was 53.1 per cent of the entire population of the state in 1900; 46.7 per cent in 1910; and 42.4 per cent in 1920. Conversely the proportion of the entire population which lives in the cities, especially in the larger cities has increased. The city of Milwaukee had 13.8 per cent of the total population of the state in 1900; 16 per cent in 1910; and 17.4 per cent in 1920. Other cities over 10,000 population increased their proportion of the total population from 15.2 per cent in 1900 and 16.3 per cent in 1910, to 19.2 per cent in 1920. Cities and villages under 10,000, however, have only kept pace with the average increase in population in the state, having almost the same percentage of the total population in 1920 as in 1900.

While the drift from the country to the cities has been very marked in Wisconsin, it, nevertheless, has been a little slower than for the country as a whole. In the entire United States the rural population, including cities and villages under 2,500, declined from 60 per cent of the total in 1900 to 54.2 per cent in 1910, and to 48.6 per cent in 1920. Quite a few states lost in rural population in the last decade,

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Note: *These increases are computed from the totals of rural and urban population shown by the censuses of 1910 and 1920. Since some territory classified as rural in 1910 was classified by the census as urban in 1920, and vice versa, somewhat different percentages are obtained when the increases are computed for the same territory. On this basis, the territory which in 1920 was classified as rural territory in Wisconsin showed an increase in population of 5.9% as compared with 1910, and the territory which was classified as urban in 1920 an increase of 21.6%.

including Indiana, Illinois and Michigan in the north central group. Small as was the increase in the population of the districts which were classified as rural in Wisconsin in the census of 1920 (5.9 per cent), it was yet greater than the corresponding percentage for the entire United States (5.4 per cent); while the growth of population in territory classified as urban in 1920 in Wisconsin (21.6 per cent) did not quite keep pace with the country as a whole (25.7 per cent).

Sex

The total number of males in Wisconsin in 1920 was 1,356,718, and the total number of females, 1,275,349. This gives a ratio of 106.4 males to every 100 females. For the entire United States the corresponding ratio is 104.0. In 1910 the ratio for Wisconsin was 107.4.

This preponderance of males is due principally to immigration. Among the foreign-born white population of Wisconsin the ratio of males to females in 1920 was 128.5, while native-born whites it was only 102.1.

Race

Ninety-nine and four-tenths per cent of the entire population of Wisconsin is Caucasian (white). Indians total 9,611, negroes 5,201, Chinese 251, Japanese 60, and other races 6.

Wisconsin is the eighth state in Indian population, and North Carolina is the only state east of the Mississippi which in this respect outranks Wisconsin. Wisconsin's Indian population, however, declined during the last decade (in 1910 there were 10,142 Indians in the state). Fourteen counties have 100 Indians or more. Shawano county leads with 2,380, followed by Ashland with 1,288 Indians.

Wisconsin has relatively few negroes. There are only eleven states which have fewer negroes, and all of these states have a much smaller total population than Wisconsin. During the last decade, however, the number of negroes in Wisconsin nearly doubled, increasing from 2,900 in 1910 to 5,201 in 1920. This increase represents Wisconsin's share of the negro migration northward during the great boom period in industry from 1916 to 1920. Of Wisconsin's negro population, 2,346 are in Milwaukee county, and 880 in Rock county, principally in the city of Beloit. Only 850 negroes in Wisconsin live in the country, or in cities and villages under 2,500 population.

The few Chinese and Japanese in Wisconsin practically all live in cities.

Nativity

Nine states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, California, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio and Minnesota—in 1920 had a larger foreign-born population than did Wisconsin.

Native-born whites totaling 2,156,810 constituted 81.9 per cent of the entire population of Wisconsin. Of this number 1,054,694 were of native parentage, 736,051 of foreign parentage, and 366,065 of mixed parentage.

The total number of foreign-born whites was 460,128—17.5 per cent of the entire population of the state. As compared with 1910, the foreign-born whites decreased by 51,441, and in percentage of the entire population by 4.5 per cent. A similar decline occurred in the percentage of native-born whites of foreign and mixed parentage.

These decreases, absolutely and relatively, in the foreign-born population are accounted for by the fact that the largest number of immigrants came to Wisconsin several decades ago. A large percentage of Wisconsin's foreign-born are old men and women. Of all foreign-born whites in Wisconsin in 1920, 55 per cent were in the age group of 45 and over, while of the native born less than 15 per cent were in this group.

Iron county has the largest percentage of foreign-born of any county in Wisconsin, 36.6 per cent. Kenosha, Bayfield, Douglas, Ashland, Price and Racine follow in order. Richland has the smallest percentage of foreign-born of any county—3.9 per cent. Of the larger cities Kenosha with 31.4 per cent, West Allis, 27.7 per cent, and Racine, 27.6 per cent, have the largest percentage of foreign born.

Natives of Germany constitute the largest group of Wisconsin's foreign-born—151,250 of the total of 460,128. Of all states, only New York and Illinois have a larger total number of inhabitants born in Germany. Thirty-nine counties have more than 1,000 natives of Germany among their population—the five counties with the largest number of Germans being Milwaukee, Marathon, Sheboygan, Winnebago, and Dodge. The city of Milwaukee has 39,771 natives of Germany, ranking as the third city in the United States in this respect.

Natives of Poland constitute the next largest group of foreign-born in Wisconsin, 50,558. Nearly one-half of this number (23,060) live in the city of Milwaukee. Seven counties other than Milwaukee also have over 1,000 natives of Poland, Portage county ranking second to Milwaukee.

Persons born in Norway total 45,433, and they are widely distributed throughout the western part of the state. Fifteen counties had over 1,000 Norwegians in 1920, with Dane county far in the lead. Among all states only Minnesota has a larger number of inhabitans born in Norway.

Other countries which have contributed large numbers to the foreign-born population of Wisconsin are Sweden, 22,896; Russia, 21,447; Czecho-Slovakia, 19,811; Austria, 19,641; Canada, 19,431 (of whom 4,917 are French Canadians); Denmark, 15,420; Italy, 11,187; England, 10,834; Hungary, 10,016; Jugo Slavia, 8,784; Ireland, 7,809; Switzerland, 7,797; Netherlands, 7,473; and Finland, 6,757. Milwaukee county reports the largest number of natives of Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Canada, Italy, England, Hungary, Ireland and Jugo Slavia; Douglas the largest number of natives of Sweden and Finland; Racine the largest number of foreign-born Danes; Green the largest number of natives of Switzerland; and Sheboygan the largest number of persons born in the Netherlands.

Citizenship

As is to be expected from the fact that among the foreign born of Wisconsin the older immigrants predominate, a large percentage of the foreign-born of this state have become American citizens. The total number of foreign-born males in Wisconsin 21 years of age and over in 1920 was 245,711, of whom 134,720 were naturalized citizens, 50 had their first papers and 46,005 were aliens; while no data as to citizenship was secured from 14,849 of the foreign born. Of 188,880 foreign-born females, 114,441 were citizens, 5,537 had taken out first citizenship papers, 52,936 were aliens, and 15,966 did not answer the question about citizenship.

Age

In 1920, Wisconsin had 1,527,661 adults and 1,104,406 minors. Of the adults 800,258 were males and 727,403 females; and of the minors 556,460 males and 547,946 females. The percentage of all males who were 21 years of age and over was 58 per cent; while the corresponding percentage for females was 55.5 per cent.

As grouped by the census, the population of Wisconsin by age groups was as follows: Under 5 years, 285,042; 5-9 years, 277,458; 10-14 years, 259,707; 15-19 years, 238,132; 20-44 years, 987,201; 45 years and up, 581,672; age unknown, 2,855.

In each of the last three censuses the percentage of the entire population in the higher age groups has increased. This holds true also for males and females separately. While in 1900, 18.2 per cent of the entire population were 45 years of age and up, the corresponding percentage in 1910 was 20.5 per cent and in 1920, 22.1 per cent. A similar, but less marked increase, has occurred in the age group, 20-44 years. The number of persons in each age group under 20 years has also increased, but the percentage of the entire population which is to be found in each of these groups has decreased. The conclusion to be drawn is that the average length of life has been increasing quite rapidly.

The increase in the relative number of persons in the highest age group (45 years and up) has been more pronounced in cities than in the country. In 1910, 19.7 per cent of the entire urban population was 45 years of age and up, and 21.1 per cent of the rural population. In 1920 these percentages were 22 per cent for the urban population and 22.2 per cent of the rural population. Whether this development is to be accounted for by the more rapid improvement in health conditions in the cities, or by an increasing tendency of farmers to retire in old age to the cities, cannot be answered from the census. At all events, there is still a greater percentage in the highest age group among the rural population. This is true also for all the age groups under 20 years but the percentage in the age group, 20 to 44 years, is considerably smaller than among the urban population.

The number of males is greater in each age group than the number of females, but the difference is small under 20 years of age. In consequence, the percentage of females who are in the lower age

group is somewhat greater than of the males in these groups. This difference doubtless is principally accounted for by the preponderance of males among the foreign born, who, as has been noted, fall mainly in the two upper age groups.

Illiteracy

Of the total population of Wisconsin, 10 years of age and over, 50,397 or 2.4 per cent were listed as illiterate, of whom 26,276 were males and 24,121 females. This is marked decrease as compared with 1910, when 3.2 per cent of the total population was illiterate. In the entire United States 6 per cent of the population was illiterate in 1920. Wisconsin had the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any state east of the Mississippi river, but was outranked by many of the states west of the Mississippi.

More than 75 per cent of the illiterates of Wisconsin are foreign born, 38,359 falling in this group. Of all foreign-born whites 8.4 per cent are illiterate, as contrasted with 0.5 per cent of the native whites of native parentage. Of the foreign born who are illiterate, practically all—38,124—are over 21 years of age. Among foreign-born-minors the percentage of illiteracy is not greater than among native-born minors. Of the entire population, 10 to 15 years of age, only 0.2 per cent are illiterate and of those 16-20 years af age, 0.4 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy is slightly higher in the urban population than in the rural population, 2.6 per cent as compared with 2.3 per cent. This is due to the fact that the percentage of the foreign born is greater in the urban population. In the age groups 10-15, and 16-20, the percentage of illiteracy is greater in the rural population.

School Attendance

The number of persons, 5-20 years of age, in 1920, was 819,364. Of this number 551,205 or 67.3 per cent attended school at some time during the fall of 1919. The percentage of the children 5 and 6 years of age attending school was 53.8 per cent, of those 7-13, 94.5 per cent, of those 14 and 15, 77.8 per cent, of those 16 and 17, 42.2 per cent, and of those 18-20, 14.6 per cent. Those percentages are higher than those for the entire United States in the group 7-13, but lower for all higher age groups. This probably means that while Wisconsin ranks above the average in the percentage of children who attend grade and rural schools, it is below the average in high school and college attendance.

In all age groups the percentage of the rural children attending school is less than that of the urban children. While for the state as a whole the percentage of children attending school increased in all age groups, except the 5-6 year group, between 1910 and 1920, the percentages for rural children attending school declined in each age group, except in the group 7-13, where there was no change.

Families and Dwellings

In 1920 there were 595,316 families in Wisconsin and 526,188 dwellings.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS

Of the total population of Wisconsin 10 years of age and over 48.1 per cent was gainfully occupied in 1920, that is, employed or working for wages, salaries, or profits. The total number of persons reported to be engaged in gainful occupations was 995,401, of whom 812,935 were males and 182,466 females. The percentage of males 10 years of age and over who were gainfully occupied was 75.8 per cent, and the percentage of females 18.3 per cent. This represents a slight decrease in both groups since 1910. Both in the male and female groups Wisconsin also has a somewhat lower percentage of persons in gainful employments than the country as a whole, but the Wisconsin percentages are practically identical with those of neighboring states. The higher percentages for the entire United States are due to the negro population of the south, among which the percentage of persons in gainful employments is very high.

Table III groups the occupations reported into nine general divisions. It shows the number of males and females and the total number in each group and the per cent distribution. For comparison there is shown also the per cent distribution for these general divisions of occupations in the entire United States in 1920 and in Wisconsin in 1910.

TABLE III—GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATION—WISCONSIN, 1920

General division of occupations	Total Number 1920	Males 1920	Females 1920	Percent distribution—Total number		
				Wis. 1920	Wis. 1910	U. S. 1920
All occupations	995,401	812,935	182,466	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	339,573	294,106	45,467	34.1	31.3	30.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry	308,038	297,666	10,372	30.9	34.3	26.3
Trade	91,062	73,694	17,368	9.1	8.8	10.2
Domestic and Personal Service	68,332	22,652	45,680	6.9	9.1	8.2
Clerical Occupations	60,910	31,247	29,633	6.1	3.7	7.5
Transportation	60,686	55,837	4,849	6.1	6.6	7.4
Professional Service	52,233	23,692	28,541	5.2	4.7	5.2
Public Service (not otherwise classified)	10,616	10,104	512	1.1	0.8	1.9
Extraction of Minerals	3,951	3,937	14	0.4	0.7	2.6

In 1910 the group, agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was the largest in Wisconsin, but in 1920 manufacturing and mechanical industries ranked first. Similarly domestic and personal service ranked third and trade fourth in 1910, while by 1920 these two groups had changed positions.

All groups increased in numbers between 1910 and 1920, except the two groups, domestic and personal service, and mining, which declined materially. In agriculture there was a gain of less than 2,500, and in consequence, a considerable falling off in the percentage of the total which is included in this group. An increase in numbers, but a decrease in relative importance, occurred also in transportation. All other groups increased both absolutely and relatively. The largest

increase in numbers occurred in the manufacturing and mechanical industries (over 60,000), and the greatest relative increase in the clerical occupations group.

Wisconsin has a larger percentage of all persons gainfully occupied in manufacture and in agriculture than the entire United States, and a smaller percentage in the other seven general divisions of occupations.

Males out-number females in all general divisions of occupations in Wisconsin, except in domestic and personal service and in professional service (which includes teachers). In clerical occupations males and females are nearly equal and the number of females increased more rapidly than the number of males. In all other groups the predominance of males is very pronounced and there appears to be no tendency toward the replacement of men by women.

In all occupations taken together, the proportion of males to females in 1920 was still 82 to 18, as it was in 1910. Despite the war, the number of females in gainful occupations in Wisconsin increased by less than 20,000 during the decade, compared with an increase of over 83,000 males. There occurred, however, a considerable shifting in the occupations pursued by women. The number of females employed in domestic and personal service decreased by more than 10,000 and in agriculture (principally domestic service on farms) by more than 5,000. On the other hand, the number of females in clerical occupations increased by 12,000, in professional service by 6,000, in manufactures by 5,000, and in trade by 4,500. The result of the war upon the employment of women, both in Wisconsin and in the entire United States, was not so much an increase in the number of women employed, as a shifting from domestic service to the business world.

Besides grouping the persons in gainful employments in nine general divisions of occupations, the census shows the numbers in each specific occupation. The number of these specific occupations is very great and only a few figures can here be given from this list.

Farmers constitute the most numerous group, with a total of 183,996 —a gain of 17,000 over 1910. The number of farm laborers, however, decreased, the census recording that on January 1, 1920, there were 38,089 farm laborers working on their home farms and 52,136 farm laborers working on other than their home farms. In round numbers these figures represent a decrease of 23,000 in the first group and of 6,000 in the second group of farm laborers. The Census Bureau, however, is careful to explain that this decrease is largely due to the change of the census date from April 15 to January 1.

Other occupations with totals exceeding 20,000 in 1920 were: servants and waiters, 31,113; machinists, millwrights and tool makers, 29,137; retail dealers, 28,899; clerks not in stores, 26,432; salesmen and saleswomen, 23,246; school-teachers, 22,684; and carpenters, 21,776. Among males other large groups were: various classes of factory laborers, 25,573; building and general laborers, 14,863; woodsmen, 13,667; blacksmiths, 6,757; molders, 6,436; (building) painters, 5,414; and commercial travelers, 5,162. Among females the largest groups

were, in addition to servants and waiters (27,131), school-teachers (20,031), saleswomen (9,297), clerks not in stores (8,382), and farmers (5,896); stenographers and typists, 12,309; bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants, 8,357; (home) dressmakers and seamstresses, 6,022; housekeepers and stewards, 6,185; clerks in stores, 4,876; semi-skilled operatives in knitting factories, 4,767; and telephone operators, 4,326. In the professional group, the census, besides 22,684 school-teachers, lists 3,074 clergymen (23 women), 2,779 physicians and surgeons (119 women), 1,978 lawyers, judges and justices (27 women), 3,350 nurses (27 men), and 2,767 musicians and music teachers (1,011 men).

Every specific occupation which falls within the general divisions of trade and clerical occupations showed great increases during the decade. This is true also of all semi-skilled occupations in factories. In skilled occupations the increases were small, with decreases in most building trades. The number of persons who gave their occupations as laborers, also decreased.

The number of women employed decreased materially in the following occupations: servants and waiters, (home) dressmakers and seamstresses, farm laborers, and musicians and music teachers. The greatest increases were in following occupations: Stenographers and typists, clerks, bookkeepers and cashiers, school-teachers, saleswomen, telephone operators, and knitting factory operatives.

MANUFACTURES

Totals for State

A complete census of manufactures in the United States is taken every five years. The most recent of these censuses was taken in 1920 and is for the year 1919. Only part of this last census of manufactures—fortunately including, however, all important totals—has as yet been made public.

Totals for Wisconsin from this last census of manufactures are given in Table IV. This table also shows, item by item, the percentage of increase between 1914 and 1919 and between 1909 and 1919, and the rank of Wisconsin among all states. The percentage of increase from 1909 to 1919 is given as well as during the last census period, to facilitate comparisons between the growth of manufacturing in Wisconsin and the increase in population and the progress of agriculture—upon which complete data is gathered only every ten years.

The most significant items included in this table are probably the average number of persons engaged in manufactures and the value added by manufacture. The statistics of capital invested, the Census Bureau states, "are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions." Similarly, the item, value of manufactured products, involves considerable duplication, since it includes the value of partly finished products sold to factories.

TABLE IV—SUMMARY—MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN, 1919

Item	Total 1919	Percent increase 1914–1919	Percent increase 1909–1919	Rank of Wisconsin Among States 1919
Number of establishments	10,393	14.2	6.9	8
Persons engaged in manufacturing	317,899	38.1	48.1	10
Proprietors and firm members	7,951	7.1	—7.1	8
Salaried employees	45,999	61.2	106.4	8
Wage earners (average number)	263,949	35.8	44.6	10
Primary horse power	881,007	29.1	59.9	9
Capital	$1,371,930,000	81.9	126.5	8
Paid for services	$ 375,979,000	151.0	214.2	10
Salaries	$ 87,538,000	133.0	240.1	8
Wages	$ 288,441,000	157.1	207.2	11
Cost of material	$1,127,275,000	170.6	225.5	9
Value of product	$1,846,984,000	165.4	212.9	10
Value added by manufacture	$ 719,709,000	159.1	195.1	10

Increase in Manufactures

Wisconsin's rank among manufacturing states was the same in 1919 as in 1914 and in 1909. In each of these years Wisconsin ranked tenth in the number of persons engaged in manufactures, in the value of manufactured products and in the value added by manufacture, and eighth in the number of establishments and in capital invested in manufacturing.

While Wisconsin did not advance its rank, it more than held its own as a manufacturing state during the last census period. In all respects except capital invested, Wisconsin's percentage of increase was greater than that of the country as a whole. All eastern and southern states showed smaller percentages of increase than did Wisconsin, as also did all neighboring states, except Michigan. Only the principal automobile manufacturing states—Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and some of the western states, especially California and Washington, advanced more rapidly in manufacturing than did Wisconsin. With reference to the item "capital invested," Wisconsin's percentage of increase was somewhat less than that of the entire United States, but in this respect Wisconsin still ranks eighth among the states of the Union, as compared with tenth in most other phases of manufacturing.

The progress of manufacturing in Wisconsin during the period 1914 to 1919 as compared with the entire United States and with other manufacturing states is shown in Table V. This table gives the percentages of increase with respect to the number of persons engaged in manufacturing, the average number of wage earners, capital invested, value of manufactured products and value added by manufacture, in the country as a whole and in the first twenty-five manufacturing states, which are arranged in the order of their rank in the total value of manufactured products.

TABLE V—PER CENT INCREASE IN MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN LEADING MANUFACTURING STATES, 1914-1919.

State	No. persons engaged in manufacturing	Aver. No. of wage-earners	Capital	Value of Manufactured Products	Value added by manufacture
United States	30.9	29.3	96.5	157.5	153.6
New York	18.3	16.1	79.9	132.5	129.9
Pennsylvania	24.9	22.9	97.7	158.3	171.7
Illinois	30.2	28.9	73.2	141.4	113.5
Ohio	45.5	43.2	125.4	186.1	187.2
Massachusetts	20.1	17.7	89.8	144.4	146.6
New Jersey	40.0	36.2	109.6	161.4	168.6
Michigan	71.3	73.9	169.3	219.1	213.5
California	68.2	74.8	81.1	177,9	187.4
Indiana	41.5	40.5	99.7	159.8	135.8
Wisconsin	38.1	35.8	81.9	165.4	159.1
Missouri	30.5	28.7	69.9	150.5	116.5
Connecticut	32.9	29.4	116.3	155.2	174.9
Minnesota	27.7	24.5	94.8	146.9	114.1
Texas	43.7	43.6	106.6	176.8	176.3
North Carolina	15.9	15.2	163.6	226.1	249.0
Kansas	48.0	47.9	118.3	182.7	163.4
Maryland	26.3	25.8	111.3	158.7	133.9
Washington	91.8	97.1	106.8	230.1	237.0
Rhode Island	25.7	23.1	92.7	167.6	182.9
Iowa	27.6	27.7	73.0	139.9	113.9
Georgia	19.0	18.2	73.7	173.7	171.9
Louisiana	27.8	26.5	76.7	164.8	151.2
Virginia	17.9	16.1	77.3	143.7	149.4
Nebraska	45.8	45.3	102.7	169.0	142.6
Tennessee	28.0	28.0	94.0	162.3	138.5

Leading Manufacturing Industries

The rapid progress of manufacturing in Wisconsin is the more remarkable because several important industries lost instead of gained in the number of wage-earners employed, during the last census period. These industries were lumber and timber products, furniture and refrigerators, liquors and malt, tobacco manufactures, carriages and wagons, leather goods, and marble and stone work. The losses in these industries, however, were more than offset by great gains in the industries of the metals and machinery and paper and paper products groups.

Preliminary totals for the leading manufacturing industries in Wisconsin, as grouped in the census, are given in Table VI, on page 30. It will be noted that the group, butter, cheese and condensed milk, ranked first in the value of products. In other respects, however, this group is far down in the list of manufacturing industries. Foundry and machine shop products ranks first by a wide margin both in the average number of wage earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Lumber and timber products which ranked first in the number of wage earners employed in 1914, ranked second in this respect in 1919, but only ninth in value added by manufacture. Automobiles and automobile parts and paper and wood pulp ranked, respectively, third and fourth in the number of wage earners employed, and second and third in value added by manufacture.

TABLE VI—LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN WISCONSIN

Industry	Wage-earners (average number) 1919	Wage-earners (average number) 1914	Value of Products (expressed in thousands) 1919	Value added by manufacture (expressed in thousands) 1919
Foundry and machine shop products	41,025	26,521	198,644	107,378
Lumber and timber products	28,822	32,282	88,883	21,089
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	13,585	4,889	119,381	44,205
Paper and wood pulp	12,789	8,968	80,328	35,127
Car construction and repairing	12,491	9,011	36,791	17,834
Furniture and refrigerators	11,007	11,792	43,522	24,331
Hosiery and knit goods	8,736	6,244	40,778	16,561
Ship and boat building	7,855	695	44,164	23,797
Boots, shoes and shoe findings	7,836	5,814	45,699	17,028
Leather	6,825	5,867	94,762	25,256
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	5,973	3,717	221,447[1]	23,463
Electrical machinery and supplies	5,875	2,115	23,636	14,268
Printing and publishing	5,723	5,653	26,097	17,090
Agricultural implements	5,237	3,143	43,623	25,147
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	5,009	3,372	32,443	15,876
Confectionery	4,123	2,242	24,389	9,979
Clothing, mens'	3,943	3,584	19,931	7,736
Iron and steel, steel works, and rolling mills	3,929	2,029	28,393	14,047
Slaughtering and meat packing	3,399	2,236	104,201	13,052
Canning and preserving	2,909	2,687	18,067	7,417
Brass, bronze and copper products	2,778	1,122	22,510	7,179
Bread and bakery products	2,546	2,197	20,130	7,234
Tobacco manufactures	1,959	2,485	10,021	5,462
Gloves and mittens, leather	1,728	1,711	6,773	2,506
Boxes, fancy and paper	1,636	1,319	5,095	2,640
Liquors, malt	1,524	5,414	18,327	14,145
Carriages and wagons	1,474	2,638	9,338	5,013
Leather goods	1,386	1,490	9,952	4,203
Flour mill and grist mill products	1,348	1,116	58,304	6,567
Gas	1,294	1,240	8,153	4,578
Marble and stone work	1,287	1,390	4,726	3,021
Paper goods, not otherwise classified	1,106	188	8,222	2,741
Cooperage and miscellaneous wooden goods	1,098	638	4,300	2,332

[1] This total is composed of these items: butter, $56,642,327; cheese, $91,462,678; condensed milk, $73,342,268

Data already published by the Census Bureau shows that Wisconsin in 1919 manufactured 76 per cent of all cheese produced in the United States, and in excess of 50 per cent of all canned peas. It ranked first also in the combined value of butter, cheese and condensed milk, and in the manufacture of hemlock, birch, elm and basswood lumber, concrete mixers, planing mill machinery, traction engines and universal lathes. Wisconsin was also the first state in the union in the number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of engines of all kinds, but ranked second in the value of the engines manufactured.

Wisconsin ranked second in agricultural implements, butter, cream separators and dairymen's supplies, internal combustion engines, milling machines, maple lumber, refrigerating machinery and sawmill machinery. It ranked third in the manufacture of steam engines and windmills; fourth in paper and wood pulp, pneumatic automobile tires, woodboxes, excelsior, ash lumber and leather working machinery other than shoe machinery; fifth in carriages and wagons, white pine lumber, grinding machines and dynamite; sixth in miscellaneous wood working machinery; seventh in brass, bronze and copper products, elevators and elevating machinery, and rubber products; eighth in all

lumber products combined, and in beet sugar; ninth in machine tools, miscellaneous metal working machinery and in soap; tenth in electrical machinery and apparatus.

As to certain other industries for which complete reports have been published, Wisconsin's rank can only be stated approximately, because the Census Bureau has adopted the policy of not showing totals for any state in which an industry is represented only by one or two plants. From these reports, however, it can be stated with reasonable definiteness that Wisconsin ranks first in the manufacture of matches; first or second in steamshovels and excavating machinery; second or third in bottling machinery; third in motorcycles; and among the first three states in the production of all kinds of mining machinery.

For many other manufactured products, totals by states and for the country as a whole are not yet available. This list includes some of the most important of Wisconsin's manufacturing industries. Among others are the manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts, in which there was an increase in Wisconsin in the five year period, 1914 to 1919, of over 1000 per cent; leather in which Wisconsin ranked third in 1914; hosiery and knit goods; shipbuilding, confectionery, men's clothing, and iron, steel and rolling mill products.

Manufactures by Cities

Summaries have already been issued giving totals for manufactures in all Wisconsin cities of above 10,000 population. These summaries show that Milwaukee has about one-third of the manufactures of Wisconsin. After Milwaukee, the leading manufacturing cities, ranked upon the basis of the number of persons engaged in manufacture, are Racine, Kenosha, West Allis, Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Superior, Beloit, Green Bay, LaCrosse, Manitowoc, and Madison. These same cities also occupy the first twelve postions with respect to the value added by manufacture; but the order is Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, West Allis, Superior, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Beloit, LaCrosse, and Madison.

Two of the cities which both in 1910 and 1920 had above 10,000 population more than doubled the number of persons engaged in manufactures between 1914 and 1919: Superior and Manitowoc. Three other cities increased the number of persons engaged in manufactures by over 75 per cent: Janesville, Kenosha, and Green Bay. Three other cities had increases of more than 50 per cent but less than 75 per cent: Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Racine. For cities which in 1910 did not have a population of 10,000, no statistics of increases in manufactures are available.

Comparative Importance of Agriculture and Manufactures in Wisconsin

It is difficult to make a fair comparison between agriculture and manufactures in Wisconsin. It is clear, however, that in 1920 manufactures slightly outranked agriculture both in the number of persons

engaged and in the value of production, but not in investment. In 1910 agriculture ranked ahead of manufactures in all respects.

The best information as to the number of persons who make their living from agriculture and manufactures, respectively, is the data from the census of occupations, already cited, which shows that in 1920, 339,573 persons were engaged gainfully in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 308,038 in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.

Upon the total value of the production, the census gives the gross value of all farm products in 1919 as $780,616,288, and the total value of manufactured products in the same year as $1,846,984,000. Both of these items involve much duplication, but this is probably greatest with reference to the value of manufactured products.

The item value added by manufacture is one for which there is nothing comparable in the agricultural census. It is significant, however, that the total value added by manufacture in 1919 was $719,709,000,—a figure nearly as great as the gross value of all farm products. Value added by manufacture is a figure representing net increase in wealth, while the gross value of farm products admittedly involves many duplications.

The total value of farm property in 1920 was $2,677,282,997, while the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1919 was reported as $1,371,930,000. From the census, however, it is very clear that the term "capital" is used with so many different meanings that the totals for capital invested in manufacturing are much less reliable than those for the value of all farm property.

The census, thus, indicates that Wisconsin has an unusually good balance between agriculture and manufactures. It is both a great agricultural and a great manufacturing state. In both agriculture and manufactures, also, Wisconsin gained more rapidly during the last decade than the country as a whole.

AGRICULTURE

Although a somewhat smaller number of persons were engaged in agriculture than in manufactures in Wisconsin in 1920, this state ranks among the foremost agricultural states of the Union. In land in farms and in improved land in farms Wisconsin ranks seventeenth; in the value of all farm property, twelfth; and in the gross value of farm products, ninth. It is the first state in the Union in the value of dairy products and the fourteenth state in the value of farm crops.

The most significant statistics relating to agriculture in Wisconsin are given in Table VII—Farms and Farm Property, and in Table VIII—Farm Production, which are published on pages 37-39. These tables give totals for the state from the 1920 census, the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1910, and the rank of Wisconsin among the states of the Union, whenever ascertainable. The farm production statistics gathered in 1920 are for the year 1919.

Farms and Farm Area

Since 1880 each census decade has shown only a slight increase in the number of farms in Wisconsin and in the percentage of the land area of the state included in farms. Between 1910 and 1920 all counties of the southern half of the state showed decreases in the number of farms or only small increases. In many of these counties the percentage of the total land area included in farms also decreased. Many northern counties, on the other hand, reported increases of more than 25 per cent both in the number and in the area of farms.

The decreases in farms and farm area in the southern half of the state do not represent any abandonment of farms. Both in 1910 and in 1920 substantially all of the land area outside of cities and villages in the counties of the southern half of the state was included in farms. The growth of the cities and villages converted some farms into city property and accounted for the slight decreases in many counties in the farm acreage. Even with the increases in farm acreage in northern Wisconsin, a much smaller percentage of the total area is included in farms than in southern Wisconsin. While in all but one county of the southern half of the state at least 80 per cent of the total acreage is included in farms, and in many of these counties more than 90 per cent, the counties along the northern boundary from Florence to Douglas, and also Price and Sawyer, have as yet less than 20 per cent of their area included in farms.

That the percentage of farm land which is improved decreased during the last decade and is, in fact, smaller now than in 1880, also is not a cause for any alarm. This is due chiefly to the rapid increase in the number of farms in northern Wisconsin, which are as yet largely unimproved. That some southern counties also show a somewhat smaller percentage of farm lands which is improved is probably due to the rapid progress of dairying, with its increased demand for pasture lands.

In the average size of farms there has been little change in Wisconsin since 1860. One-half of all farms in Wisconsin are under 100 acres. There are only 147 farms in the state of over 1,000 acres, and 912 farms with between 500 and 1,000 acres. The average acreage per farm is considerably higher in the western and southwestern counties than in other parts of the state. Buffalo county, with an average acreage of 200.2 per farm, leads in this respect.

The census shows that of the land included in farms in Wisconsin 1,839,273 acres requires drainage; but only 794,569 acres are included in organized drainage districts, and 658,411 acres have actually been drained. In this respect Wisconsin is far behind neighboring states, which show a much larger percentage of the area requiring drainage to have actually been drained.

Wisconsin is one of the leading states in the woodland on farms. Of the total woodland on farms, 543,504 acres are listed as being merchantable timber.

Value of Farm Property

The total value of all farm property in 1920 was nearly $2,700,000,000. As compared with 1910, this is an increase of 89.5 per cent. This percentage is to be compared with an increase of 5.2 per cent in the farm acreage. Each of the four items into which the census divides farm property—land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock—showed great increases in value during the decade. The land itself, however, increased by a somewhat smaller percentage than other farm property.

During the decade the average value per farm increased over 77 per cent, standing at $14,143 in 1920. This gives $120.78 as the average value of all farm property per acre in Wisconsin, of which $98.78 represents the value of the land and buildings. There are only eight states which have a higher average value per acre.

Farm Operators

The census of 1920 secured data from nearly all farmers as to the number of years they have operated the farms upon which they now live. Eight and five-tenths per cent of all the farm operators had been on their farms less than one year, 36 per cent less than 5 years, 58 per cent less than 10 years, and 42 per cent more than 10 years. In the country as a whole only 35 per cent of all farm operators were found to have operated their present farms for more than 10 years.

Forty-eight and three-tenths per cent of all farm operators in Wisconsin in 1920 were 45 years of age and over, and 7.3 per cent 65 years and over. These percentages correspond very closely with those for the United States as a whole.

Ownership and Tenancy

The percentage of tenancy is much lower in Wisconsin than in the entire United States, being only 14.4 per cent, as compared with 38.1 per cent in the nation. All north central states have a larger percentage of tenancy than has Wisconsin.

This low percentage of tenancy in Wisconsin is due to the central and northern sections of the state. In all of the older settled counties the percentage of tenancy is above the average for the state. In four counties this percentage exceeds 30 per cent; with Lafayette county having the highest percentage of tenancy, 36.2 per cent.

The percentage of all farms operated by tenants has increased slightly during each census period. In 1880 this percentage was 9.1 per cent; in 1890, 11.4 per cent; in 1900, 13.5 per cent; in 1910, 13.9 per cent; and in 1920, 14.4 per cent.

Mortgage Debt

In round numbers, 60 per cent of all owned farms in Wisconsin were mortgaged in 1920, 35 per cent were free from any mortgage, and as to 5 per cent no information was secured. For the farms as to which

the amount of the mortgage debt was ascertained, the average value was $10,765 and the average mortgage debt $4,072, making the ratio of debt to value 37.8 per cent. The average interest rate paid by mortgagees was 5.3 per cent.

The average debt per mortgaged farm increased 92.4 per cent in ten years. But despite this great increase in mortgage debt, the average equity of the owners increased very materially.

The increase in the average debt per mortgaged farm was very nearly the same in Wisconsin as in the entire country. But Wisconsin has a considerably higher ratio of debt to value, 37.8 as compared with 29.1 for the entire United States, and a lower average interest rate, 5.3 per cent as against 6.1 per cent.

Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees

Dairy cattle represent nearly 60 per cent of the total value of domestic animals, including poultry and bees, on farms in Wisconsin. Wisconsin has more dairy cattle than any other state.

Dairy cattle of all domestic animals also showed the greatest relative increases both in number and in value during the last census period. The increase in numbers was 42.7 per cent and the increase in value over 200 per cent. All other kinds of domestic animals kept on farms also increased in number, except beef cattle, sheep and goats, and poultry other than chickens, and perhaps swine, and all increased in total value, except horses.

The 1920 census for the first time listed separately the pure bred animals on farms. It shows that Wisconsin has the following numbers of pure bred animals: horses, 3,230; dairy cattle, 114,917; beef cattle, 22,610; sheep, 10,660; swine, 52,237. Wisconsin ranks second to New York in the number of its pure bred dairy cattle, being the first state in pure bred Guernseys and the second in pure bred Holsteins.

Farm Crops

The total value of all farm crops raised in Wisconsin in 1919 was $445,347,868. This total was made up of: Cereals, $170,196,910; hay and forage, $164,993,480; potatoes and vegetables, $77,613,028; grain and seeds, not cereals, $13,263,716; miscellaneous crops, $14,237,547, and fruits, $5,043,189. These totals all represent the entire value of the crops raised, including the portions consumed on farms and not sold.

The year 1919 was a year of less than normal crops in Wisconsin. For most crops, the production was less than in 1909, but their values were very much greater. In acreage changes have been slight in recent decades. Wheat shows an increase in acreage of 277 per cent in the last census period; but even with this increase the total acreage devoted to wheat in 1919 was only one-fourth as great as in 1879. Both corn and oats have slightly decreased in acreage since 1899, and barley very considerably in the last decade. In contrast the acreage devoted to hay and forage has increased quite rapidly, and that devoted to potatoes and tobacco by a small percentage.

Among the states of the Union, Wisconsin in 1919 stood first in the production of silage crops and of peas. It ranked second in the value of hay and forage raised, and second also in the production of potatoes and cabbage, and fourth in oats, barley, and rye.

Live Stock and Dairy Products

The total value of live stock products in 1919 in Wisconsin is given by the census as $213,022,023. This does not include the value of animals sold or slaughtered, nor the value of milk and cream consumed on farms. Were these items included, it is probable that the value of the live stock products would be but little less than the total value of all farm crops.

Dairy products are by far the most important element in the live stock products, as classified by the census. The value of these dairy products was $180,306,599, not including the value of milk and cream consumed on farms. As already noted, Wisconsin ranks ahead of all other states in the value of its dairy products. Chickens and eggs are the other large items in the live stock products, with a total value of production in excess of $32,000,000 in 1919.

Other Farm Products and the Gross Value of Farm Products

Besides farm crops and live stock products, the census recognizes three other groups of farm products: animals sold or slaughtered, forest products of farms, and nursery and greenhouse products. Animals sold and slaughtered in Wisconsin in 1919 are estimated to have been worth $103,300,000, which includes some instances of sales of the same animals more than once during the year. The forest products of farms were valued at $16,587,974. Of this total, the forest products used on the farms themselves accounted for $11,317,423; while the products sold or cut for sale amounted to $5,270,551. The total value of the forest products of Wisconsin farms in 1919, thus, exceeded the value of all wheat and also of all barley and tobacco raised in the state. Nursery and greenhouse products totalled $2,358,423 in value.

The sum of the five items, value of farm crops, live stock products, animals sold or slaughtered, forest products of farms, and nursery and greenhouse products, is called "the gross value of farm products" in the census reports. This gross value of farm products was $780,616,288 in 1919, an increase of 191.7 per cent over 1909. For the entire United States the increase in the gross value of farm products between 1909 and 1919 was only 152.2 per cent.

The gross value of farm products must not be taken as representing the production of wealth by the farmers of Wisconsin. Like the value of manufactured products, this item includes much duplication. This is particularly true with reference to the value of the farm crops and the value of the live stock products. The largest part of the farm crops of Wisconsin are consumed by its live stock and not sold. Yet the item "gross value of farm products" includes the entire value of

the farm crops and also the entire value of the live stock products, except the value of the milk and cream consumed on farms.

Other Items About Wisconsin Farms and Farmers

In 1919 Wisconsin farmers reported expenditures for farm labor of $48,136,743 ($34,581,714 cash); for feed of $27,919,456, and for fertilizers of $779,750. These figures represent an increase of 150.8 per cent in the expenditures for farm labor, of 392.2 per cent in the expenditures for feed, and of 510.4 per cent in the expenditures for fertilizers. Of all farms 58.6 per cent reported expenditures for labor, 64.6 per cent for feed, but only 4.1 per cent for fertilizers. Wisconsin ranks low in expenditures for fertilizer and also for feed, despite the fact that it is the leading dairy state. In expenditures for labor, however, Wisconsin ranks as the eighth among agricultural states.

Of all Wisconsin farms, 22.6 per cent reported that they sold at least part of their products through cooperative marketing organizations, and 11.5 per cent that they made purchases through cooperatives. These percentages are to be contrasted with 7.9 per cent of all farms in the United States which made sales through cooperative selling organizations and 5.1 per cent which bought through cooperative purchasing organizations. The total sales through cooperative organizations made by Wisconsin farmers in 1919 were $28,884,215, and the total purchases $3,562,996.

The census also shows that 59.1 per cent of all Wisconsin farms had telephones in 1919, as compared with a percentage of 38.7 per cent for the country as a whole. Somewhat more than 8 per cent of all Wisconsin farms had gas or electric lights and 7 per cent had water piped into the house. Almost exactly one-half of all Wisconsin farms reported having an automobile or automobiles for pleasure, and 2.1 per cent that they had motor trucks, and 4.8 per cent that they had tractors.

TABLE VII—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY—WISCONSIN, 1920

Part I—Farms and Farm Area

Item	1920	1910	Percentage increase[1] 1920 over 1910	Rank of Wisconsin Among States, 1920
Number of all farms	189,295	177,127	6.9	19
Land area of State—acres	35,363,840	35,363,840	.....	25
Land in farms, acres	22,148,223	21,060,066	5.2	17
Improved land in farms, acres	12,452,216	11,907,606	4.6	17
Wood land in farms, acres	5,401,910	5,377,580	0.5	11
Other unimproved land in farms, acres	4,294,097	3,774,880	13.8	12
Per cent of land in farms	62.6	59.6	.....	.....
Per cent of farm land improved	56.2	56.5	.....	.....
Average acreage per farm	117.0	118.9	-1.6	.....
Average improved acreage per farm	65.8	67.2	-2.1	.....

TABLE VII—Continued.

Part II—Value of Farm Property

Item	1920	1910	Percentage increase[1] 1920 over 1910	Rank of Wisconsin Among States, 1920
Value of farm property	$2,677,282,997	$1,413,118,785	89.5	12
Land	1,618,913,059	911,938,261	77.5	12
Buildings	568,968,914	289,694,462	96.4	6
Implements and machinery	167,088,909	52,956,579	215.5	5
Live stock	322,312,115	158,529,483	103.3	6
Average value per farm, all farm property	14,143	7,978	77.3	.....
Land	8,552	5,148	66.1	.....
Buildings	3,006	1,636	83.7	.....
Implements and machinery	883	299	195.3	.....
Live stock	1,703	895	90.3	.....
Part III—Ownership and Tenancy				
Farms operated by owners	159,610	151,022	5.7	.....
Farms operated by managers	2,427	1,451	67.3	.....
Farm operated by tenants	27,258	24,654	10.6	.....
Per cent farms operated by owners	84.3	85.3	.....	.....
Per cent farms operated by managers	1.3	0.8	.....	.....
Per cent farms operated by tenants	14.4	13.9	.....	.....
Part IV—Mortgage Debt				
Owned farms free from mortgage	57,773	72,941	-20.8	.....
Owners farms mortgaged	94,258	77,129	22.2	.....
Owned farms, unknown whether mortgaged	7,579	952	.....	.....
Mortgage debt[2]	$354,574,391	$146,815,313	141.5	.....
Average value per mortgaged farm	10,765	6,160	74.8	.....
Average debt per mortgaged farm	4,072	2 116	92.4	.....
Average equity per mortgaged farm	6,693	4,044	65.5	.....
Ratio debt to value, per cent	37.8	34.3	.....	.....
Average rate of interest	5.3	.....	.....	.....
Part V—Domestic Animals, Poultry, and Bees				
Number domestic animals, poultry and bees on farms[3]:				
Horses	683,364	608,657	12.3	12
Mules, asses and burros	4,378	3,063	42.7	39
Dairy cattle	2,763,483	2,230,585	36.8	1
Beef cattle	287,346			34
Sheep and Goats	482,475	633,414	-31.4	25
Swine	1,596,419	.....	.....	13
Chickens	11,495,057	9,142,179	25.7	10
Other poultry	267,216	290,391	-7.9	.....
Bees (hives)	107,646	95,638	8.4	14
Value domestic animals, poultry and bees on farms, total	$322,312,115	$158,529,483	103.3	6
Horses	66,587,715	68,388,475	-2.6	13
Mules, asses and burros	489,993	329,021	48.9	39
Dairy cattle	193,038,989	64,797,973	222.0	3
Beef cattle	15,634,227			
Sheep and goats	5,311,866	3,221,753	43.9	24
Swine	29,956,038	13,620,641	119.9	10
Chickens	10,193,358	4,180,712	146.1	14
Other poultry	532,363	287,791	45.9	
Bees	566,566	360,530	55.8	.....

Notes:

(1) Decreases are shown by a minus sign.

(2) The amount of the mortgage was not ascertained for some mortgaged farms and was not estimated.

(3) In cities and villages there were in 1920, 51,487 horses, 784 mules, 46 asses and burros, 35,314 cattle, 418 goats, 4,248 sheep, 28,556 swine, not included in this table.

TABLE VIII—FARM PRODUCTION—WISCONSIN, 1919

Item	Acreage	Production		Value	Percentage increase Over 1909 (Production)	Rank of Wisconsin among States (Production)	Leading county in Wis. (Production)
		Unit	Quantity				
Gross value farm products	.....	.....	.....	$780,616,288	191.7[z]	9[z]	Dane[z]
All farm crops	.....	.....	.....	445,347,868	223.1[z]	14[z]	Dane[z]
Cereals, total	5,091,599	bu...	142,149,877	170,196,910	132.7[z]	15	Dane[z]
Corn	1,150,783	bu...	44,547,398	64,593,729	-9.4	15	Grant
Oats	2,251,919	bu...	68,296,223	58,051,788	-4.3	4	Dodge
Wheat	529,745	bu...	7,328,444	16,489,016	177.4	25	Trempealeau
Barley	498,292	bu...	12,191,861	16,459,014	-45.0	4	Rock
Rye	529,063	bu...	6,672,3 3	10,675,814	39.1	4	Portage
Buckwheat	34,082	bu...	473,123	733,342	56.2	6	Jackson
Mixed crops	95,302	bu...	2,588,513	3,106,204	-82.3	.....	Pierce
Other cereals	2,413	bu...	51,932	88,003	.....	.....	.....
Hay and forage, Total	4,495,988	tons.	11,489,227	164,993,480	.....	2[z]	Dane[z]
All tame grasses	2,912,724	tons.	4,572,857	105,006,816	17.3	5	Marathon
Wild grasses	336,384	tons.	423,886	5,540,518	-14.8	.....	.....
Silage crops	690,062	tons.	5,535,438	44,283,504	.....	1	Dodge
Corn cut for forage	512,552	tons.	846,392	8,463,920	.....	8	Dane
Grain and legumes cut for forage	32,980	tons.	46,965	910,920	79.2	.....	.....
Other forage crops	11,286	tons.	63,689	817,802	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes and vegetables, total	.....	.....	.....	77,613,026	520.3[z]	2[z]	Portage[z]
Potatoes	294,424	bu.	26,376,021	60,664,851	-17.5	2	Portage
Cabbage	11,955	.....	.....	1,478,781	.....	2	.....
Peas (green)	36,742	.....	.....	1,860,395	.....	1	.....
Other vegetables for sale	19,586	.....	.....	2,127,029	.....	6	.....
Farm garden	.....	.....	.....	11,441,970	.....	.....	.....
Grains and seeds not cereals, total	.....	.....	.....	13,263,716	238.4[z]	.....	Calumet
Clover seed	.....	bu...	331,060	9,686,144	581.1[z]	.....	.....
Dry peas	58,554	bu...	781,668	2,345,004	-32.9	.....	Calumet
Dry beans	14,103	bu...	122,824	522,013	-20.5	.....	Waushara
Other grains and seed	.....	.....	.....	700,555	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous crops, total	.....	.....	.....	14,237,547	197.4[z]	.....	Dane[z]
Tobacco	41,465	lbs...	52,454,246	11,539,932	11.8	7	Dane
Sugar beets	12,737	tons.	136,208	1,498,288	7.6	8	Kenosha
Minor crops	.....	.....	.....	1,199,327	.....	.....	.....
Fruits, total	.....	.....	.....	5,043,189	74.1[z]	.....	Door[z]
Small Fruits	7,991	qts...	10,388,225	1,709,664	6.2	14	Wood
Apples	.....	bu...	1,305,984	2,611,968	-41.4	25	Door
Other orchard fruits and grapes	.....	.....	.....	1,043,015	.....	.....	Door
Live stock products,[1] total	.....	.....	.....	213,022,023	206.3[z]	2[z]	.....
Dairy products,[2] value	.....	.....	.....	180,306,599	234.7[z]	1[z]	Dodge[z]
Milk produced	.....	gal...	858,258,521	.....	69.5	1	Dodge
Wool and mohair	.....	lbs...	3,194,735	1,693,215	-31.8	22[z]	Trempealeau
Eggs produced	.....	doz..	53,222,114	20,224,403	5.1	11	Dane
Chickens raised	.....	no...	11,839,909	10,063,923	10.0	20	Dane
Honey and wax	.....	lbs...	2,709,549	733,883	22.6	5	Calumet
Calves raised	.....	no...	1,351,982	.....	.....	3	.....
Pigs raised	.....	no...	2,313,355	.....	.....	8	.....
Lambs raised	.....	no...	230,830	.....	.....	23	.....
Animals sold or slaughtered (est.)	.....	.....	.....	103,300,000	107.4[z]	11[z]	.....
Forest products of farms	.....	.....	.....	16,587,974	72.5[z]	7[z]	.....
Nursery and greenhouse products	.....	.....	.....	2,358,423	.....	13[z]	.....

Notes:
(z) Ranking on basis of value.
(1) Does not include live stock raised, sold or slaughtered, other than chickens, or value of milk and cream consumed on farms.
(2) Value of milk, cream and butter fat sold, and of butter and cheese made on farms.

MINING AND QUARRYING

The principal facts regarding mining and quarrying in Wisconsin from the Fourteenth Census are given in Table IX below.

TABLE IX—MINES AND QUARRIES—WISCONSIN, 1919

Industry	Number Mines and Quarries	Number persons engaged in industry	Value of products	Increase or Decrease since 1909 (Persons engaged)	Rank of Wisconsin among States (Wage earners)
All industries	111	4,008	$10,580,833	—40.8	31
Iron ore	8	1,194	3,826,872	—19.9	5
Lead and zinc	34	1,214	3,816,911	—45.6	6
Granite	16	798	1,484,979	—46.8	4
Limestone	33	462	1,107,790	—63.5	.....
Sandstone	12	154	231,078	—55.9	.....
All other industries	4	67	113,203	+139.3	.....
Non-producing enterprises	4	119	.....	—46.5	.....

Wisconsin is not one of the leading mining states; and in all respects, except in capital invested in mining and in the value of the mineral products produced, it lost between 1909 and 1919. In the number of mines and quarries the decrease amounted to 62.6 per cent and in the number of persons engaged in mining to 25.1 per cent. On the other hand, the capital invested increased 59.8 per cent and the value of the mineral products by 41.8 per cent.

Iron ore is produced in Wisconsin in four counties: Iron, Florence, Dodge, and Sauk; and lead and zinc in three counties: Grant, Iowa and Lafayette. Wisconsin's quarries, in contrast, are well distributed throughout the state.

THE FOUR WISCONSIN CAPITOLS

By John G. D. Mack

Wisconsin territory was created by act of congress April 20, 1836, including under this act the area of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the portion of the two Dakotas east of the Missouri river and its northern tributary, the White Earth river, this latter being in the northwestern corner of North Dakota. It was then known that the territory would be reduced in size at a later date.

The temporary seat of the territorial government was established at Belmont, a village built for the occasion with the possible hope that it might become the capital city of the future state, a hope which was soon shattered.

Belmont was located in what is now Lafayette county between Platt and Belmont Mounds, landmarks visible for twenty-five miles in every direction. The site of the village is about five and one-half miles northeast of Platteville, about one-fourth mile from the present C. & N. W. railway station Leslie.

The First Capitol

In anticipation of the coming of the legislature, a frame building had been erected by James Atchison from whom it was rented for the use of the legislature.

This building was a two-story structure with a battlement front, twenty-five by forty feet in dimensions. The timber for the building was purchased in Pittsburgh and brought down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi by steamboat and landed at Galena from whence it was hauled thirty miles to Belmont. The interior was lathed with split oak and plastered, making a very substantial frame building for the time.

The territorial legislature met in this building in a forty-six day session between October 25 and December 9, 1836. A long struggle took place during this session in both the council and house of representatives in fixing the location of the future capital city, the following locations being proposed in various motions to replace Madison which was named in the bill: Fond du Lac, DuBuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Astor, Cassville, Belleview, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru, Wisconsin City, Burlington, City of the Four Lakes, Osceola, Prairie du Chien.

Madison was finally selected, probably through the efforts of Judge James Duane Doty, later governor, who had had a survey made of the present site of Madison in anticipation of its being made the capital city. Judge Doty also had surveys of Wisconsinapolis and the City of the Four Lakes, being part owner of these sites as well as of the Madison site.

After the capital was taken away from Belmont the village lost its importance and when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was built through about three miles to the south, the village was removed to a new location on the railway, the present flourishing village of Belmont.

The territorial capitol building had a varied but not a very picturesque career, finally in the later eighties being moved about one hundred yards south where it was used as a barn until purchased by the state in 1919.

The legislature of 1917 created the Belmont capitol commission, with instructions to purchase two acres about the original site, purchase the old building, move it to this park and restore it, for which purposes a preliminary appropriation of $3,000 was made. The commission consists of Hon. M. P. Rindlaub of Platteville, chairman, Hon. Platt Whitman and the state chief engineer, ex officio.

On account of title difficulties the land was not purchased until 1919. The legislature of 1921 provided additional funds in the amount of $5,250 for the completion of the restoration of the building and the improvement of the park.

The illustration is from a photograph taken August, 1922, after the building had been moved to the park and its restoration completed. The original site is indicated by X in the illustration. This tract was purchased by the Wisconsin Federation of Woman's Clubs in 1910. The Federation erected a granite and bronze marker in the center of the area and provided an iron fence about the tract.

The Federation has cooperated with the Belmont Capitol Commission in every way, and has offered to transfer the site to the state, the formalities only of this transfer remaining to be completed.

The Wisconsin territorial legislature of 1837 met in Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, on November 6th in a two-story frame building, 40 by 70 feet, which was destroyed by fire during the session on December 13th. A special session convened at Burlington June 11, 1838.

While the building in Burlington in which the 1837 legislature met might be classed a Wisconsin capitol, this meeting was, in so far as Wisconsin was concerned, an interim meeting, for Madison had been selected as the future capital and it probably was well known that the Mississippi river would soon be the western boundary of Wisconsin territory.

On June 12, 1838, by act of congress, Wisconsin territory was reduced to the limits of the present state and the portion of the state of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river and east of a meridian drawn through Lake Itasca.

The Second Capitol

A little more than a year before this act was passed, on June 10, 1837, workmen had arrived in Madison and begun the construction of the capitol under the direction of Augustus A. Bird, building commis-

sioner. The corner stone was laid with proper ceremonies on July 4, 1837, the site being that of the present capitol.

The building commission first decided on a building to cost between $40,000 and $45,000, and attempted to do the work without bids by day labor. This method proving unsatisfactory the commission advertised for bids on February 20, 1838, under the following specification:

"To commence on top of the water table—to be built of stone of the following dimensions: one hundred and four feet long and fifty-four feet wide; the walls to be thirty feet high above the water table, first story thirteen feet between joints, second story sixteen feet between joints, floor timbers one foot deep, a projection on both sides of the edifice of four inches, thirty feet long, which is the length of the piazza, same all cut stone to the top of said wall; the remainder of said walls to be cut on all the corners of the edifice, and the corners of the doors and windows and caps and sills of the same. First story walls two feet and six inches thick, second story walls two feet thick; to be two front doors going into the edifice, to be forty-six windows, 20 lights 11 by 16 inch glass each window; roof to be square with a balustrade rail all around, said roof with a dome on center, 26 feet in diameter lighted with glass on top, remainder of dome covered with tin above its base.

"Roof covered with pine shingles three-eighths of an inch thick; a lightning rod put on immediately after roof is finished; two chimney pieces carried up in the walls, with two fire places in each chimney with cut stone jams, two flues carried up in tops equal to chimney tops with necessary pipes and tubes; to be four tin conductors with suitable heads and necessary gutters made of tin or sheet lead to convey water into conductors.

"To be a piazza on each front of said edifice twelve feet projection, thirty feet long, placed on stone abutments settled five feet below the surface of the ground and raised on a level with the basement story, which is five feet above the surface; floor of piazza to be of oak, two inches thick, matched; to be steps the whole length of the piazza and railing at the ends with heavy banisters; piazza roof to break in with roof and cornice of main building; the cornice to be executed in the Greecian Doric order; piazza roof to be supported on four columns to each piazza suitable size, same order as cornice.

"First floor to have a hall twenty-four feet through center of edifice, and one room on each side of the hall, partitions to be ten inches thick, to be two doors in each partition. To be a flight of stairs on each side of hall to ascend to second story, floor to be laid with oak one and a half inches thick, lined and matched. Hall to be plastered with three coat work with cornice overhead. Second floor to be laid with oak, one and one-half inches thick, matched, to be divided as follows: to be a hall twenty-four feet square in centre for reception of the stairs and the light from the top of the dome to lower floor, dome to be finished open overhead through to light in the top, with proper cornice and plastering; on one side of main hall to be a hall seven feet wide the whole length of the edifice; one room for council chamber thirty feet square with gallery on one side seven feet wide circular supported by two columns with seats elevated, and stairs to ascend to gallery, under gallery to be a railing on line with columns or breastworks; to be one room thirty by twenty feet on the other side of the hall; to be a hall twenty-eight feet long and ten feet wide, and a representative chamber forty by thirty-eight feet finished the same as the council chamber.

"The plastering on this floor to be three coat work, the rooms to be all corniced; the council and representative chamber to be

finished with an elipsis spring in the corner over head to form panel of the level part of the ceiling; to be twelve inside doors, all of which are to be made of pine two inches thick in modern styles, the two outside doors to be double finished with egg and dart moulding, and suitable fastening and hangings as directed by the acting commissioner. All doors to be cased with pilasters; all windows to be cased with pilasters, with pabbel jams and backs, to the floor; to be counter check sash, hung with weights, glass of best quality; all wood work except shingles and floor to be painted outside and in, three coats as directed by acting commissioner.

"Said edifice to be completed according to said plan and specification, by the 20th of September, 1839. The outside of said edifice and the rooms on the first floor to be completed by the 15th day of October next.

"Signed by J. D. Doty, John F. O'Neil, A. A. Bird, Commissioners.
"February 20, 1838."

The construction dragged on year after year, not being completed in all details until some time after 1848. The total cost has never been determined but was considerably in excess of $60,000. About 1845 Dane county paid $20,000 for work in the building, receiving in turn the use of offices in the building.

It has not been possible to find an actual photograph of this second capitol, the illustration being taken from a lithograph on Harrison's map of Madison published in 1855. The illustration is doubtless a correct representation of the building, as it agrees with the specifications and also with the recollections of older residents who were familiar with this capitol.

The stone used in construction was sand stone from Maple Bluff on Lake Mendota, the stone being brought across the lake and landed near the present Madison city water works pumping station. The timber was obtained from the hill on which the executive residence now stands.

The territorial legislature was scheduled to meet in this capitol on November 26, 1838, but as the building was not ready for occupancy, the House of Representatives met on this date and organized in the basement of the American hotel at the north corner of East Washington Avenue and North Pinckney Street, a corner now occupied by the American Exchange bank.

The council met upstairs in the hotel and organized on the same date. On November 27 the two bodies met in joint session in the temporary house quarters in the hotel basement and heard the governor's message. On the following day, November 28, 1838, the legislature met in the unfinished capitol and worked faithfully under conditions of low temperature and other discomforts now seemingly unbelievable until adjournment on December 22.

Some of these other discomforts are described in detail as follows by one of the members of this legislature, Col. Ebenezer Childs:

"At length we took possession of the new assembly hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the

flooring near the stove and fireplace so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and James Morrison's large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the house, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs, and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this, we were more comfortable."—Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. IV., p. 191.

After the covering of the floors, as noted by Col. Childs, the session was continued January 21, 1839.

This capitol was used until 1863 when it was finally removed to make room for the extension of the succeeding capitol.

By act of congress of August 6, 1846, Wisconsin territory was reduced to the present state boundaries, being admitted to statehood on May 29, 1848, during the period of the second capitol.

The Third Capitol

The second capitol had been completed but a few years when the growing activities of the new state of Wisconsin rendered the building too small. There was much discussion as to the providing of additional space, which culminated in an act of the legislature on February 28, 1857, to enlarge and improve the building. This was generally understood to be the purpose of the act as there was strong opposition to a new building. Some one, probably Governor Coles Bashford, however, fortunately had vision beyond the immediate need and the work was started. A little later there was some rather sharp discussion when it was found that the beginning of an entirely new capitol was under way. This portion first built was the east wing with the semicircular row of columns, the similar west wing being shown in the illustration.

This east wing was built in 1857-59, the opposition subsided and the corresponding west wing was built in 1861-62, both being erected without destroying the second capitol which was wrecked in 1863 to make room for the north and south wings which included the octagonal corner towers. These north and south wings were built in 1863-64, the first named being practically completed by the end of 1863.

The central rotunda was finished in 1868, the dome being built entirely within the year 1869. The dome was designed by Major S. V. Shipman, who was supervising architect for the Madison postoffice building. This completed the building as originally planned.

It was a structure of architectural beauty and an imposing capitol for a pioneer state.

The large north and south wings outside the octagonal towers were built in 1882-84 and were made necessary by the constant expansion of the state's business, the growth of the state historical library and museum and the increase in the state law library.

These large wings detracted from the beauty of the building and reduced the effect of the fine dome.

The exterior material was a light buff limestone quarried near Prairie du Chien. The total cost of the building and park improvements is estimated at $900,000.

Even with the removal of the historical library and museum to the new building on the university campus in 1900, the capitol was becoming more crowded year by year.

The legislature of 1903 recognized the necessity for more space in the capitol, Chapter 399 of that session creating a commission "to provide proper accommodations for the state law library and the supreme judicial department of the state, and making an appropriation therefor."

Before this commission had had opportunity to develop plans under Chapter 399, laws of 1903, a disastrous fire occurred in the capitol on February 27, 1904, destroying a considerable portion of the interior. As noted under the fourth capitol this led to the destruction of the third capitol which was but temporarily repaired after the fire damage and was wrecked by sections as the progress of the new structure required. The last remaining portion of the third capitol, the large north wing, was wrecked in 1913, the last trace being removed on December 4th of that year.

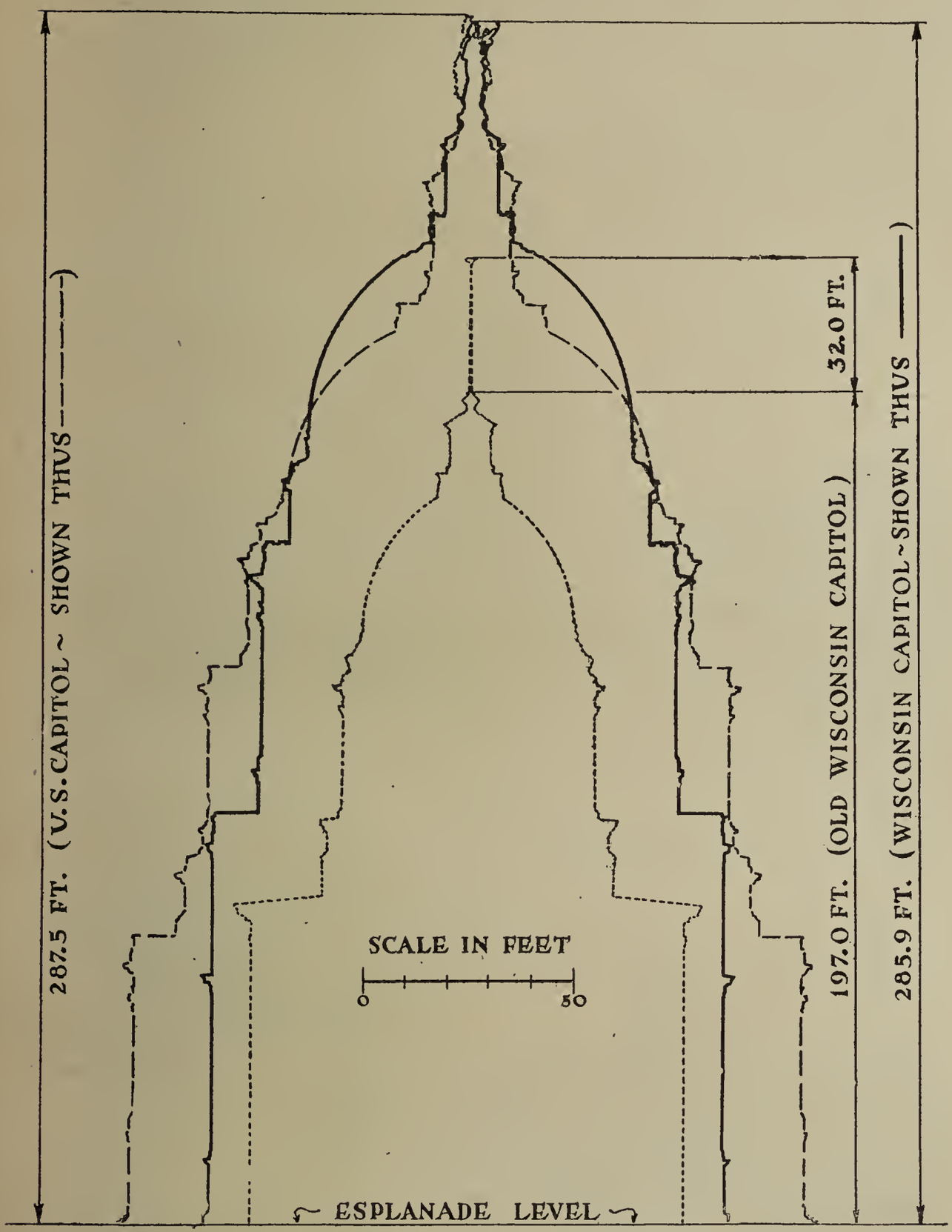
From beginning to end this building had a total life of 56 years, while the larger portion, the wings built in 1882-84, had a life of but about 27 years. These lengths of life are short for public buildings, but this will be discussed with regard to the present capitol.

The Fourth Capitol

The present, or fourth, capitol had its real beginning in Chapter 399, laws of 1903, noted above. After the fire on February 27, 1904, the commission repaired the damage sufficiently to use the burned portion of the building and proceeded energetically to secure a plan for a new structure. On submission of this plan to the 1905 legislature it was rejected as being too comprehensive and of too great cost. Chapter 516, laws of 1905, definitely provided for the building of a new structure throughout. After a study by the commission, chapter 516 was further modified at a special session of the legislature in December, 1905. This act perfected the law under which the capitol was built.

Five architectural firms of national standing were asked to compete for the proposed building. Plans were submitted and the award made to Geo. B. Post and Sons of New York.

The first construction contract, excavation for the west wing, was let October 11, 1906, work being started on the following day. The building was completed in 1917, so that all portions could be occupied, though there still remains a considerable amount of work to be done for final completion.



Certain points of interest about the building, the figures being the result of careful measurements and computations made in response to many questions are as follows:

The wings were built in the order of west, east, south and north, the central dome structure being constructed during the progress of the south and north wings.

The lengths from north to south and east to west are 438.8 feet each, the difference between these two lengths being less than one-fourth inch, illustrating the accuracy of modern building construction. This was substantially the north-south length of the third capitol.

Top of statue, the tip of head dress, is 285.9 feet above the esplanade. The similar measurement for the United States capitol above the east esplanade is 287.5 feet, although the height to the base of the statue is the same in each building.

Gable end of roof outside flag poles to esplanade 84.2 feet.

Breadth of wings 125 each, 21 feet greater than the length of the second capitol.

The ground area of the building is 2.42 acres. The capitol park is 764.7 feet in length on each side, its area being 13.4 acres.

The Blashfield painting, "The Apotheosis of Wisconsin," in the eye of the dome is 186.7 feet above the rotunda floor.

Power, heat, light and service water is furnished by the capitol power plant on East Main street through a large section tunnel 2,404 feet in length. The drinking water supply comes from a well 1,500 feet in depth under the south wing, this well having been drilled many years ago on the grounds outside the third capitol.

The total cost of this capitol, including the removal of the third capitol, ground work, decorations, furniture, furnishings, equipment, power plant, tunnel and $250,000 estimated July 1, 1920, as necessary for completion of equipment and other details, is $7,508,763.75.

It is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the world, and it is stated by competent authority that it is the lowest unit cost building of its type ever built. While the cost was large, it was but $3.05 per capita based on the average state population during the period of construction. As the work extended over a period of approximately twelve years the per capita per year cost was 25.4 cents.

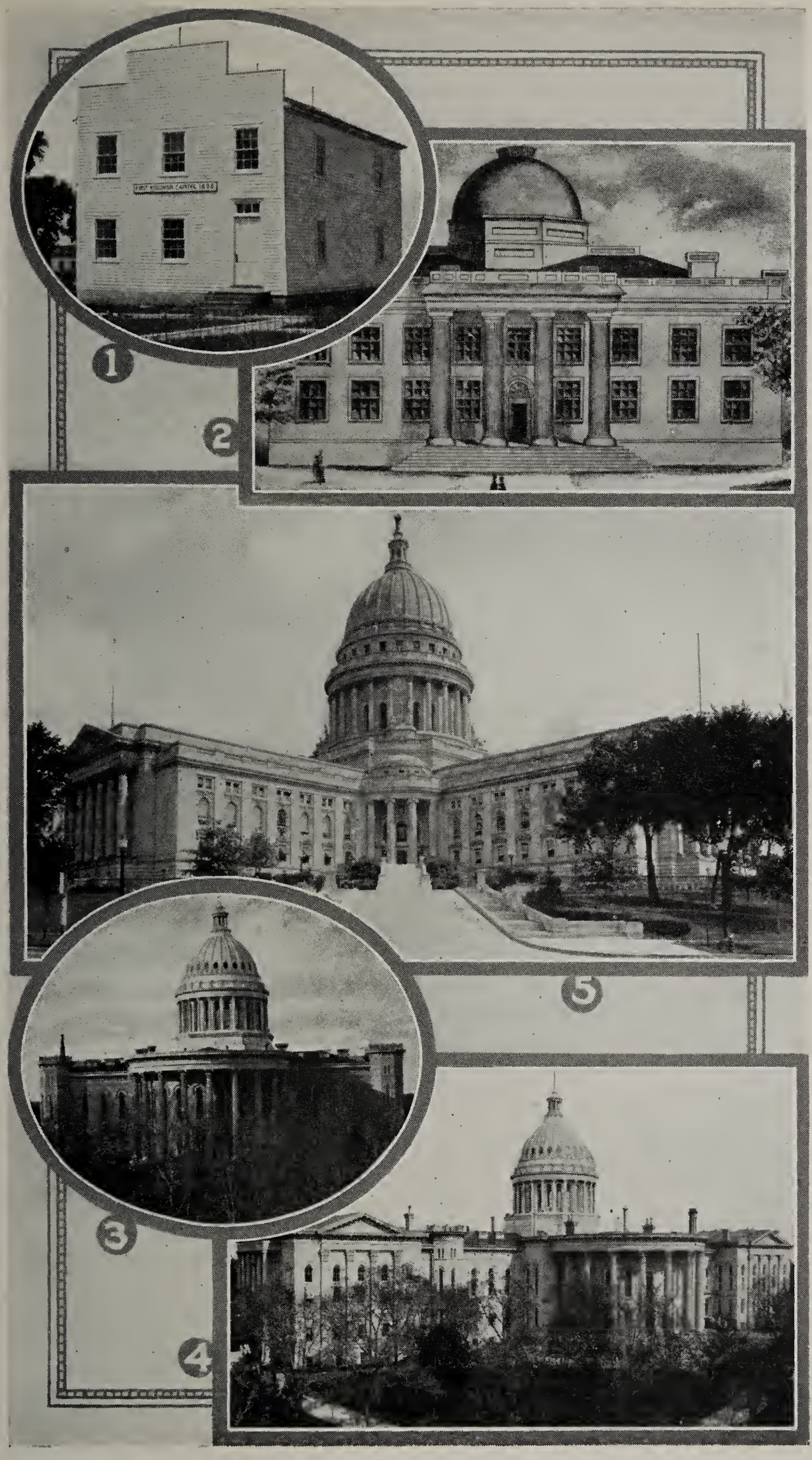
The low unit cost of the building is due primarily to three reasons:

1. The character of the capitol committee.
2. The commission acted as general contractor, thus saving large amount in contractors' percentage fees.
3. The building was built during a low cost period, the like of which may not come again.

If the building and all that belongs with it were to be duplicated today it would doubtless cost fifteen to twenty million dollars.

Summary of Cost

On account of final settlement with the architects it was necessary to make a complete audit of the books of the capitol commission. This was done early in 1920 by J. H. Gormley, representing the architects whom he had represented during construction, and J. E. Hoyt, representing the state chief engineer. The books and records



CAPITOLS OF WISCONSIN

(1) Territorial Capitol at Belmont, 1836, still standing; (2) First Capitol at Madison, in 1838; (3) Second Capitol at Madison, 1857-1869; (4) Additional wings to third Capitol added during 1882-1884; (5) Fourth and present State Capitol.

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of the commission were kept in magnificent form. Following is the summary from the July 1, 1920, quarterly report of the state chief engineer:

I.	The Capitol Building.		
	1. Construction—West wing	$782,215.63	
	East wing	794,701.14	
	South wing	787,442.19	
	North wing	804,149.43	
	Central portion	2,042,468.04	
			$5,210,976.43
	2. Decoration—West wing	77,659.04	
	East wing	114,834.70	
	South wing	70,609.00	
	North wing	71,240.95	
	Central portion	142,056.10	476,399.79
			5,687,376.22
II.	Ground work		348,005.77
			$6,035,381.99
III.	Procurement and preparation of plans and specifications and supervision of construction:		
	1. The architectural competition	$7,005.41	
	2. Commission paid architects Geo. B. Post and Sons	308,444.02	
	3. Extra blue prints and miscellaneous	940.21	316,389.64
			6,351,771.63
IV.	Administration and expenses connected therewith includes supervision of decorations and furnishings		77,876.60
			$6,429,648.23
V.	Furniture and furnishings, covers both capitol and power plant		277,202.52
			6,706,850.75
VI.	Power plant and tunnel and their equipment of piping, cables and machinery		496,975.60
	Total costs put upon new permanent structures, the capitol, and power plant and their furniture, furnishings and equipments		$7,203,826.35
VII.	Expended on old capitol after the fire:		
	1. To keep same in condition for use	$40,261.16	
	2. To remove same to give place to new structure	14,676.24	54,937.40
			$7,258,763.75

Assuming that $250,000 will be required to complete the building and equipment, the total of all improvements will be $7,508,763.75.

The cubical contents are as follows:

Capitol building	7,656,842 cubic feet
Power plant building	959,000 cubic feet
Tunnel	169,727 cubic feet
	8,785,569 cubic feet

Maintenance

The capitol guides estimate that during the year 1922 they escorted 100,000 visitors over the building.

No one knows how many other visitors there may be or how many come on business and get a glimpse of the beauties of this building.

The number shows no signs of decreasing. In the spring months many high school senior classes make this trip. It cannot fail to be an inspiration to all who come and to result in a desire for better and more artistic building construction and decoration.

This alone is sufficient reason, without mentioning others, for the effort to keep the building in 100 per cent condition of maintenance.

The legislature makes an appropriation of $30,000 per year for this purpose and a regular maintenance staff is employed. The maintenance amount is sufficient unless extraordinary repairs may have to be made.

The building is the last word in massive solidity of construction and yet, curiously as it may seem, in some ways this makes certain portions fragile, for with the wide temperature variations on the exterior causing expansion of the granite, some part is likely to move. While no danger is anticipated from such movements, these points are kept under constant surveillance and repairs made as necessary. One might easily name a hundred or more points where such a structure will show signs of wear or other cause of deterioration but it is believed that the maintenance is fully under control, although all places known to be in need of repair cannot be attended to at once; however, any emergency as a leak in the roof or in a pipe which will result in further destruction is corrected immediately.

The comparatively short life of the third capitol was noted. It was of an obsolete type of construction and a non-fireproof type of building. Building science has made enormous strides between the time of its design and the design of the present capitol, an absolutely fireproof structure. Local fires may occur in it, in materials in rooms, but their effect will be confined to a limited area. Although protected to some extent by the park, fires in buildings outside the park may be a source of some danger but not of destruction of the capitol.

With the short life of the two stone capitols which preceded the present structure, the question is often asked, "How long will this one last?"

The writer has given much thought to this speculative question, but his guess, and nothing more, is that with proper and constant maintenance, for one example, out of many several renewals of the exposed woodwork, the building should be serviceable in one thousand years. It would seem that the only possible causes for its total destruction would be an overwhelming earthquake or a now unthinkable war.

The first is highly improbable geologically and it is to be hoped that the other will be obsolete centuries before any one would think of Wisconsin being on the dividing line between hostile forces.

A third possible cause, overcrowding, a factor in the destruction of the second and third capitols as shown in tracing their histories, may be dismissed.

Happily the present capitol was built as a monumental structure, as it should have been. The working space, that is the office and other rooms for state business, are but 40 per cent of the total. The building is overcrowded and has been practically since completion. A temporary leased annex of three stories and basement is now filled with state business offices.

The remedy lies in the course taken by the federal and some state governments, the construction of a state office building.

Expiration of the Capitol Commission

Under Chapter 34.02 (5), laws of 1917, the capitol commission was terminated and its functions transferred to the state department of engineering on July 1, 1917.

At this date the building was practically complete as noted above and plans had been made for the remaining details.

The department of engineering was also placed in charge of the maintenance of the building.

The Capitol Commission

The capitol commission through the various changes in its composition from 1903 to its termination in 1917 and changes in name consisted of the following, the governors being ex officio members:

Governor Robert M. La Follette.
Hon. O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, citizen member.
Chief Justice J. B. Winslow, Supreme Court.
Hon. H. W. Chynoweth, Madison, citizen member.
Hon. Edwin Reynolds, Milwaukee, citizen member.
Hon. J. A. Van Cleve, Marinette, citizen member.
Justice R. D. Marshall, Supreme Court.
Governor James O. Davidson.
Hon. George H. D. Johnson, Milwaukee, citizen member.
Col. William F. Vilas, Madison, citizen member.
Hon. Magnus Swenson, Madison, citizen member.
Governor Francis E. McGovern.
Governor Emanuel L. Philipp.
Hon. A. C. Clas, Milwaukee, citizen member.

The commission was ably assisted throughout the design and construction of the capitol by the commission's secretary, Mr. Lew F. Porter of Madison, a gifted architect and a man of discriminating artistic talents who was in direct charge of every detail for the commission. After the termination of the commission Mr. Porter was at once attached to the staff of the department of engineering, continuing

his work on the completion of details and taking charge of maintenance until his death on April 16, 1918.

The people of Wisconsin know too little of the magnificent work performed by their capitol commission, for this work was performed quietly and without show over a period of years, during which time the members of the commission gave much time and study to the plans, decorations, legal matters and other features involved in so large an undertaking.

The members of the commission served without compensation, for theirs was a labor of love for their state and their services could have been secured in no other way.

Possibly no comparable service has ever been given to the state. Every citizen of Wisconsin, now and for ages to come, may look upon this beautiful monumental capitol with pride, for there never fell across it even the faintest trace of the shadow of graft.

It represents the spirit of Wisconsin, and on the part of the men who had charge of its construction the spirit of unselfish devotion to their state.

WISCONSIN PARKS

C. L. Harrington
Of the Conservation Commission

WISCONSIN with its thirty-seven hundred lakes, its ten thousand rivers and streams, its forests and its rolling prairies, its mountainous hills and fertile valleys, is becoming the great playground of the Northwest. Early home of a fast disappearing race, the native Americans. Full of historic interest through the visits of the early French Jesuits and explorers, who came to this country even before Plymouth Colony was fourteen years old, before Philadelphia was settled by William Penn, or Charleston, S. C., was begun. It is no wonder that travelers throng here in ever increasing numbers each year.

C. L. Harrington

Under the supervision of the State Conservation Commission some twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-three acres of forest and lakes, mountains and valleys, have been set aside into eight state parks where the natural beauty of the primeval days will be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Aside from these eight parks there are many other tracts of land owned by individual societies or associations, which are really part of Wisconsin's great park system, and ultimately will come under direct state control. Within these preserves the wild game of the state find safe refuge and every precaution is taken to retain the natural beauties for which these tracts have been selected and still make them accessible and enjoyable for the visitors.

These playgrounds are located in different parts of the state and easily reached by the public. They are replete in beauty and natural wildness, showing only the work of the hand of man in preserving them and the installation of some modern conveniences for visitors. In many, camping parties can secure tracts for summer homes or weekly outings and the following descriptions will give but a meager idea of their real beauty and worth to the state. In years to come their value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents but today, they are a monument to the foresight of the state in seeking the best interests of its citizens.

DEVIL'S LAKE PARK

Devil's Lake State Park is located about three miles south of the city of Baraboo, in Sauk county. Within this park are 1,400 acres of land purchased by the state in order to preserve the great natural

beauty of this bit of mountainous scenery. It is the most centrally situated of the state parks and is accessible by automobile over the regular trunk line system, or by rail on the C. & N. W. from all points. It is one of the finest of the glacial drift deposits in the state.

The surface of the lake lies about 600 feet below the east bluff, which is itself some 1,400 feet above sea level. It is a beautiful sheet of water, without a visible outlet, fed by springs and surrounded by great crags and bluffs of rock, thrown up by volcanic action of some former age. The lake is one and one-fourth miles long, one-half mile wide, and has a maximum depth of forty-three feet. It is enclosed on the east, west and south shores by rugged bluffs of the Baraboo quartzite. The north and southeast ends are filled with glacial drift. In fact, this glacial drift has formed the lake basin by damming up both ends of the older gorge. The bluffs are without glacial drift and the limit of the driftless area is sharply defined. The geology classes of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago annually spend several weeks in field work on the park and the surrounding country. The late President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, one of the most distinguished geologists in the country, has said, "I know of no other region of the state which illustrates so many principles of the science of geology."

There are several interesting rock formations, the most remarkable ones being known as the "Doorway," the "Needle," and "Turks Head." Some interesting Indian mounds are found on the park, the most striking being an eagle mound on the southeast shore.

The rough topography of the park and the surrounding region prevented clearing, so the percentage of forest area is large, and the native flora and fauna has survived remarkably well. The native flora is extremely varied, and natural conditions will be maintained so that botanists will find not only the species, but also the ecological conditions under which they grow. River birch is found along the lake shore, mixed hardwood stands occur on the higher land, large white pines occupy the rocky slopes, and the tops of the bluffs are covered with oaks.

PENINSULA STATE PARK

Peninsula Park is the largest of the state parks. It is located on the Door County Peninsula, twenty-five miles north of the city of Sturgeon Bay, and between the villages of Fish Creek and Ephraim. It consists of approximately 3,400 acres of rolling land, fronting on Green Bay and Ephraim Harbor. This tract of land was set aside for park purposes by an act of the state legislature in 1910 and 1914, and was selected after many other sites in the eastern part of the state had been taken into consideration, as the one of foremost scenic and historical worth, natural beauty, and accessibility.

The park is reached either by auto stage from Sturgeon Bay, by boats from Milwaukee, or by the local boats which ply between points on both sides of the Green Bay shore. The large boats run only

during the tourist season. The main roads of Door county are always kept in first class condition. The trip from Sturgeon Bay to the park is especially delightful, as the road traveled is surfaced with crushed limestone, and winds back and forth along the ridges and between the farms and orchards of the county.

The park is well timbered. The flora is not extensive, but the forests (some of which are of virgin growth) of white and red pine, hemlock, balsam and hardwoods are beautiful. Several stands of white cedar are found along the shore and on the well moistened ledges, while in some of the fields, juniper and more rarely the shrubby yew *(Taxus canadensis)* give the effect of formal planting. The trails and pathways, which have been constructed through the fields and woods to the points of chief interest in the park are always delightful to the nature lover.

With the exception of three distinct bluffs, the land over the entire park is gently rolling. Svens Bluff on the west side near the lookout tower (the height of which is 45 feet); Norway Bluff, between one-quarter and one-half mile east of the intersection of the Shanty Bay road and the upper road; and Eagle Bluff running both west and south of the higher lookout tower (height 75 feet) at the northeast part of the park. Each of these bluffs rises gradually from the south side, but on the side facing the water they drop abruptly, leaving precipitous cliffs of limestone, which vary from 10 to 200 feet above the water's level. Svens Bluff and Eagle Bluff lie close to the edge of the bay, from two hundred to five hundred feet back. Norway Bluff lies over a quarter of a mile south of the shore line.

The numerous harbors along the peninsula make sailing or motor-boat cruising safe, and boats from the various yacht clubs are often seen at anchor in the harbor at Fish Creek, Ephraim or Eagle Island. The summers of this region are generally cool, being moderated by the breezes from Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

It is planned not only to make the fullest use of the park as a great pleasure ground, but also to so manage the wooded areas, totaling 2,770 acres, that there will be a sustained yield of forest products. A complete forest working plan has been prepared for the ensuing ten years. It includes a careful and systematic plan for the removal of the mature and defective timber, at the rate of about 75,000 annually, and also a plan for the planting of the open areas of the park. This cutting plan will be arranged so as not to detract from the general beauty of the wooded areas.

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK

The Nelson Dewey State Park is located in Grant county, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and includes the bluffs along both rivers. The greater portion of this land was the old Glenn homestead, and it was due to the efforts of Senator Robert Glenn that the natural beauties were preserved, as he for a long time had in mind the idea of this area becoming a great

natural playground for the people of future generations. The park is complete and contains 1,651 acres. The site of the first fur trading post established on the upper Mississippi is in the park, and also the termination of the old military road.

None of the natural beauties of the park have been destroyed, although some of the upland has been cleared, thus giving a variety of scenery. The park is well wooded. On the uplands may be found such species as white, red and black oak, basswood, sugar maple, aspen and white birch. In the hollows, the ash, slippery elm, basswood, black walnut, butternut, mulberry and honey locust thrive. The bottom land type is composed mainly of silver maple, white elm and river birch. The following paragraph gives a brief description of the chief points of interest in the park.

This monument is a ragged ledge of very picturesque rock, rising to about two hundred feet in height. It overlooks the Mississippi river and the surrounding hills and valleys. It is located on the south end of Sentinel Ridge and was named in memory of the once warring Indian chief, Black Hawk.

Sentinel Ridge is a thickly wooded high ridge lying 1,108 feet above sea level, being marked by United States survey (B. M.) and 530 feet above the Mississippi river. This ridge was used as a burial spot by the ancient prehistoric mound builders. A group of mounds for half a mile in length lie along this ridge and are supposed to be the most valuable undepleted group in existence. A large bronze tablet has been erected by the Archeological Society of Wisconsin, marking this particular group of mounds. A standard highway has been built leading up and along this ridge, making it a very scenic drive, overlooking the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers for miles. One can look along on three points of the compass into the state of Iowa and the cities of South McGregor, North McGregor and Prairie du Chien. From this ridge one can also see the continuous traffic on the railroads which wind along both sides of these rivers and the steamers churning the waters of the mighty Mississippi.

These prominences are about 530 feet above river level commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. From these bluffs one can look as far as the eye can see west and north along the Mississippi river and east over the rolling thickly wooded hills and valleys.

These canyons are also very interesting, being cut out through solid rock by the continuous flow of water, making them resemble miniature canyons with solid walls of ragged rock rising on both sides.

By going up the south miniature canyon, one comes to what is known as Pictured Rock, Care or Glenn Grotto, being about fifty feet in diameter, formed in brilliantly colored sandstone with a waterfall tumbling over its side, and a column of petrified moss forty feet high at the entrance. It is one of the many natural beauty spots in the park.

This is known as the point from which Father Marquette (the discoverer) had his first glimpse of the mighty Mississippi river, the

WISCONSIN PARKS

(1) Patterson State Park, High Falls 165 feet, (2) Dalles of St. Croix River Inter-State Park, (3) Looking up Wisconsin, Sequal Point Nelson Dewey, (4) Look Out Tower Peninsula, (5) Beach Devil's Lake, (6) Looking up the Mississippi River from Perrot Park.

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Father of Waters. This is a very beautiful and scenic point, and is one of the most interesting in the park. A good driveway has also been built to this point and a considerable amount of other improving has been done for the benefit of the visiting public. Underneath this point is what is known as Point Look Out Cave, with tunnels extending back quite a distance into the precipitous bluff. Trails and stairways have been built leading to this cave, running some places through ragged crevices and again hugging the high walls of the bluffs, making this a very interesting walk.

Signal Point is a high and rocky bluff extending and overlooking both the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and valleys, which was used as a signal station by the warring Indians in the early days. One may get a panoramic view of both rivers and the rising bluffs on the Wisconsin and Iowa sides. Also one can look down over the ledge hundreds of feet directly below upon the forest covered bottom lands of the rivers through which runs the old military road used by troops and immigrants to Iowa and Minnesota in the early forties and fifties.

Other points of interest are the bottomless pits, the Wisconsin Ridge and Big Chief Bluffs and the Big Sand Cave with its walls of brightly colored sandstone.

The park is accessible by rail from all points or by automobile or team over the regular county roads. For those coming from points north of the Wisconsin river it is necessary to use the bridge at Bridgeport, which necessitates a somewhat roundabout journey, but, as yet, no highway bridge spans the river just south of Prairie du Chien. It is proposed to locate a bridge across the river leading directly into the park in the future. The villages of Bagley or Wyalusing are the gateway to the park from the south, and Prairie du Chien from the north.

INTERSTATE PARK

Interstate Park is located at the village of St. Croix Falls in Polk county. It is about fifty miles north of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The park is owned jointly by the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as it lies on both sides of the St. Croix river, which at that point forms the boundary between the two states. It contains 730 acres, of which 580 acres are owned by Wisconsin and 150 acres by Minnesota. The land in this park was acquired by purchase.

For the tourist the Interstate Park is most easily reached over trunk highways 35 and 14 from the Wisconsin side and over the Minnesota highways running north from the Twin Cities. Accommodations over the Soo Line to St. Croix Falls and over the Northern Pacific to Taylor's Falls on the Minnesota side can be had. During the summer season excursions to this park are often run over the Northern Pacific from the Twin Cities.

The Dells of the St. Croix river are the chief features of the park. The river here flows through a narrow gorge in the Keweenawan trap rock, which at one point rises to a height of more than 200 feet. There

are several picturesque rock formations, the most interesting of which are "The Old Man of the Dalles," a remarkable profile stone face on the Wisconsin shore, and the "Devil's Chair," a column of rock on the Minnesota side. A series of pot holes varying in diameter from one to six feet and in depth from one to eighty feet are found on the banks, chiefly on the west side of the river. These pot holes, now to be seen high above the river, were worked into the solid rock by the grinding action of spherical boulders, many of which still remain in them. Professor Martin, in "Physical Geography of Wisconsin," says:

"Before the Glacial Period the upper St. Croix had a course to the west in Minnesota. Its middle course in the St. Croix Dalles is post-glacial. Before the Glacial Period its lower course was occupied by a short stream whose headwaters were the Apple river. The St. Croix river was the outlet of two of the glacial lakes in the Lake Superior basin, north of Stillwater, Minnesota, the valley is fairly wide, with gently sloping terraced sides.

"The rock ledges (at the Dalles) are ancient lava flows, of which seven may be identified, rising like giant steps above the river. The lava, or traps, is well-jointed, so that there are vertical precipices and isolated crags along the St. Croix river."

The state of Wisconsin has established a large trout hatchery in the park and the springs which flow from the sidehills and which are remarkable for their size and purity of water are partially used for the fish ponds. Visitors to this park will appreciate this hatchery and the millions of fish reared there as one of the chief attractions.

The park offers opportunities for camping, bathing, picnicking, climbing and the general outdoor recreations. The area is well wooded with a large variety of both hard and soft wood trees. The whole valley of the St. Croix is in a natural wild condition and the views from St. Croix Falls, both up and down the stream, are remarkable and very pleasing.

The superintendent of the fish hatchery is also in charge of the park and matters pertaining to accommodations can be taken up directly with him. Considerable improvements, which provide for the rough accommodations one might expect to find on such an area, have been made and there is a plentiful supply of good drinking water, fuel for campers, and opportunities for sanitary living conditions.

PATTISON STATE PARK

The Pattison State Park is located twelve miles to the south of the city of Superior in Douglas county, on trunk highway No. 35. It consists of 660 acres of land, which was generously donated to the state for park purposes by the late Martin Pattison of Superior. This area is one of those so situated and so favored by nature that the people of that entire region have always sought it as a natural camping place. At this point Black river breaks over the range in a drop of 165 feet, forming the highest waterfall in the state. This falls has long been known to the Indians as Gitchee Monido or falls of the

great spirit. This name has been translated to Manitou Falls, by which name it is generally known.

Manitou Falls is by far the greatest attraction of this park. The falls are caused by the volcanic or trap rock, which forms an embankment of more than 100 feet in height, over which the water of the river rushes. North of the falls lies the Superior plain or red clay, underlain by sandstone into which the water has cut a deep gorge extending several miles below the range. The falls are caused by the sudden change from the soft sandstone to the hard, unyielding Keeweenawan volcanic rock. The scenery is surprisingly beautiful. The falls themselves are surrounded by tall trees, principally white and Norway pine, which have been left in their natural state. The gorge below the falls in the volcanic rock is quite narrow but a short distance to the north it widens out in the sandstone and when the edge of the forest is reached a view of the great Superior plain, with a background of the Duluth hills opens up in the distance—an entrancing vista, beyond the power of description.

BRULE PARK

The Brule Park lands are located up and down the Brule valley for a distance of seven miles, with the center at the village of Brule. They consist of part of the Nebagamon Lumber Company grant of 4,321 acres of land along the Brule river in Douglas county. The Brule has always been rated as a first-class trout stream. The area can be reached over the Northern Pacific and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroads, and is within easy walking distance from Brule and Winneboujou stations. Trunk Highway No. 10 runs through the village of Brule. Opportunities for fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, etc., are to be had on these state lands, and there are a number of desirable cottage sites available for lease. The lands for the most part have been cut over, but there is a thrifty stand of second growth timber on the lands at the present time.

PERROT PARK

Perrot Park, an area of 910 acres along the bluffs of the Mississippi, is located 25 miles north of the city of LaCrosse. This area was presented to the state by John A. Latsch of Winona, Minn. The park can be reached on the C. & N. W. R. R., the Burlington, and also over the trunk line highway system. This park is not developed in any way, but there are opportunities there for camping and picnicking. Provisions and other supplies can be had at the village of Trempealeau, which is located on the edge of the park.

Trempealeau Mountain, the important point on the park is called by the Winnebagos, "Hay-nee-ah-chah" or "Soaking Mountain," and the French voyageurs adopted the native term, but in their own language and the present term is an anglicized corruption of the latter part of the French designation, and no one who has ever voyaged on

the upper Mississippi and has seen from the deck of his boat the lofty crest of the noble peak towering above him as if from midstream, can question the appropriateness of the name.

Father Louis Hennepin discovered Trempealeau Mountain in 1680 and five years later Nicholas Perrot and party going to build a fur trading post among the Sioux Indians, were overtaken by bad weather near this site, and took up their quarters at the foot of the mountain, where they remained until the spring of 1686. Three years later they planted the arms of Louis XIV and in his name took possession of all the land drained by the waters of the upper Mississippi. In 1731 a fort was built on the site of Perrot's wintering post by a representative of the French government.

In recent years the State Historical Society and interested local historians have succeeded in locating the site of Perrot's post of 1685 and Linctot's fort of 1731-36. Several hearthstones were uncovered, one with a rude chimney; a blacksmith forge was found, and many other relics of white occupancy. Thus, of the ten or more forts built by the French in Wisconsin, to Trempealeau belongs the distinction of possessing the only ones whose ruins have been certainly identified.

CUSHING MEMORIAL PARK

The Cushing Memorial Park is located about a half mile west of Delafield, Waukesha county, on the site of the old Cushing homestead. It comprises about eight acres, one-fourth of which is low and marshy, along the Bark river, the remaining portion rising slowly in a dry even slope. At the crest of this slope is located the shaft erected in memory of the "Three Wisconsin Cushings," while on the site of the old farm home, no traces of which remain, but in which two of the boys were born, a large stone marker has been placed.

The three Cushings, William B., Alonzo H., and Howard, won unusual distinction for bravery during the days of the rebellion. William B., practically single-handed, sank the ironclad ram, Albemarle, which has been pronounced by Colonel Roosevelt as one of the most daring deeds on the pages of naval history. Alonzo H., fell at the crest of the battle of Gettysburg, after being shot four times. He did much to turn Pickett's charge and to win the day. Howard B., the third brother, was in command of a troop fighting the Apaches in the southwest, and lost his life in a hand to hand conflict with the Indians. No other Wisconsin family, perhaps, produced such a trio of brave fighters.

The Waukesha County Historical Society was chiefly instrumental in the creation of this park. The land was donated by various citizens to the society, who accepted it in trust. Later, when the erection of an appropriate monument was considered, and because the funds of the society were insufficient to erect a suitable monument, the aid of the state was solicited. The legislature of 1911 authorized the governor to cooperate with the historical society in the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of the Cushings. As a result, $5,000

was appropriated and a very imposing and beautiful obelisk was erected in their honor. This shaft was dedicated May 31, 1915. The unveiling was done by Miss Catherine Cushing, the daughter of William B. Cushing, who sank the Albemarle.

NORTHERN LAKES PARK

The very active and well-directed campaign for the acquisition of the Northern Lakes Park, indicates that in the not distant future this attractive area will become a part of the state park system. This area is undoubtedly the most attractive combination of forested lakes and river frontage to be found anywhere in the state on a similar acreage. Undoubtedly it will be preserved in its present almost untouched condition, to become one of the chief recreational areas of the state.

This park lies between the north and south forks of the Flambeau river, a tributary to the Chippewa and on the boundary of Price and Sawyer counties. The area proposed to be purchased includes approximately 7,300 acres. It is a region of practically virgin forest, untouched by the woodsman's axe. The crooked course of the north fork of the Flambeau river forms the general western boudary of the area, while a few miles to the east the park includes a chain of twelve charming, clear water lakes. Here numerous springs emerge from their hiding places, wild life is plentiful, the climate is cool and invigorating, the place is well located as to trunk line highways and therefore readily accessible. This area will be a most valuable addition to the state park system.

SHOT TOWER AREA

Between 1830 and 1860 there flourished on the banks of the Wisconsin in Iowa county, and directly across from the present village of Spring Green, the village of Helena. This town included stores, a hotel, post office, and the homes and amusement places of a thousand or more people. The chief industries were the river trade between Portage and Prairie du Chien, particularly the rafting of logs and lumber, and the manufacture of shot. The lead deposits of southwestern Wisconsin furnished the raw material which was hauled overland to Helena and there smelted and dropped in the shot tower and later packed for the Milwaukee and St. Louis markets. Situated on a rather sharp hill overlooking the river, the shot tower was cut vertically through 200 feet of limestone and the horizontal tunnel at its base gave easy access to an arm of the river. Here a loading dock was built and also a sorting house, at which barges could be landed and loaded. The smelting plant was up on the hill. The molten lead was dropped down the tower and the vertical fall of 200 feet formed the graduating drops of lead into perfect spheres. At the base of the tower a well of cold water served to quickly cool the leaden pellets.

Helena and the old shot tower began to wane as a busy and important place on the river shortly after the Civil War commenced. The building of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. west from Madison and on the north

side of the river at this point sealed its doom. Nothing now remains of this once busy village but the old shot tower. The region is full of early day history and the view from the area up and down the river is very pleasing.

OLD BELMONT

The first state capitol was located at Belmont in Grant county near the city of Platteville. The state has acquired this area for park purposes. The old capitol building has been replaced on its original site, which has been marked in a suitable way by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Extensive repairs have been made on the building so as to keep it in a good state of preservation, and the grounds have been improved under the direction of the old capitol commission. On account of the state-wide significance of this area, in which the first territorial assembly met in 1836, it will in all probability ultimately become a part of the state park system.

RIB HILL

The highest point in the state is Rib Hill, located near the city of Wausau in Marathon county. Its elevation is 1,840 feet above sea level. The Kiwanis Club of Wausau has tendered to the state a suitable acreage on this hill on which a tablet marking the highest point in the state is to be established. In all probability this area will also ultimately be used for park and recreational purposes and may be included in the state park system.

STATE SCHOOL AND FOREST LANDS

The general state land area is located in Vilas and adjoining counties in the northeastern part of the state. In these counties are several hundred thousand acres of state-owned lands, many of which front on desirable lakes for which that region is famous. These lands are primarily school lands or have the cast thereof, although scattered here and there are isolated 40's of land granted to the state by the government specifically for forestry and recreational purposes.

These lands are managed jointly by the Land and Conservation Commissions. They afford splendid opportunities for camping, bathing, fishing, boating and the general outdoor recreations. Hundreds of miles of desirable lake and river frontage is available in these counties and individuals or families who would like to spend the summer in the north country can secure a site, for the erection of tents or temporary structures, without charge. The Land Commission is prepared to lease sites for permanent use for periods of two years on application.

There are also several hundred islands in the northern lakes open for leasing for recreational purposes. These islands were granted to the state by the government in 1912 for forestry purposes. Many of them are ideally situated for recreational uses.

The main field camp for the care, protection and management of these lands is located at Trout Lake, in Vilas county. A forest ranger is located there during the year and those seeking direct information regarding any of the above mentioned state lands, and particularly those who desire to make a personal visit to any of the state's holdings in that region can best get in touch with this ranger. Plats and general information regarding the various descriptions of state land are on file at that office.

The following general plan for leasing lake shore lots or islands is recommended:

1. Decide upon the county or locality.
2. Decide upon a lake or chain of lakes.
3. Write the Conservation Commission for information regarding the particular lake or region best suited for your purposes. We will give you all the information at our command.
4. After you receive that information and are satisfied with the general circumstances of the region, you or some friend should go to see the land. To lease a lot or island without knowing the surrounding conditions, the way to get to the place, etc., usually results in disappointment. It is best for you to see the land yourself and to decide for yourself.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

By Chas. E. Brown

Secretary Wisconsin Archeological Society

THE recorded Indian history of Wisconsin has been greatly supplemented and extended by a study of various aboriginal remains. These occur on and near the shores of nearly every lake and stream. They consist of the sites of native villages, camps and workshops; plots of corn hills and garden beds; enclosures; burial places and cemeteries; refuse heaps and pits; cave shelters; shrines; pictograph rocks; sources of flint, quartz, quartzite and pipestone; lead diggings; copper mining pits; stone heaps; cairns; groups of conical, linear and effigy mounds, trails and other remains of great interest.

C. E. Brown

Archeological researches to determine the character, distribution and authorship of these antiquities were undertaken by Increase A. Lapham in 1836 and were continued to the date of his death in 1875. In 1850 he published the results of his earlier investigations in his book "The Antiquities of Wisconsin." Since 1899, The Wisconsin Archeological Society has carried on the work begun by him conducting surveys, researches and explorations in many counties. To date this state society has published twenty-one volumes of reports in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* in which the results of its investigations are given. These have made available a rich store of information concerning the religion, arts and industries, warfare, commerce and migrations of the prehistoric and early historic Indians of Wisconsin.

The total number of Indian mounds formerly existing in the state is estimated at about 10,000. The greater number of these were in southern Wisconsin, important mound centers being at Milwaukee, Racine, Waukesha, Lake Mills, Beloit, Lake Koshkonong, Lake Winnebago, Madison, Baraboo, at different points along the upper Fox and the Wisconsin river and at Prairie du Chien. Among the earthworks in these regions the effigy or animal shaped earthworks are among the most singular aboriginal structures in the United States.

Through the efforts of the state society and of co-working organizations fine groups of Indian mounds are now preserved to the public in parks and on other public properties at Madison, Baraboo, Devils Lake, Nelson Dewey State Park, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Lake Mills, Fort Atkinson, Menasha, Waupaca, Algoma, Milwaukee, West Allis, Waukesha, Racine, Beloit and other places in Wisconsin. Near Bara-

boo the famous Man Mound is preserved in a public park. At Aztalan, near Lake Mills, eight large ceremonial and mortuary mounds connected with the celebrated prehistoric Indian stockaded village known as "Aztalan" are preserved in Aztalan Mound Park.

At Madison nearly one hundred mounds are permanently preserved in eighteen different localities about the three local lakes. In view of their present rapid destruction through various causes and their great historical and scenic interest it is desirable that many more should be permanently preserved.

In public museums at Madison, Milwaukee, Beloit, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Baraboo, New London and in other cities in the state large and important collections of the fine clay, bone, horn, stone and metal implements, ceremonials and ornaments of the prehistoric and early historic redmen of Wisconsin are being assembled for the use of students of the rich field of Wisconsin Indian history.

Siouan Tribes

Of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin the Winnebago (Hochungara) have been known to white men since 1634, when the French explorer Jean Nicolet, found a portion of the tribe located on the shore of Green Bay.

They are the earliest known Indian inhabitants of southern Wisconsin coming to this region in prehistoric time during the westward migrations of a group of Siouan tribes from their primitive home in Virginia and Carolinas. The number and wide distribution of their archeological remains show them to have been long in undisturbed possession of Wisconsin soil. These are found from the Lake Michigan shore westward to the Mississippi river and from below the Illinois state line northward as far as Stevens Point. By the intruding Algonkian tribes they were deprived of much of their original domain. In the early part of the 17th century they were engaged in a fierce struggle with the Algonkian tribes known as the Illinois. This caused them to form alliances with the Wisconsin Algonkians. They secretly aided the Fox in their wars with the French. They sympathized with Tecumseh in his revolt and in 1811 took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. They were opposed to American occupation and sided with the British in the war of 1812. In 1827 only the presence of troops at the several frontier forts in Wisconsin prevented serious Winnebago troubles. By several treaties with the government in 1825, 1832, and 1837 they ceded all their lands in the state and removed to a reservation on the Yellow river in Iowa.

In 1840 they removed to the Neutral Ground, in Iowa; in 1846 to Long Prairie reservation, Minnesota; in 1853 to Crow river, and in 1856 to Blue Earth, in that state.

When the Sioux outbreak of 1862 occurred they were removed to a reservation at Crow Creek, South Dakota. Here they suffered from sickness and other causes and they were given a new reservation on

the lands of their relatives, the Omaha, in northeastern Nebraska. From this place many afterwards returned to Wisconsin.

In 1820 Morse estimated the number of the Winnebago at 5,800. In 1910 there were 1,063 in Nebraska and 1,270 in Wisconsin. In 1881, those in this state were permitted to take up lands. These live in Jackson, Juneau, Adams and Marathon counties. At Tomah they have an agency and schools at this place and Wittenberg.

The Dakota (Sioux) probably separated from the Winnebago in this state and occupied central and northern Wisconsin. From this region they were driven during several centuries of conflict with the invading Chippewa. By the treaty of 1837 they ceded to the United States their remaining lands in this state.

The Iowa (Aiouais, Ayoes), another Siouan tribe, during early historic times, occupied a narrow strip of land along the bank of the Mississippi in southern Wisconsin, most of their territory being, however, on the opposite side of the river. According to their tradition they were once a part of the Winnebago tribe.

Algonkian Tribes

The Chippewa (Ojibway) an Algonkian people, are to-day one of the largest tribes north of Mexico. Those in Wisconsin came to the state in the course of a migration from some point to the north or northeast shortly before the beginning of white history. They were in the state as early as 1640 or before that date. With the Potawatomi and Ottawa, from whom they separated at Mackinaw, they have always formed a kind of loose confederacy. The possession of the wild rice fields of northern Wisconsin is given as one of the chief reasons for their long-continued conflict with the resident Dakota.

Chippewa reservations are today located at Red Cliff, in Bayfield county; La Pointe, in Ashland county; Lac du Flambeau, in Vilas and Iron counties and at Lac Court Oreilles, in Sawyer county. They have several schools. The number of Chippewa in Wisconsin is about 3,000.

The Potawatomi (Potawatamiuk, "People of the place of the fire") are closely related to the Chippewa. From the straits of Mackinac a portion of this tribe moved southward and were encountered by the French on the islands at the head of the Green Bay peninsula in 1670. From here they spread along the shore of Lake Michigan and at the close of the 17th century had established themselves at Milwaukee and Chicago and points inland. They sided actively with the French down to the peace of 1763, took part in Pontiac's uprising, and during the Revolution and War of 1812 took part with the British against the United States. By the treaties of 1829 and 1835 they ceded their lands to the government and removed to Iowa, and in 1846 to a reservation in Kansas. A part of the Prairie band remains in Forest and other northeast Wisconsin counties. Their number is given as about 400.

The Ottawa (from adawe, "to trade") were first encountered by Champlain on Georgian Bay, in 1615. They came to Wisconsin in 1650, driven westward by the Iroquois, and dwelt for a time with the

Potawatomi, on the islands at the head of Green Bay. Their residence here was only temporary. A few years later a part of the tribe moved to Keweenaw bay (1660) while others fled westward with a band of the Huron to an island near the entrance of Lake Pepin. Driven away by the Dakota they moved to the Black river, and afterwards settled on the shore of Chequamegon bay. Harassed by the Dakota they returned under French protection (1670-71) to Manitoulin island in Lake Huron. By 1680 most of them had returned to Mackinac.

The Menomini, an Algonkian tribe, are nearly related in language to the Sauk and Fox. Their name is derived from meno 'good'; 'min', a grain; the Chippewa name from wild rice. They probably came originally from some point south of Mackinac. They were first found at the mouth of the Menominee river, in about 1634, their settlements then or afterward extending south along the west shore of Green Bay as far as the Fox river. They have generally been at peace with the whites. In 1854 the government ceded to them their present reservation in Shawano county. Their number was probably never greater than 2,500, their present number being 1,788.

The Fox (Meshkwa' kihŭg, "red earth people"), also known as the Outagami, were a restless and warlike tribe constantly in trouble with their neighbors. From 1706 to 1745 they were at war with the French and were finally driven to the Mississippi river region in southwestern Wisconsin. They came to the state from the eastern Michigan peninsula and were first met here by the French in 1665. By 1680 they were located on the lower Fox river. Some of the Fox are now on a reservation in Iowa and others in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Sauk (Osã' kiwŭg, "people of the yellow earth") are closely connected in Wisconsin history with the Fox whose troubles with the French they shared. Their original habitat was with this tribe in Michigan. They came to Wisconsin in about 1650. In 1669 they had a village at the mouth of the Fox river. Johnathan Carver visited them in their village on the site of Prairie du Sac in 1766. At the time of the Revolution they were largely settled at Rock Island, in Illinois. In 1804 they ceded a large part of their lands, a disagreement over this transaction leading to the Black Hawk war of 1832. They are located today on allotted lands in Oklahoma and Kansas.

The Kickapoo, Mascouten and Miami, Algonkian tribes of small importance in Wisconsin history, had a village (or villages) on the Fox river near Berlin, in about 1665.

The Brotherton composed of individuals of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island. Algonkian tribes in 1788 settled on land given them by the Oneida in Madison County, New York. Before 1830 they came to Wisconsin and settled on the Fox river, and later removed to the east shore of Lake Winnebago in Calumet county.

The Stockbridge are Massachusetts Indians their original home being in the Housatonic Valley. In 1785 they removed to the Oneida in New York. They came to Wisconsin with the Oneida in 1822 and settled at the location of present Kaukauna. Here the Munsee be-

came incorporated with them. In 1834 they removed to Calumet county. In 1856 they again moved to their present location in Shawano county. Their number at present is about 606.

The Oneida, an Iroquois tribe originally lived in central New York. They purchased lands on the Fox river in Wisconsin in 1821 with the Stockbridge and Brotherton.

In 1832 they removed to a reservation in Brown and Outagamie counties. Their present number is about 2657.

Iroquian

The Huron (Wyandot), an Iroquois tribe, in 1649 and 1650 fled from Michigan to Washington island, Wisconsin to escape destruction from the New York Iroquois. After moving from one point to another in the western and northern part of the state with the Ottawa, they returned in 1671 to Mackinac.

The total number of Indians in Wisconsin is about 10,550.

SUPERINTENDENCIES AND TRIBES

	Total population	Male	Female	Minors	Adults
Wisconsin.					
Grand Rapids Agency, Winnebago	1,283	611	672	581	702
Hayward School, Chippewa (Lac Courte Oreilles)	1,280	628	652	466	814
Keshena School	5,051	2,643	2,408	2,358	2,693
Menominee	1,788	956	832	883	905
Oneida	2,657	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,456
Stockbridge and Munsee	606	315	291	274	332
Lac du Flambeau School. Chippewa	796	371	425	293	503
Laona Agency, Potawatomi	376	215	161	158	218
La Pointe School, Chippewa, at Bad River	1,097	551	546	507	590
Red Cliff School, Chippewa	521	276	245	202	319

Constitutional State Officers

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN

GOVERNORS

Henry Dodge.....from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841
James Duane Doty.....from October 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge.....from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES

John S. Horner.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field.....appointed by John Tyler, April 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd.....appointed by James K. Polk, Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin.....appointed by James K. Polk, Feb. 24, 1846

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells.....appointed by Governor Dodge, March 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson.....appointed by Governor Dodge, June 26, 1841
William Pitt Lynde....appointed by Governor Tallmadge, Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Aug. 4, 1845

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, 1836
Moses M. Strong.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, 1838
Thomas W. Sutherland.....appointed by John Tyler, 1841
William Pitt Lynde.....appointed by James K. Polk, 1846

STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT

NOTE—The term of office of all elective state officers commences on the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years; except that of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction whose term of office began on the 1st Monday in July following his election in April. Previous to the constitutional amendment of 1882, the term of office began in the even numbered years.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND STAFF

(Sec. 1, Art. V, State Constitution.)

Heads of Departments	Residence	Term expires
John J. Blaine, Governor	Boscobel	January, 1925
George F. Comings, Lieutenant Governor	Eau Claire	January, 1925
Michael B. Olbrich, Executive Counsel	Madison	January, 1925
Ralph M. Immell, Executive Secretary	Blair	January, 1925
Frank W. Kuehl, Executive Clerk	Fountain City	January, 1925

GOVERNORS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Name	Residence	From	To
Nelson Dewey	Lancaster	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell	Madison	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow	Waukesha	Jan. 2, 1854	Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Mar. 21, 1856	Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford	Oshkosh	Mar. 25, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Alex W. Randall	Waukesha	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere	Jan. 6, 1862	Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	April 19, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild	Madison	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn	La Crosse	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor	Cottage Grove	Jan. 5. 1874	Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington	Milwaukee	Jan. 3 1876	Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith	Milwaukee	Jan. 7. 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7 1889	Jan 5, 1891
George W. Peck	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan 7, 1895
Wm. H. Upham	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan 4, 1897
Edward Schofield	Oconto	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Robert M. La Follette*	Madison	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 1, 1906
James O. Davidson†	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 2, 1911
Francis E. McGovern	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emanuel L. Philipp	Milwaukee	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 3, 1921	.....

*Resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.
†Filled vacancy caused by resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Name	Residence	From	To
John E. Holmes	Jefferson	Jan. 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beal	Taycheedah	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns	La Crosse	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1858
Arthur McArthur	Milwaukee	Jan. 7 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell	La Crosse	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble	Whitewater	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	Jan. 6, 1862	Apr. 19, 1862
Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn	Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Petit	Kenosha	Jan. 1, 1872	Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker	Pleasant Valley	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham	Chippews Falls	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield	Ashland	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
George W. Ryland	Lancaster	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Charles Jonas	Racine	Jan. 5, 1891	Apr. 4, 1894
Emil Baensch	Manitowoc	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Jesse Stone	Watertown	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
James O. Davidson‡	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 1, 1906
William D. Connor	Marshfield	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 4, 1909
John Strange	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1909	Jan. 2, 1911
Thomas Morris	La Crosse	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Edward F. Dithmar	Baraboo	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
George F. Comings	Eau Claire	Jan. 3, 1921	.....

‡Became Governor upon resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND STAFF

(Sec. 2, Art. VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State	Milwaukee	January, 1925
Lancelot A. Gordon, Assistant Secretary of State	Stevens Point	January, 1925
C. A. Sakrison, Accounting	Madison	Indefinite
J. R. Edwards, Chief Clerk	Madison	Indefinite
A. J. Cobban, Motor Licenses	Madison	Indefinite
Tim Murphy, Notaries Public	Madison	Indefinite
George Brown, Filing	Madison	Indefinite

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
Thomas McHugh	Delavan	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow	Waukesha	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson	Green Bay	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Alex T. Gray	Janesville	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones	Belmont	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis	Columbus	Jan. 6, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild	Madison	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Llewelyn Breese	Portage	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle	Prairie du Chien	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Hans B. Warner	Ellsworth	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme	Kenosha	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 5, 1891
Thomas J. Cunningham	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Henry Casson	Viroqua	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
William H. Froehlich	Jackson	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
Walter L. Houser	Mondovi	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
James A. Frear	Hudson	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 6, 1913
John S. Donald	Mount Horeb	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 1, 1917
Merlin Hull	Black River Falls	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 3, 1921
Elmer S. Hall	Green Bay	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1923	.....

STATE TREASURER AND STAFF

(Sec. 3, Art. VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Solomon Levitan, Treasurer	Madison	January, 1925
Erick Onstad, Assistant Treasurer	Madison	January, 1925

STATE TREASURERS SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
Jarius C. Fairchild	Madison	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Jansson	Cedarburg	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 7, 1856
Chas. Kuehn	Manitowoc	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings	Trempealeau	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 1, 1866
Willaim E. Smith	Fox Lake	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Baetz	Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther	Oshkosh	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Edward McFetridge	Beaver Dam	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Henry B. Harshaw	Oshkosh	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
John Hunner	Eau Claire	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Sewell A. Peterson	Rice Lake	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
James O. Davidson	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
John J. Kempf	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1903	July 30, 1904
Thomas M. Purtell*	Cumberland	July 30, 1904	Jan. 2, 1905
John J. Kempf	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 7, 1907
Andrew H. Dahl	Westby	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 6, 1913
Henry Johnson	Suring	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 1, 1923
Solomon Levitan	Madison	Jan. 1, 1923	.....

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by failure of John J. Kempf to file the required bond.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND STAFF

(Sec. 3, Art VI, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General	Madison	January, 1925
Deputy Attorney-General	Milwaukee	January, 1925
John F. Baker, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Franklin E. Bump, Assistant	Wausau	Indefinite
W. W. Gilman, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
J. E. Messerschmidt, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
Mortimer Levitan, Assistant	Madison	Indefinite

ATTORNEY GENERALS SINCE 1848

Name	Residence	From	To
James S. Brown	Milwaukee	June 7, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook	Geneva	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith	Madison	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe	Green Bay	Jan. 2, 1860	Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith	Milwaukee	Oct. 7, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill	Watertown	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow	Dellona	Jan. 3, 1870	Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson	Mineral Point	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisbie	West Bend	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
James L. O'Connor	Madison	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Mylrea	Wausau	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Emmet R. Hicks	Oshkosh	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
L. M. Sturdevant	Neillsville	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
Frank L. Gilbert	Madison	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Levi H. Bancroft	Richland Center	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 6, 1913
Walter C. Owen	Maiden Rock	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 7, 1918
Spencer Haven†	Hudson	Jan. 7, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919
John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 3, 1921
William J. Morgan	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Jan. 1, 1923	.....

†Appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Walter C. Owen.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND STAFF

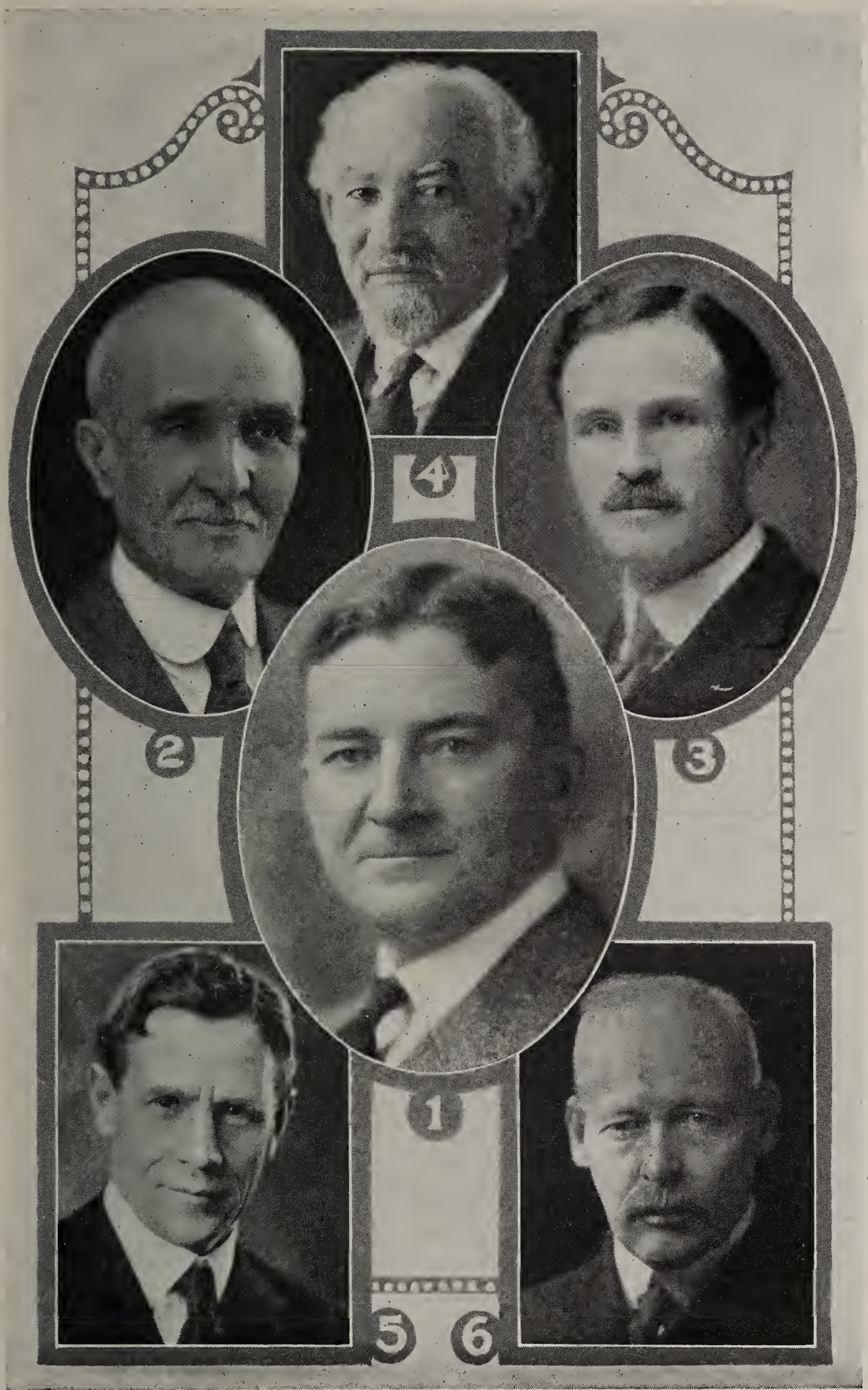
Sec. 1, Art. X, State Constitution.)

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
John Callahan, Superintendent	Madison	July, 1925
C. K. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent	Stoughton	.....

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SINCE 1848

(Office Created August 16, 1848.)

Name	Residence	From	To
Eleazer Root	Waukesha	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd	Shullsburg	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright	Prairie du Chien	Jan. 2, 1854	May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry	Racine	June 26, 1855	Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	Jan. 2, 1860	Sept. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn	Racine	Oct. 1, 1864	Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig	Madison	Jan. 6, 1868	July 6, 1870
Samuel Fallows	Milwaukee	July 6, 1870	Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searling	Milton	Jan. 4, 1874	Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford	Milton	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham	Oshkosh	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Jesse B. Thayer	River Falls	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Oliver E. Wells	Appleton	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
John Q. Emery	Albion	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Lorenzo D. Harvey	Milwaukee	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
Charles P. Cary	Delavan	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 1, 1921
John Callahan	Menasha	July 1, 1921	.....



STATE OFFICIALS

(1) John J. Blaine, Governor; (2) Geo. F. Comings, Lieutenant Governor; (3) Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State; (4) Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; (5) Herman L. Ekern, Attorney General; (6) John Callahan, Superintendent Public Instruction.

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THE WISCONSIN TAX SYSTEM

By Thomas E. Lyons

Chairman of the Wisconsin Tax Commission

TAX COMMISSION

Present Staff

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Carroll Atwood	Milwaukee	May, 1927
Chas. D. Rosa	Beloit	May, 1929
Thomas E. Lyons	Superior	May, 1925
A. J. Myrland, Secretary	Madison	

Tax Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
Burr W. Jones	Madison	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
K. K. Kennan	Milwaukee	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
George Curtis, Jr	Merrill	June 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1898
Michael Griffin	Eau Claire	May 1, 1899	Dec. 29, 1899
George Curtis, Jr	Merrill	May 1, 1899	May 1, 1911
Norman S. Gilson	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1899	May 1, 1911
William J. Anderson	Madison	Jan. 20, 1900	Feb. 1, 1901
Nils P. Haugen	River Falls	Feb. 1, 1901	May 2, 1921
Thomas E. Lyons	Superior	May 1, 1911	May 4, 1925
Thomas S. Adams	Madison	May 1, 1911	Sept. 20, 1915
Carroll Atwood	Milwaukee	Nov. 11, 1915	May 2, 1927
Charles D. Rosa	Beloit	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1927

TAXATION in one form or another is as old as human government. As soon as men began to live in organized communities, it became necessary to provide for their common needs—for protection of the helpless and dependent, for a common food supply and a common defense against their enemies. In the early tribal state, these needs were met by mutual services or contributions in kind. In feudal times these contributions took the form of payments in money to the crown or barons in lieu of service to be rendered or payment in kind. The tithes of biblical times, the dixieme in France and the tenth and fifteenth in England during the middle ages are examples of this method of taxation.

Thos. E. Lyons

But many of these contributions were in the nature of compensation for protection furnished or privileges granted and were not taxes in the modern sense of the term. The amount of these contributions was arbitrarily fixed by the king or barons and ultimately became a source of great abuse. One of the important provisions of Magna Charta is that

"No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom unless by the general council of our kingdom, except for ransoming our person, making our eldest son a knight, and once for marrying our eldest daughter;

and for these there shall be paid a reasonable aid. * * * And for holding the general council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of aids except in the three cases aforesaid, and for the assessing of scutages we will cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls and greater barons of the realm singly by our letters. * * * We will not for the future grant to anyone that he may take aid of his own free tenants unless to ransom his body and to make his eldest son a knight and once to marry his eldest daughter and for these there shall be only paid a reasonable aid."

These provisions were designed to curb the arbitrary exactions of the crown and barons, and to transfer authority to determine the amount to be paid in each case to the peers of the realm. But it will be observed that the nobles designated by the king to determine the amount of these contributions were not civil officials and that the customary feudal aids were still retained. Indeed, it was not until the Declaration of Rights in 1689 that taxation was completely subjected to legislative control. One of the most important provisions of this declaration is that

"The levying of money for or to the use of the crown by pretense of prerogative, without grant of parliament or for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal."

Here is the real beginning of legislative control over the subject of taxation,—a provision which the historian Green declared to be "the greatest constitutional change which our history has witnessed." From that time forward there has been a constant, if not wholly successful, effort to apportion the cost of government among the people who enjoy its protection either according to benefits received or ability to pay.

One of the first attempts in this direction was the poll or capitation tax whereby every male adult was required to pay a fixed and uniform amount. This was followed by the products tax imposed according to the annual yield of farm crops or goods produced. Then came the consumption tax, generally measured by the taxpayer's expenditures, and later the faculty tax which was a rough attempt to measure ability to pay by the aggregate of property owned and profits made by the taxpayer. But this latter tax was roughly reckoned, generally by the amount of land owned and income derived from specific classes of property and not according to any uniform or systematic rule. While land taxes were common to this period few, if any, of these forms of taxation were relied upon as the sole source of revenue, but were modified and supplemented by combinations of the taxes enumerated and later by stamp taxes, house taxes or business taxes in addition.

As civilization advanced and trade and industry developed, the defects of each of these methods of taxation became apparent and all of them were gradually subordinated to or abandoned for the general property tax. This was the prevailing system of taxation at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, and was generally followed in all the American states. While not specifically mentioned in the Ordi-

nance of 1787, this system was plainly contemplated for the northwest territory and was subsequently prescribed for the several states carved out of that domain. Wisconsin inherited the general property tax system from Michigan when it was organized as a territory and has ever since retained it as a state.

THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX

The only provision relating to taxation contained in the Wisconsin constitution as originally adopted was that "the rule of taxation shall be uniform and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe." No reference was made to any other form of taxation and it is evident that the general property tax was the only one in mind. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the first legislation relating to taxation contained the provision that "taxes shall be levied upon all property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom,"—which has been retained in our statutes ever since. The constitutional rule of uniformity has been supplemented by numerous statutory provisions requiring all property to be assessed at its ordinary selling or market value and prescribing severe penalties for violation of that rule. The constitution further requires that liberal exemptions shall be granted, and this provision has been effectuated by statutes exempting all property owned by the state and its municipal subdivisions and by all charitable, religious and educational institutions, as well as a number of other minor classes of property necessary for personal comfort and convenience.

The principle underlying the general property tax is that the ownership of property is a reasonable index of ability to contribute to the support of government, and that the value of the property owned by each taxpayer is a proper measure of the contribution he should make. Accordingly, under this system of taxation, when properly administered, every citizen is required to contribute to the support of government in proportion to the value of the taxable property he owns. The importance of this form of taxation in all the American states is shown by a recent estimate of the federal census bureau to the effect that more than 75 per cent of all state and local revenue throughout the United States is derived from that source.

While property was simple in character and limited in quantity, the general property system of taxation proved fairly satisfactory. But as industry and commerce developed and new forms of personal property came into being, the difficulties of administration multiplied and relative equality declined. The property tax at its best lacks elasticity. It falls upon the owner in losing as well as prosperous years and applies with equal severity to productive and unproductive property except in so far as productiveness is reflected in market price. In a rough way and in the long run it measures ability to pay, but it does not readily yield to individual differences nor to rapidly changing economic conditions. It has, however, the merits of simplicity and reasonable certainty of yield and is so firmly intrenched as the prin-

cipal source of state and local revenue in all the American states that there is little prospect of abandonment. In recent years it has been supplemented by privilege, occupation, income and inheritance taxes, but it still remains the major source of revenue in all the American states and constitutes the framework of the Wisconsin tax system.

All lands and buildings and the fixtures therein, except those used for public utility purposes, and all tangible personal property, such as farm live stock, merchants and manufacturers' goods, automobiles and road vehicles, boats and vessels, and bank stock, are assessed as general property in the town, city or village in which the same are located and bear the local tax rate. All stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness, and all farm machinery, household furniture, wearing apparel, and numerous minor classes of personal property are exempt from taxation.

The following table shows the total amount of general property taxes levied in the state for each of the years from 1900 to 1921, inclusive, and the proportion thereof raised for state, county and local purposes respectively, together with the state and local assessments for each year. It will be observed that both state and local assessments have increased from year to year, but the outstanding feature of the table is the steady increase in the total amount of taxes levied during the period and the very rapid increase since 1918.

TABLE 1

TOTAL TAX LEVIES AND STATE AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1900 TO 1921

Year	Tax Levies				Assessments	
	Total	State	County	Local	State	Local
1900	$19,376,442	$1,345,570	$4,386,823	$13,644,049	$630,000,000	$746,022,932
1901	20,360,831	2,257,854	4,550,872	13,552,105	1,436,284,000	1,082,641,094
1902	20,754,277	2,325,916	5,416,860	13,011,501	1,504,346,000	1,369,811,147
1903	20,776,180	1,027,220	5,854,290	13,894,670	1,753,172,009	1,358,098,346
1904	21,441,385	1,089,988	5,319,458	15,031,939	1,842,841,000	1,384,580,755
1905	22,896,641	1,167,035	5,948,975	15,780,631	1,952,700,000	1,411,576,454
1906	23,267,646	643,680	5,709,100	16,914,866	2,124,800,000	1,468,922,432
1907	26,382,190	2,656.637	5,978,651	17,746,902	2,256,800,000	1,531,909,825
1908	28,332,045	2,875,723	6,461,609	18,994,713	2,478,561,786	1,565,884,550
1909	29,287,107	3,607,939	6,813,232	18,865,936	2,602,549,798	1,613,427,747
1910	30,675,518	3,746,561	5,387,860	21,541,097	2,743,180,404	1,680,811,386
1911	32,610,975	3,739,588	5,963,554	22,907,833	2,941,412,842	1,907,872,199
1912	33,623,412	2,566,711	6,846,867	24,209,834	2,841,630,416	2,080,055,793
1913	41,755,035	7,655,318	8,166,701	25,933,016	2,998,187,705	2,451,962,913
1914	42,061,707	5,272,363	7,958,207	28,831,137	3,172,989,154	2,624,816,469
1915	43,365,640	4,430,736	8,733,807	30,201,097	3,299,831,408[1]	2,741,568,724
1916	47,444,622	4,579,758	9,877,998	32,986,866	3,426,797,220	2,896,930,967
1917	50,134,005	4,797,946	10,304,195	35,031,864	3,607,470,442	3,073,186,438
1918	56,271,297	5,087,447	12,138,571	39,045,279	3,846,263,744	3,326,009,413
1919	70,198,976	7,125,865[2]	14,955,580	48,117,531	4,068,268,534	3,545,232,808
1920	96,268,625	7,755,371	20,593,792	67,919,462	4,570,698,530	4,057,424,538
1921	97,204,844	7,801,454	20,415,572	68,987,818	4,594,739,962	4,076,942,544

[1] Including terminal properties.
[2] Exclusive of soldiers bonus of $6,929,858.71.

TAXATION OF RAILROADS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The rapid industrial development of the state during the early years of its history and especially the introduction of railroads emphasized the necessity of differentiating between different classes of property for the purpose of taxation and led to the enactment of special laws for that purpose. The first and most important of these special acts provided for the taxation of railroad companies by a license fee on their gross earnings. This principle was later extended to street railway, telegraph, telephone, and other public service companies, and this combined system of general property and license fee taxes continued until the beginning of the present century. The legislature of 1897 provided for the appointment of a temporary tax commission to study the subject of taxation and to recommend such changes in the Wisconsin system as in its judgment might seem advisable. The commission appointed under this act recommended among other things "that express companies be taxed either on the basis of the value of their property in the state * * * or on the basis of their gross earnings." This recommendation marked the first step in the return to the ad valorem system of assessing public utilities and was followed by the enactment of a law for the assessment and taxation of express, sleeping car, freight line and equipment companies on that basis. In 1903 the permanent tax commission recommended numerous changes in the tax laws, the most important of which was the assessment of property of railroad companies on the ad valorem basis. In compliance with this recommendation, chapter 315 of the laws of that year was enacted, providing for the assessment and taxation of railroad property by the tax commission on the unit basis, at the average rate of the general property of the state. The first assessment of railroad property under this law was made in the following year, and property of all railroad companies has been assessed by the tax commission under this law ever since. In 1905 the ad valorem system of taxation was extended to the property of street railway and telegraph companies. As a result of these various acts, all public service companies are now assessed by the tax commission and taxed on the ad valorem basis except telephone and insurance companies.

The railroad tax law was vigorously opposed by the railroad companies while pending in the legislature and was afterwards challenged in the courts, but the contest was set at rest by a sweeping decision of the supreme court upholding the law in all its essential features. *C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. State*, 128 Wis. 553. As the new law was likely to be contested in court and there might be delay and loss in the collection of the taxes levied under it, the legislature provided that the railroad license tax should be continued until 1909, but that in case the ad valorem tax should exceed the license tax, the railroads should pay on the latter basis. Provision was also made for the refund of license taxes paid in excess of the ad valorem tax on the property of any given company. A comparison of the taxes computed on the gross earnings and on the ad valorem basis for the six year period from 1904 to 1909, inclusive, shows an excess of $4,062,930.54 in favor of the ad valorem tax.

Railroads—How Assessed

Under the present law, the assessment of all railroad property in the state is made by the tax commission on reports furnished by the railroad companies and all other available information, at its true commercial value as nearly as that can be ascertained. The law attempts to equate the burden of the public service companies so as to make it correspond with that imposed upon all other property. The value of ordinary real estate and chattels can generally be determined from sales of the same or similar property, but public service companies are seldom sold in their entirety and in many cases extend into other states. Of course, only so much of the property as is located in Wisconsin can be assessed here. This circumstance, together with the inherent difficulty in determining value in the absence of sales, makes it necessary to resort to the separate elements which constitute value, such as original investment, capitalization, cost of reproduction new and in present condition, market value of stocks and bonds, gross and net earnings for the system and for Wisconsin, past history and future prospects. But neither of these factors can be relied upon separately, because the information pertaining thereto is not always available nor is it always representative. All elements constituting value must be weighed and considered together.

The railroad companies are required to make elaborate reports to the tax commission containing the foregoing data together with such other information as the commission may require. These reports are then carefully analyzed, classified and tabulated, and the results considered by the commission in making the final assessment. The capitalization of earnings over a five year period is generally given major weight in arriving at the final result. When the final assessment is made, the rate applied is the average rate of taxation applicable to all other property of the state, the aim being to equate the burden of railroad and other utility properties to correspond with that imposed upon property generally. It is believed that this system prescribed by the Wisconsin law is quite as satisfactory as any in the country.

The 1921 assessment of the property of the steam railroads of the state produced a tax of $7,295,084, and the property of street railways a tax of $1,551,803. The tax derived from steam and street railroads and other statewide public utilities including insurance companies, commonly called corporation taxes, constitutes between 9 and 10 per cent of our total tax revenue, as shown by Table 2 below. These taxes are all paid into the state treasury and retained and used for state purposes, except that 85 per cent of the street railway tax is returned to the municipality in which the property is located.

Interdistrict public utilities, such as water, light, heat and power companies, are assessed by the tax commission in the same manner, but the assessment is apportioned among the districts in which the property of the company is located, and the tax thereon is computed at the local rate and entered on the local roll. Assessments of utilities of this character lying wholly within one assessment district are made by local assessors.

License Taxes

Telephone and insurance companies are still taxed by license fees on their gross earnings. This practice is inconsistent with our general tax system in so far as the same applies to telephone companies which do not differ in any essential particular from telegraph companies and are not unlike express, freight line and sleeping car companies. The property of life and fire insurance companies is of a different character, consisting principally of intangible securities, none of which are taxed on the ad valorem basis under our law. While the tax commission is ostensibly given general supervision over the administration of taxes, it has no jurisdiction over the taxation of telephone and insurance companies. Telephone companies are required to report their earnings to the state treasurer and the assessment of their taxes is made by him. Life and fire insurance companies are required to report to the insurance commissioner and he computes and determines their taxes. The assessment of the property of these two companies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, resulted in a tax of $575,485 on telephone companies and of $1,125,136 on insurance companies.

TAXATION OF INCOMES

For many years the trend of opinion among economists and students of taxation in this country has been setting strongly toward income as the most satisfactory index of ability to pay and, therefore, the best basis of taxation. The success of income taxation in England, Germany and other European countries stimulated agitation for the adoption of that system in this country. In 1894 Congress enacted an income tax law to meet the needs of additional revenue for the federal government. Before the law was put into effect, the United States supreme court declared the act unconstitutional on the ground that the tax thereby provided was a direct tax which could not be sustained unless apportioned among the several states in proportion to population in accordance with Section 3, Article I of the federal constitution. *Pollock vs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.*, 157 U. S. 429, 158 U. S. 601. An animated controversy thereupon arose as to the practicability of prescribing this form of taxation for the several states. The experiment had been tried on a small scale in a few states during the colonial period and again by the federal government and several southern states during the Civil War. The partial character of these income tax laws and the utter inadequacy of the machinery of administration resulted in a lax enforcement and a very meagre yield, leaving the general impression that income taxes were impracticable for state purposes. The inability of the federal government to enact such a law under the decision of the supreme court and the slow progress in amending the federal constitution stimulated the efforts of the states, and the agitation for that purpose in this state culminated in the adoption of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the taxation of incomes at graduated and progressive rates and the enact-

ment of a comprehensive bill for that purpose in 1911. Wisconsin was the first state in the union to enact and administer a comprehensive income tax law. The first assessment under the act, made in 1912, on the income of the preceding year resulted in a tax of $3,482,883 and the amount of the assessment has regularly increased from year to year until it reached $12,661,352 in 1921. The aggregate amount of normal income taxes assessed for the nine years from 1912 to 1921, inclusive, is over $78,000,000.

Personal Property Offset

But not all of this amount was collected for the reason that the Wisconsin income tax law authorizes any person assessed for both an income tax and a personal property tax in the same year to offset the tax paid on his personal property against his income tax. Under the Wisconsin law, all tangible personal property is taxable, but when the same person is assessed on both personal property and income in the same year, he is required to pay only the larger of these taxes. This provision of the law has resulted in reducing the cash collections of income taxes by nearly one-half the amount assessed. The actual cash yield of the normal income tax during the period in question was $41,311,336.

Scope of Law

Under the Wisconsin law, all income derived from property located or business transacted within the state is subject to taxation, but income derived by residents of the state from definitely localized sources without its borders is not taxable. The rates are progressive and graduated from a minimum of 2 per cent on the first thousand dollars to 6 per cent on the seventh thousand in the case of corporations and from one per cent on the first thousand dollars to 6 per cent on the twelfth thousand in the case of individuals. Exemptions are allowed to the amount of $800 for single or unmarried adults, $1,200 for husband and wife, and $200 additional for each child under eighteen years of age or other dependent supported by the taxpayer. No exemption is prescribed for corporations and the rates progress more rapidly than in the case of individuals. The maximum in all cases, however, is 6 per cent. The revenue derived is required to be distributed between the state, the counties and the local districts in the ratio of 10 per cent to the state, 20 per cent to the county and 70 per cent to the district from which the income tax was derived. Dividends received from corporations doing business in Wisconsin pass tax free to their stockholders to the extent that the income distributed has been assessed to the corporation itself. On the whole, the Wisconsin income tax law has proved reasonably successful and the results obtained therefrom have greatly stimulated the agitation for income taxes in other states. Since the Wisconsin law was enacted, twelve other states, including New York, Massachusetts and Delaware, have adopted comprehensive income tax laws which are now in operation. There is strong agitation for the adoption of similar laws in many other states.

Yield of Tax

The following table shows the aggregate amount of income taxes assessed, under the regular income tax law for each year from 1912 to 1921 inclusive, the amount of such taxes collected in cash each year, the amount paid or offset by personal property tax receipts, and the amount returned delinquent. It should be borne in mind that the assessment for any given year is based on the income of the preceding year and that although the income tax law was enacted in 1911 the first assessment was made during the year 1912. The figures given in the table refer to the years in which the assessment was made and cover the entire period during which the law has been in effect. While the assessment for 1922 based on the income of 1921 has been completed, the tax for that year has not yet been collected and is therefore necessarily omitted from the table. Column 4 of the table shows the amount of income taxes returned delinquent each year as of the date when local treasurers were required to make return to the county treasurer. But the law requires the county treasurer to collect such delinquent taxes so far as practicable and a substantial part of the amounts shown in this column have since been collected. If the exact amount of these delinquent taxes collected after return to the county treasurers were shown it would materially decrease the aggregate of the delinquent column and increase the cash collections and offsets shown in Columns 2 and 3. It will be observed that the aggregate amount of income taxes assessed under the regular income tax law from the date of its enactment up to and including the year 1921 is $78,260,504.29 and that the aggregate cash collections for the same period was $41,311,336.

TABLE 2

TABLE SHOWING CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX LEVY, CASH COLLECTIONS AND DELINQUENTS FOR THE YEARS 1912 TO 1921, INCLUSIVE

Normal Income Tax

Assessment year	Total assessment	Cash collections	Offsets	Delinquents
1912	$3,482,883.25	$1,631,413.38	$1,609,711.02	$241,758.85
1913	4,085,147.56	1,935,846.54	1,897,974.05	251,326.97
1914	4,145,676.48	2,002,212.53	1,987,904.52	155,559.43
1915	3,837,370.04	1,906,441.69	1,825,641.62	105,286.73
1916	5,328,442.96	2,988,766.66	2,211,606.89	128,069.41
1917	9,482,620.13	6,037,719.19	3,307,435.67	137,465.27
1918	11,784,151.34	6,951,482.70	4,707,187.96	125,480.68
1919	12,018,056.77	6,243,376.47	5,571,606.41	203,073.89
1920	11.434.803.40	4,594,983.68	6,518,014.50	321,805.22
1921	12,661,352.36	7,019.093.16	5,137,635.61	504,623.59
Total normal tax	$78.260.504.29	$41,311,336.00	$34,774,718.25	$2,174,450.04

Income Surtaxes

The foregoing discussion and the figures quoted relate to the regular or normal income tax only and do not include the surtaxes at all, although a substantial amount of revenue has been raised by that means. In response to a widespread agitation for a bonus to returned soldiers at the close of the world war, the legislature of 1919 enacted two soldiers' bonus surtax laws.

Soldiers' Cash Bonus

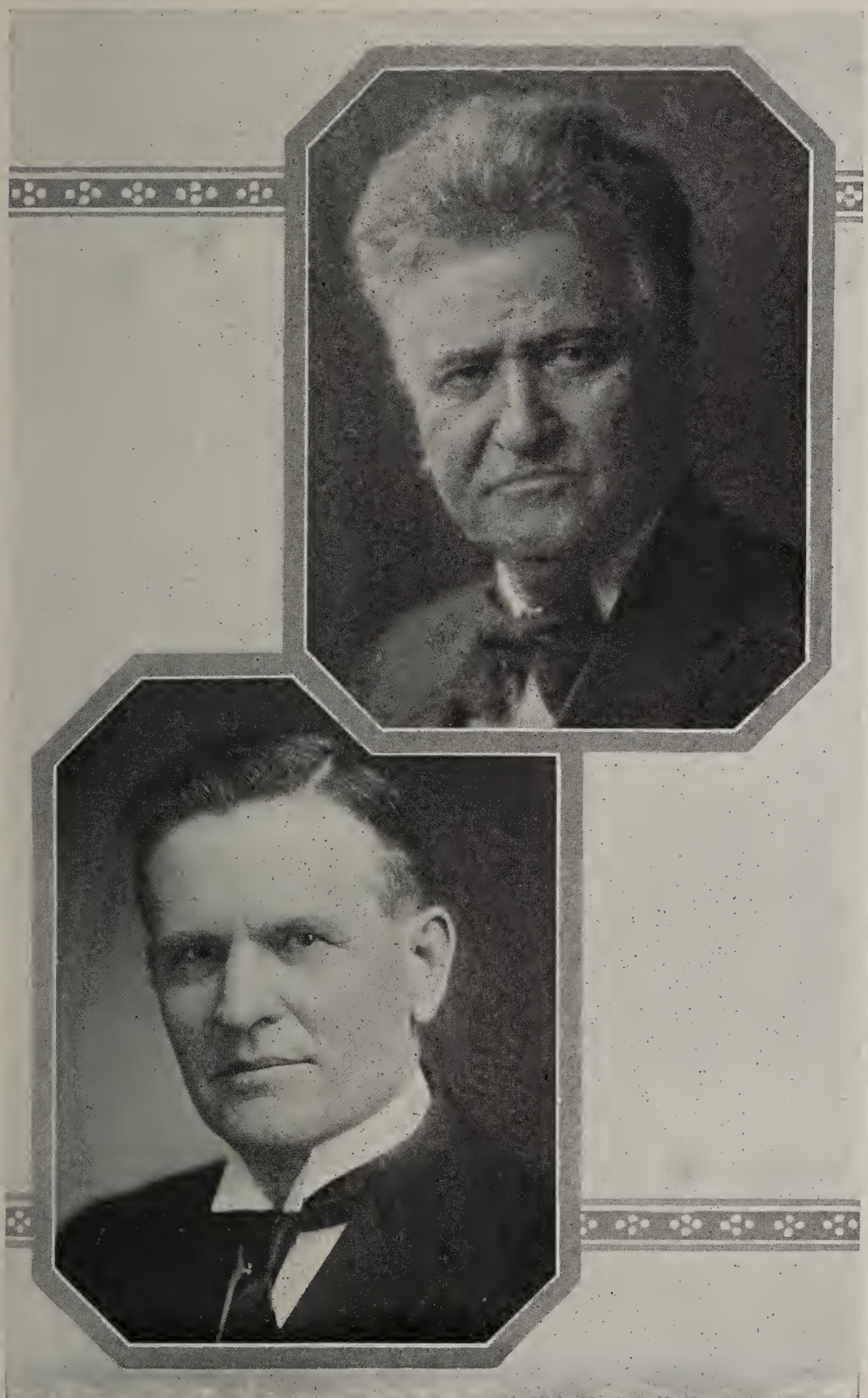
The first of these laws provided for the payment of a cash bonus to every resident of Wisconsin who served the government in the world war as soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse, at the rate of $10 per month from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge. It was estimated that from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 would be required to meet these payments and that a substantial part of this amount could be raised by a surtax on income in excess of $3,000 over and above regular exemptions and deductions, and a credit of 6 per cent on the capital employed in producing the income. The law passed for this purpose provided for a levy on incomes of 1918 (which were assumed to and did, in fact, contain large war profits), at the rates prescribed by the normal income tax law. The remaining revenue for this purpose was to be raised by a general tax levied on all property of the state. This soldiers' bonus surtax law produced a revenue of $7,556,885.62.

Soldiers' Educational Bonus

The same legislature, at a special and subsequent session held in June, 1920, provided for a soldiers' educational bonus in the amount of $30 a month for each soldier who should attend a higher institution of learning after returning from the war. It was estimated that the aggregate amount of this educational bonus would be about the same amount as was to be raised for returned soldiers; but it was foreseen that not all of this amount would be required in one year. Accordingly, the law provided for an educational bonus of substantially the same character as that enacted for the cash bonus, commencing with the income of 1918. As the life of this tax extended over a period of five years, the rates prescribed for each year were one-fifth of those prescribed for the soldiers' cash bonus. The yield of this tax for the first three years of administration was $4,078,813.48, and two other installments remain to be collected.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

Provision was also made by the legislature of 1921 for a teachers' retirement fund, made up in part by contributions from teachers and the remainder by appropriations from the state. It was estimated that the amount required from the state for the support of this fund would be about $1,300,000 a year, and an income surtax law of the same gen-



IRVINE L. LENROOT
United States Senator

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE
United States Senator

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eral character as the soldiers' bonus laws was enacted to furnish the state funds for this purpose, at one-sixth of the normal income tax rates. The assessment made under this law in the year 1921 produced a revenue of $1,506,348.51. No offset of personal property taxes is allowed against any of the surtaxes levied under these acts, and the entire amount assessed was, therefore, collected in cash. The aggregate of all surtaxes assessed and collected under these laws since their enactment in 1919 is $13,142,047.61, and if this amount be added to the yield of the normal income tax above given, it will show a revenue derived from income taxes since first enactment in this state of $54,453,383.61.

The following table shows the amount of surtaxes assessed under each of these laws for each year it was in operation, the total cash yield of all surtaxes since they were enacted, and the amount returned delinquent:

TABLE 3

Soldiers' Cash Bonus

Year	Total assessment	Cash collections	Delinquents
1919	$7,488,347.33	$7,360,963.74	$127,383.59
1920	75,834.62	65,108.12	10,726.50
1921	135,611.15	130,813.76	4,797.39
Total	$7,699,793.10	$7,556,885.62	$142,907.48
Soldiers' Educational Bonus			
1919	$1,498,495.63	$1,473,113.85	$25,381.78
1920	1,257,950.41	1,229,501.88	28,448.53
1921	1,428,044.70	1,376,197.75	51,846.95
Total	$4,184,490.74	$4,078,613.48	$105,677.26
Teachers' Retirement Fund			
1921	$1,550,621.72	$1,506,348.51	$44,273.21
Total surtaxes	$13,834,905.55	$13,142,047.61	$292,857.95

INHERITANCE TAXES

Inheritance taxes, or death duties as they are called in England, are taxes imposed upon the right of succession or the privilege of receiving property by will or descent. While the tax is imposed upon the right of transfer and is not a tax upon the property transmitted, it is measured according to the value of such property and the degree of kindred in each case. The taxation of inheritances was first attempted in this state by chapter 335, Laws of 1899, but that particular act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court in the case of *Black vs. State*, 113 Wis. 205. A second law of the same general character was enacted by the legislature of 1903 eliminating the features which made the first act unconstitutional. This latter law was sustained by the supreme court in the case of *Nunnemacher vs. State*,

129 Wis. 140, and has been in operation ever since. It has been amended from time to time by increasing the rates and strengthening its administrative provisions, but its general framework remains unchanged. The Wisconsin inheritance tax yielded a revenue of from $150,000 to $500,000 during the early years of its administration, but with the increasing wealth of the state and some rearrangement of the classification and rates, the present yield is approximately $1,500,000 a year.

Under the Wisconsin law the tax is not imposed upon the total estate of the deceased but upon the distributive shares passing to the several beneficiaries according to the amount of the inheritance and the degree of kindred in each case. The rates are graduated and progress from 2 per cent on the first $25,000 of taxable inheritance to 30 per cent on amounts above $500,000 passing to remote relatives. A rate of 40 per cent is prescribed for legacies over $500,000 passing to remote kindred or strangers but bequests of this kind are seldom, if ever, made. An exemption of $25,000 is allowed to a widow, $2,000 for children, $500 for brothers or sisters, and still smaller amounts for remoter degrees of kindred. The inheritance tax has been growing in favor in recent years as shown by the fact that it has been adopted by the federal government and exists in one form or another in every state in the union except Florida. It is generally regarded as one of the fairest and least burdensome forms of taxation.

Occupational Taxes

For many years there was marked inequality in the amount of taxes paid on grain in elevators at lake port cities and coal received at the same points for distribution to consumers. Both these classes of property are subject to seasonal variations in quantity and the law requiring all personal property to be assessed as of the first day of May resulted in very unequal assessments. Grain is accumulated and stored in large quantities at several of the lake port cities of the state during the winter months awaiting shipment on the opening of navigation. A late opening of navigation often found these elevators practically filled on the first of May, whereas an earlier opening found them with greatly reduced quantities on hand, but in every instance elevator operators had a relatively large proportion of their annual supply of grain on hand on the assessment date. Conversely, great quantities of coal, accumulated on lake port docks during the summer and fall season, were practically all distributed to consumers during the winter months leaving only a very small proportion of the tonnage handled over the docks during the year, on hand on the first of May. This inequality of conditions led to the enactment of special laws for the taxation of both these classes of property. Under the present law, taxpayers operating either grain elevators or coal docks at lake port cities are subject to an occupational tax on the total quantity of these products handled during the preceding year.

While the rates prescribed for these occupational taxes are moderate, the average yield of the tax over a period of years is substantially the same as the amount realized under the personal property assessment and results in a much more equitable distribution of the tax.

Summary of Wisconsin Tax System

The foregoing includes all forms of taxation constituting the Wisconsin tax system except the so-called motor vehicle taxes and suit taxes, and these are omitted for the reason that both charges are imposed under the police power of the state for the purpose of regulation and are not taxes at all in the strict sense of the term. The suit tax is merely a fee which litigants are required to pay for the privilege of commencing actions in court. The automobile tax is also a license fee which owners of cars are required to pay for the privilege of using the highways and as a means of identification and control. The same is true of the license fees paid on motor trucks and motorcycles. Under present law the yield of these privilege taxes is less than five million dollars per year, constituting less than 5 per cent of the total tax burden.

Exclusive of the license fees imposed under the police power of the state, the Wisconsin tax system consists of:

(1) the general property tax;
(2) corporation taxes on state-wide public service companies, including street railways;
(3) license taxes on the gross earnings of telephone and insurance companies;
(4) the income tax, including surtaxes;
(5) the inheritance tax;
(6) occupation taxes on the operation of coal docks and elevators.

It will be observed that the general property tax is incomparably the most important element of our system. Taking one year with another it yields not less than 80 per cent of the total amount of revenue raised by taxation in the state. While the so-called corporation taxes are assessed in a different manner, they are imposed according to property value and in that sense are property or ad valorem taxes. As these corporations pay about 9 per cent of our total taxes, it follows that nearly 90 per cent of all revenue raised by taxation is based on property value.

The following tables, 4, 5 and 6, below, show the aggregate amount of taxes of all kinds levied in the state for all purposes for each of the years ending June 30, 1914, 1918, and 1922, and the percentage which the yield of each class of taxes bears to the total.

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

Sources of taxes	Total	Percent of each class to Total	State	County	Local	School
General property tax	$41,755,035	83.06	$7,655,318	$8,166,701	$15,204,122	$10,728,894
Inheritance tax	496,112	.99	458,904	37,208	.....	.....
Income tax	1,902,988	3.79	190,299	380,598	1,332,091	.....
Railway (steam)	4,290,917	8.54	4,290,917	.....	.....	.....
Street railway	609,321	1.21	91,234	.....	518,087	.....
Sleeping car	10,728	.02	10,728	.....	.....	.....
Freight line	11,482	.02	11,482	.....	.....	.....
Express	9,555	.02	9,555	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph	28,095	.05	28,095	.....	.....	.....
Telephone	253,894	.51	91,442	.....	162,452	.....
Conservation and regulation companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Log driving and boom companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life, fire, and accident insurance	814,272	1.61	557,398	.....	256,874	.....
Plank roads	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Poll tax	88,248	.18	.....	.....	88,248	.....
Totals	$50,270,679	100.00	$13,395,404	$8,584,507	$17,561,874	$10,728,894
Per cent	100.0%		26.7%	17.1%	34.9%	21.3%
State aids	.....	.....	$4,088,264	$1,149,226	.....	$ 2,939,038
	$50,270,679	.....	$9,307,140	$9,733,733	$17,561,874	$13,667,932
	100.0%	.....	18.5%	19.4%	34.9%	27.2%

TABLE 5

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

Sources of taxes	Total	Per cent of each class to total	State	County	Local	School
General property	$50,134,004	77.74	$4,797,946	$10,304,195	$20,497,323	$14,534,540
Inheritance tax	559,341	.87	517,390	41,951	.....	.....
Income tax	6,161,068	9.55	616,107	1,232,214	4,312,747	.....
Railway (steam)	5,370,305	8.33	5,145,454	.....	224,851*	.....
Street railway	949,635	1.47	142,472	189,900	617,263	.....
Sleeping car	13,592	.02	13,592	.....	.....	.....
Freight line	14,671	.02	14,671	.....	.....	.....
Express	18,414	.03	18,414	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph	40,025	.06	40,025	.....	.....	.....
Telephone	343,018	.54	130,317	.....	212,701	.....
Conservation and regulation companies	3,738	.....	560	748	2,430	.....
Insurance	781,460	1.21	781,460	.....	.....	.....
Occupational tax	99,390	.16	9,939	19,878	69,573	.....
Totals	$64,488,661	100.00	$12,228,347	$11,788,886	$25,936,888	$14,534,540
Per cent to total	100.0%	.....	19.0%	18.3%	40.2%	22.5%
State aids returned to counties and school districts	.....	.....	$5,467,328	$2,170,832	.....	$3,296,496
	$64,488,661	.....	$6,761,019	$13,959,718	$25,936,888	$17,831,036
Per cent to total	100.0%	.....	10.5%	21.7%	40.2%	27.6%

*Terminal Tax Ret.

TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING ALL TAXES FROM EVERY SOURCE RAISED FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

Sources of taxes	Total	Per cent of each class to Total	State	County	Local	School
General property	$97,142,844	82.40	$7,739,454	$20,415,572	$36,423,305	$32,564,513
Inheritance	1,282,687	1.09	1,186,485	96,202	.....	.....
Income	7,068,820	5.99	706,882	1,413,764	4,948,174	.....
Teachers' retirement Surtax***	1,504,391	1.27	1,389,743	.....	114,648	.....
Railway (steam)	7,295,084	6.19	6,930,312	.....	364,772**	.....
Street railway	1,551,803	1.31	232,770	310,361	1,008,672	.....
Sleeping car	33,702	.03	33,702	.....	.....	.....
Freight line	28,229	.03	28,229	.....	.....	.....
Express	10,579	.....	10,579	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph	154,010	.13	154,010	.....	.....	.....
Telephone	575,485	.49	232,279	.....	343,206	.....
Conservation and regulation companies	7,898	.....	1,184	1,580	5,134	.....
Insurance	1,125,136	.95	1,125,136	.....	.....	.....
Occupational	141,070	.12	14,107	28,214	98,749	.....
Totals	$117,921,738	100.00	$19,784,872	$22,265,693	$43,306,660	$32.564,513
Per cent of total	100.0%	.....	16.8%	18.9%	36.7%	27.6%
State aids* returned to counties and school districts	.....	.....	$6,428,773	$2,389,491	.....	$4,039,282
	$117,921,738	.....	$13,356,099	$24,655,184	$43,306,660	$36,603,795
Per cent to total	100.0%	.....	11.3%	20.9%	36.7%	31.1%

*Motor license fees not included, $4,088,570.
**Terminal tax returned to districts.
***Soldiers' educational and bonus surtaxes ($1,507,011) not included.

These tables further show in separate columns the amount of the aggregate tax levy received by the state, the counties, the local municipalities, and the schools, respectively. On this basis the state received 26.7 per cent of all taxes levied in 1914, 19 per cent of all taxes levied in 1918, and 16.8 per cent of all taxes levied in 1922, but a substantial portion of the taxes received by the state for each year was returned to the counties and school districts in the form of school and highway aids. At the foot of each table the amount of these aids returned to the counties and school districts is shown, and when this amount is credited to the state, which merely collected it and charged to the counties and school districts which received and expended it, the percentage of the total retained and used by the state was 18.5 per cent for 1914, 10.5 per cent for the year 1918, and 11.3 per cent for the year 1922.

Mounting Tax Levies

In the absence of explanation the rapid increase in the aggregate amount of taxes levied in the state as shown by the foregoing tables would be startling. It will be observed that these levies jumped from $50,270,679 in 1914 to $64,488,661 in 1918, or 28.3 per cent, and from

$64,488,661 in 1918 to $117,921,738 in 1922, or an increase of 91.5 per cent. The increase in the eight year period from 1914 to 1922 was 134.5 per cent.

The increase of 28.3 per cent from 1914 to 1918 does not widely differ from previous increases for similar periods, but the increase of 91.5 per cent from 1918 to 1922 sharply challenges attention and requires further explanation. This explanation is found in the great advance in the price level, or in other words, in the reduced purchasing power of the dollar resulting from war conditions. Numerous reports of federal bureaus and economic societies show that the present price level is from 60 to 65 per cent higher than it was in 1914. This means that a levy of $100,000,000 is now required to purchase the same service and supplies that could be obtained for $60,000,000 five or six years ago. This circumstance alone goes far to explain the rapid increase in tax levies. But there is an additional factor in the great extension in certain lines of governmental activities of which our highway program is a striking example.

Schools and Highways

A table recently prepared by the secretary of the state highway commission containing a statement of expenditures for highway improvements from 1907 to 1921 shows a total expenditure of $14,048,662 for the year 1914 as against $20,081,414 for 1918, and $54,611,690 in 1921, or an increase of nearly 46 per cent from 1914 to 1918 and of 172 per cent from 1918 to 1921, with an aggregate increase of 288.8 per cent during the seven year period. Similar statistics of expenditure for education prepared by the secretary of the state board of education show an increase in the cost of schools from $23,250,256 for the school year 1915-1916 to $50,385,853 for the school year 1920-1921, or an increase of 116.76 per cent.

While all departments of government have enlarged their activities and materially increased their cost during the period in question these two items of schools and highways absorb the greatest percentage of the increased cost. It should be borne in mind that these figures relating to schools and highways refer to aggregate expenditures and not to tax levies. A substantial portion of the amount expended in each case was derived from sources other than taxation, such as federal aid and county bond issues in the case of highways, and tuition fees, interest from trust funds and borrowed money in the case of schools, but a comparison of tax levies would show approximately the same rate of increase.

It would be erroneous to charge this rapid increase of taxes to the tax system. All communities must bear the cost of their own government, state and local, and the tax system is merely a means adopted to raise the necessary amount. To the extent that part of the needed revenue is produced by one form of taxation other forms are correspondingly relieved. A comparison of the aggregate tax levies in Wisconsin with those of the four adjoining states over the period in

question shows approximately the same increase in the tax burden and substantially the same per capita cost of government. In fact, the per capita cost in Wisconsin is slightly below the average for four out of the five years. Apparently the difference in the tax systems of Wisconsin and its neighboring states has had little, if any, effect on their aggregate tax levies.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAX LAWS

In common with many other states Wisconsin has a home rule clause in its constitution. Accordingly, the immediate administration of the general property tax is vested in local authorities comprising town, city and village assessors, treasurers and clerks. The taxable property in each of these municipalities is annually valued by the assessor and his valuations are equalized by a local board of review. The clerk of each municipality computes the tax and certifies the roll to the treasurer who is charged with the duty of collecting the same. As there are 1,260 rural towns in the state, 337 villages, and 138 cities, and there is an assessor for each municipality, this means that the assessment of the taxable property in the state is made each year by over 1,700 different persons chosen by popular vote with little reference to qualification. Obviously, uniformity of assessment under these conditions would be little less than a miracle and the age of miracles is gone.

A state tax commission consisting of three members created in 1899 is required to exercise general supervision over the administration of the tax laws of the state, including assessors, county boards and boards of review, but no effective machinery is provided for performing this duty. The authority of the commission in this respect is limited to instruction and advice except that it may order reassessments on the petition of the owners of 5 per cent of the taxable property in any municipality, when the original assessment is radically defective and public interest will be promoted by such action. In the absence of such a petition, it has no power to modify or correct local assessments.

Assessors of Incomes

When the income tax law was adopted, provision was made for dividing the state into districts and appointing an assessor of incomes for each district charged with the duty of assessing the incomes of individuals and partnerships and of supervising the assessment of general property. Pursuant to this authority the state was divided into forty districts and an assessor of incomes appointed in each. These officers are appointed by the tax commission under civil service rules and have proved a very satisfactory and efficient force. But their authority is also limited to instruction and advice in the supervision of the property tax although they have exclusive authority to assess income. Among other duties they are required to examine and collect statistics relating to the assessment of property in the several

municipalities of their district and to report a basis of equalization to the county board. The latter body apportions the state and county taxes among the several municipalities of their respective counties, generally on the basis recommended by the assessor of incomes.

In addition to exercising general supervision over the administration of the property tax law, the tax commission is required to assess the property of street and steam railways, of all other state-wide public service companies, and of local utilities such as water, light and power companies which extend into two or more municipal districts. It is also required to assess the income of all corporations owning property or doing business in the state, supervise the administration of the inheritance tax, prescribe a uniform system of accounting for towns, cities, villages and counties, collect and publish statistics relating to the administration of tax laws, and make biennial reports and recommendations to the legislature for improvement of the tax laws.

Comparison with Tax Systems of Other States

The general property tax is common to all the American states and most of them rely on it as their main source of revenue. Inheritance taxes and license taxes in one form or another are found in all states except one. Public service companies are taxed everywhere either on the ad valorem basis or by license fees on their gross earnings. Business and occupation taxes are common, but relatively negligible in the amount of revenue they produce. The one respect in which the Wisconsin tax system differs from those of other states is in having an income tax, and this is clearly a merit instead of a defect.

It is well known that profits are derived from other sources than ownership and use of property, such as salaries and commissions, interest and dividends, and gains derived from the sale of capital assets. Those who receive such profits are well able to contribute to the support of government, and the income tax is the only means by which they can be effectively reached. This form of taxation is in successful operation in every civilized country of the world and is the main source of revenue in England and Germany and for our own federal government. Laws for this purpose have been enacted by legislatures, sustained by courts and commended by economists and students of taxation everywhere. Since the adoption of our income tax law, the example has been followed in twelve other states and there is a strong demand for it elsewhere. The recent outline of a model system of state and local taxation prepared by a committee of the National Tax Association, comprising some of the best students of the subject in America, more nearly approaches the Wisconsin system than that of any other state in the union. This does not mean that our tax system is perfect or that it cannot be improved, but it does mean that the tax system of Wisconsin compares favorably with that of other states.

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OFFICE OF WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION

ABSTRACT OF VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF RAILROADS IN WISCONSIN FOR THE YEAR 1922 AND THE TAXES LEVIED THEREON FOR SAID YEAR BY THE TAX COMMISSION

Name of Railway Company	Amount of assessment	Taxes Rates .02116239
Ahnapec & Western Ry. Co	$600,000	$12,697.43
Ashland, Odanah & Marengo Ry. Co	50,000	1,058.12
Cazenovia Southern R. R. Co	30,000	634.87
Central Wisconsin Ry. Co. (formerly Fairchild & N. E. Ry. Co.)	180,000	3,809.23
Chicago & Northwestern Ry Co	122,000,000	2,581,811.58
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co	22,500,000	476,153.78
Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake Ry. Co	40,000	846.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co	83,000,000	1,756,478.37
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R	3,750,000	79,358.96
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co	36,000,000	761,846.04
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co	1,200,000	25,394.87
Ettrick & Northern R. R. Co	50,000	1,058.12
Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co	475,000	10,052.14
Great Northern Railway Co	10,000,000	211,623.90
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. (including Waupaca G. B. Ry.)	3,500,000	74,068.36
Hillsboro & Northeastern Ry. Co	50,000	1,058.12
Illinois Central R. R. Co	1,500,000	31,743.59
Interstate Transfer Railway Co	1,250,000	26,452.99
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co	1,000,000	21,162.39
La Crosse & Sutheastern Ry. Co	300,000	6,348.72
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Ry. Co	750,000	15,871.79
Laona & Northern R. R. Co	75,000	1,587.18
Marathon County Railway Co	50,000	1,058.12
Marinette, Tomahawk & Western Ry. Co	150,000	3,174.36
Mineral Point & Northern Ry. Co	250,000	5,290.60
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. (including Wis. & Northern Ry.)	52,000,000	1,100,444.28
Northern Pacific Ry. Co	4,000,000	84,649.55
Northwestern Coal Ry. Co	100.000	2,116.24
Oshkosh Transportation Co	75,000	1,587.18
Robbins Railroad Co	28,000	592.55
Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Ry. Co	150,000	3,174.36
Superior & Southeastern Ry. Co	140,000	2,962.73
Winona Bridge Ry. Co	325,000	6,877.78
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry. Co	150,000	3,174.35
Totals	$345,718,000	$7,316,219.15

OFFICE OF WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION

The following is the final valuation of the property of street railway companies, and light, heat and power companies operated in connection therewith, as made by the tax commission and entered upon the assessment roll pursuant to chapter 76, Wisconsin Statutes, as constituting the assesment for the year 1922.

Name of Company	Assessment	Taxes Rate .02116239
Ashland Light, Power & Street Ry. Co	$700.000	$14,813.67
Bay Shore Street Ry. Co	10,000	211.62
Beloit Traction Co	200,000	4,232.48
Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Ry. Co	225,000	4,761.53
Duluth Street Railway Co	1,100,000	23,278.63
Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co	4,500,000	95,230.76
Ironwood & Bessemer Ry. & Light Co	550,000	11.639.30
Janesville Traction Company	65,000	1,375.56
Madison Railways Co	1,000,000	21,162.39
Manitowoc & Northern Traction Co	65,000	1,375.56
Menominee & Marinette Light & Traction Co	350,000	7,406.84
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. (The)	52,500,000	1,111,025.48
Milwaukee Northern Railway Co	1,500.000	31,743·59
Rockford & Interurban Railway Co	275,000	5,819.66
Waupaca Service & Railway Co	75,000	1,587.17
Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company	5,700,000	120.625.62
Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co	8,500,000	179,880.32
Wisconsin Public Service Company	3,150,000	66,661.53
Wisconsin Railway Light & Power Co	850,000	17,988.03
Wisconsin Rapids Street Railroad Co	100,000	2,116.24
Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co	3,000,000	63,487.17
Wisconsin Valley Electric Co	3,000,000	63,487.17
Totals	$87,415,000	$1,849,910.32

STATE ASSESSMENT, 1922

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ASSESSMENT OF THE GENERAL PROPERTY OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1922 AS MADE BY THE TAX COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 70.57 OF THE STATUTES.

	All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Total	$4,664,407,451	$3,819,758,112	$844,649,339
Adams	$11,681,547	$10,127,030	$1,554,517
Ashland	26,672,624	20,145,065	6,527,559
Barron	55,632,136	46,212,411	9,419,725
Bayfield	29,105,869	24,885,739	4,220,130
Brown	90,675,452	71,373,794	19,301,658
Buffalo	30,710,361	26,106,435	4,603,926
Burnett	14,816,357	12,773,347	2,043,010
Calumet	41,613,247	35,572,815	6,040,432
Chippewa	58,486,171	49,408,060	9,078,111
Clark	59,959,681	50,732,349	9,227,332
Columbia	67,906,280	56,629,204	11,277,076
Crawford	28,689,068	24,162,747	4,526,321
Dane	230,287,590	192,550,598	37,736,992
Dodge	123,719,042	107,683,323	16,035,719
Door	26,735,967	22,676,035	4,059,932

STATE ASSESSMENT 1922—Continued

	All Property	Real Estate	Personal Property
Douglas	$82,327,635	$70,296,655	$12,030,980
Dunn	49,850,184	41,457,736	8,392,448
Eau Claire	53,510,946	43,709,533	9,801,413
Florence	6,209,658	4,980,359	1,229,299
Fond du Lac	103,227,703	85,881,170	17,346,533
Forest	17,732,528	15,204,762	2,527,766
Grant	95,693,940	82,818,700	12,875,240
Green	63,688,004	53,929,882	9,758,122
Green Lake	32,391,969	27,447,345	4,944,624
Iowa	63,443,349	54,529,518	8,913,831
Iron	16,114,798	13,516,327	2,598,471
Jackson	29,583,865	24,969,393	4,614,472
Jefferson	76,918,643	64,583,780	12,334,863
Juneau	26,221,196	22,307,458	3,913,738
Kenosha	92,061,945	70,973,112	21,088,833
Kewaunee	30,460,233	25,870,785	4,589,448
La Crosse	65,481,937	49,378,120	16,103,817
Lafayette	61,506,154	54,237,993	7,268,161
Langlade	27,871,101	22,828,335	5,042,766
Lincoln	29,582,578	23,101,924	6,480,654
Manitowoc	92,847,239	75,913,020	16,934,219
Marathon	95,795,930	77,317,986	18,477,944
Marinette	35,689,276	25,933,369	9,755,907
Marquette	15,925,225	13,496,066	2,429,159
Milwaukee	894,278,514	701,502,175	192,776,339
Monroe	43,530,605	36,260,853	7,269,752
Oconto	31,061,178	25,391,872	5,669,306
Oneida	21,146,969	16,824,335	4,322,634
Outagamie	88,544,230	74,214,134	14,330,096
Ozaukee	33,238,179	28,060,783	5,177,396
Pepin	12,707,110	10,898,092	1,809,018
Pierce	40,153,421	34,299,070	5,854,351
Polk	45,568,121	37,711,752	7,856,369
Portage	37,212,169	30,609,500	6,602,669
Price	22,231,091	18,515,558	3,715,533
Racine	146,021,957	111,580,347	34,441,610
Richland	45,789,470	39,418,842	6,370,628
Rock	135,893,565	109,270,140	26,623,425
Rusk	22,601,087	19,363,823	3,237,264
St. Croix	51,752,815	43,837,418	7,915,397
Sauk	70,079,253	56,825,937	13,253,316
Sawyer	14,767,823	12,988,704	1,779,119
Shawano	43,745,987	35,275,757	8,470,230
Sheboygan	109,600,614	88,851,887	20,748,727
Taylor	24,158,271	20,238,158	3,920,113
Trempealeau	42,644,182	36,205,845	6,438,337
Vernon	49,185,646	41,747,220	7,438,426
Vilas	9,695,837	8,306,714	1,389,123
Walworth	79,223,010	68,075,116	11,147,894
Washburn	16,851,945	14,736,752	2,115,193
Washington	55,552,409	46,318,002	9,234,407
Waukesha	83,845,936	72,483,365	11,362,571
Waupaca	53,267,349	42,953,190	10,314,159
Waushara	24,504,925	20,611,865	3,893,060
Winnebago	104,820,461	80,123,786	24,696,675
Wood	49,905,894	40,534,840	9,371,054

Table Showing Amount of Revenue* Derived From 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 Tax Levies Payable in 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

1917 Levy

	Population	General property tax	Other taxes	Total taxes	Per capita taxes
Illinois	6,214,310	$148,609,890	$5,885,038	$154,494,928	24.86
Iowa	2,224,771	62,331,314	1,150,763	63,532,077	28.56
Michigan	3,113,972	77,612,698	6,376,272	83,988,970	26.97
Minnesota	2,298,761	61,551,418	9,416,031	70,967,449	30.88
Wisconsin	2,540,575	50,134,004	14,354,657	64,488,661	25.38
Average of per capita taxes					27.35

1918 Levy

Illinois	6,297,049	149,997,044	3,910,080	153,907,124	24.44
Iowa	2,224,771	66,216,151	1,150,763	67,366,914	30.28
Michigan	3,153,383	85,132,657	7,853,195	92,985,852	29.49
Minnesota	2,331,603	67,432,334	10,738,129	78,220,463	33.55
Wisconsin	2,567,391	56,271,297	15,820,435	72,091,732	28.08
Average of per capita taxes					29.17

1919 Levy

Illinois	6,485,098	188,786,182	6,693,957	195,480,139	30.15
Iowa	2,403,630	79,872,709	622,527	80,495,236	33.49
Michigan	3,667,222	110,776,106	9,793,336	120,569,442	32.87
Minnesota	2,386,371	88,546,627	11,748,358	100,294,985	42.02
Wisconsin	2,631,839	70,198,976	16,377,257	86,576,233	32.89
Average of per capita taxes					34.28

1920 Levy

Illinois	6,485,098	214,145,617	9,952,374	224,097,991	34.55
Iowa	2,403,630	96,454,244	4,210,765	100,665,009[1]	41.88
Michigan	3,667,222	140,438,983	10,648,248	151,087,231	41.19
Minnesota	2,386,371	106,146,142	13,990,311	120,136,453	50.33
Wisconsin	2,631,839	96,219,619	16,061,766	112,281,385	42.66
Average of per capita taxes					42.12

1921 Levy

Illinois	6,485,098	259,499,523	9,477,657	268,977,180	41.38
Iowa	2,403,630	104,225,254	3,042,559	107,267,813[2]	44.62
Michigan	3,667,222	155,932,317	12,843,021	168,775,338	46.02
Minnesota	2,386,371	104,107,598	12,070,234	116,177,832	48,67
Wisconsin	2,631,839	97,142,844	20,778,894	117,921,738	44.79
Average of per capita taxes					45.09

*Exclusive of levy for soldiers' bonus.
*Exclusive of motor vehicle license receipts.
[1]Includes special assessment levy "primary" roads of $2,158,160.
[2]Includes special assessment levy "primary" roads of $1,174,477.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS

THE FOLLOWING TABLES WERE COMPILED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SHOW THE TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	1921	1922
General property taxes:		
For Free High Schools	$175,000.00	$175,000.00
For Graded Schools	200,000.00	200,000.00
For C. & P. Institutions	718,301.42	736,094.60
Special charges:		
For Highways	1,700,000.00	1,762,000.00
For general purposes	100.00	.....
For Int. on Cert. of Indebtedness	186,818.92	159,319.00
Sub totals	$2,980,220.34	$3,032,413.60
Other taxes:		
Railway companies	$7,061,399.91	$7,295,084.16
Telephone companies	221,518.07	232,279.71
Fire insurance companies	149,170.32	157,011.12
Life insurance companies	730,452.98	798,172.49
Guarantee and accident insurance companies	177,215.08	169,952.43
Frt. Line and equipment companies	26,291.94	28,229.05
Street railway companies	1,360,235.45	1,551,803.76
Express companies	9,476.59	10,579.54
Telegraph companies	81,972.50	154,010.19
Sleeping car companies	33,641.89	33,702.22
Conservation and regulation companies	6,633.61	7,898.95
Occupational	15,426.79	14.107.23
Inheritance	1,265,456.73	1,186,485.08
Suit	9,667.00	12,046.00
Income	468,100.21	736,552.54
Departmental and Institutional receipts:		
Departmental	$9,976,184.69	$11,530,666.75
Charitable and Penal	1,152,559.22	1,174,538.44
Miscellaneous	2;738,974.99	3,564,788.40
Sub totals	$28,464,598.31	$31,690,321.66
Transfers, refunds and special loans	1,441,093.50	1,935,751.11
Totals	$29,905,691.81	$33,626,072.77

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS

Description	1921	1922
Legislature	$219,279.50	$53,454.63
Executive Department	21,585.92	21,764.69
Supreme Court	76,091.62	82,189.10
Circuit Court	223,278.57	249,647.09
Attorney General's Department	47,693.21	84,788.76
Revisor of Statutes	15,113.85	31,144.56
State Department	204,723.94	233,653.20
Treasury Department	34,054.42	32,926.44
Treasury Agent	10,892.54	10,965.81
Department of Agriculture	784,252.14	931,274.87
Tax Commission	298,915.60	317,246.17
Land Department	3,859.91	4,103.91
Superintendent of Public Property	203,982.24	165,158.68
Civil Service Commission	23,085.28	21,607.72
Banking Department	73,994.16	93.819.16
Industrial Commission	285,497.11	307,986.46
Railroad Commission	232,740.45	201,871.19
Insurance Department	304,928.90	280,807.26
State Historical Society	82,118.72	83,149.55
State Board of Health	169,104.85	213,821.58
Dairy and Food Commission	103,587.72	110,290.51
Conservation Commission	385,921.96	324,650.99
Geological and Natural History Survey	55,617.86	55,030.63
Board of Control	69,978.43	80,245.57
Charitable and Penal Institutions	3,474,459.89	3,483,580.25
Care of Chronic Insane	1,001,725.57	1,012,967.04
State Superintendent Department	122,049.49	112,279.13
State Law Library	14,824.00	15,831.06
Free Library Commission	84,880.28	73,268.43
Adjutant General Department	398,212.97	340,513.24
Quartermaster General Department	332,949.31	349,918.33
Highway Commission	8,072,293.50	11,414,150.37
State Printing Board	112,713.46	90,727.55
Oil Inspection Department	90,217.19	97,968.43
Board of Accountancy	631.71	1,720.26
Board of Education	16,890.70	25,715.05
Board of Public Affairs	20,810.85	18,061.91
Department of Engineering	199,302.80	237,415.87
Grain and Warehouse Commission	77,248.74	86,624.46
Marketing Division	68,263.92	137,503.44
Minor Commissions and Boards	140,121.46	158,647.08
Educational Aids	1,319,220.82	1,458,664.34
Sundry Associations and Societies	256,850.90	316,703.80
Miscellaneous	5,875,839.81	3,032,139.75
Total disbursements	$25,609,806.27	$26,455,998.32
Transfers and refunds	2,709,323.28	4,302,899.93
Total disbursements, transfers and refunds	$28,319,129.55	$30,758,898.25

Educational Activities in Wisconsin

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON

The Beginnings

THE history of Wisconsin until 1848 is the history of the Northwest Territory. Congress under the confederation made provision for education in the states to be formed from this territory. Not only did Congress express its concern about education in the words, "Schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged" but it gave substance to its confidence in this safeguard of freedom and democracy by reaffirming the land ordinance of 1785 which set apart section 16 in each township for the maintenance of schools therein. How well or how ill those whose duty it became to conserve the financial resources thus provided for the common schools needs no discussion at this point.

W. T. ANDERSON

Wisconsin was the scene of much activity by French explorers and missionaries. As early as 1670 religious education was carried on among the Indians at the missionary stations that were maintained at La Pointe, De Pere and Prairie du Chien. James Porlier taught in a family at Green Bay before 1795, but there is no record of any school having a claim to be so-called before the early part of the 19th century. With the coming of the American troops in 1816 the usual post school was established at Green Bay, Portage, and Prairie du Chien. In 1817 Thomas S. Johnson taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the English language to thirty-three children in the vicinity of Green Bay "for the sum of six dollars for each scholar per quarter." By 1823 the school was in a bad way, for the teacher, Jean Baptiste St. Jacobs writes, "I got drunk to stop the school as I could not make a livelihood on one gallon Pease, 15 lbs. Pork per month, and could not get wood from Mr. Garbut." In 1828 five families erected a log schoolhouse at Green Bay (Shantytown) and secured from the east Miss Caroline Russell to teach. In the same year Eluta Timney, a Stockbridge Indian taught a school (mostly Indians) near Kaukauna. In 1835 a school was opened at Portage by Eliza Haight. The coming of the lead miners brought the first schools to the southwestern part of the state. The first schoolhouse in that region was built at Mineral Point in 1830; the second was built at Platteville in 1833.

In 1836, the year of the organization of Wisconsin as a territory, there was a population of about nine thousand white people. There were eight small schools, attended by 275 pupils, at Green Bay, Port-

age, Prairie du Chien, Mineral Point, Platteville, Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Sheboygan. Their means of support was meager. No taxes for the support of public schools were available before 1839. Schools were supported generally by fees levied on the parents. Even after that date, the school funds had to be supplemented by public subscriptions.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836. In the act of organization Congress made no provision for education. In the first two sessions of the territorial legislature nothing was done for the common schools. Presumably this was because the Michigan code was in use and answered all needs.

In the session of 1839 a number of school laws were enacted. Every town containing not less than ten families was required to become a school district. A real estate tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the valuation of the entire county was levied to erect schoolhouses and support schools. The school affairs of the town were placed in the hands of three inspectors, but districts might choose trustees instead of inspectors. The school funds were apportioned, according to the number of children, to towns supporting schools at least three months in the year. A teacher who taught without a certificate was liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

In 1840-41 and again in 1843 these laws were amended in a number of respects. School districts were provided for. The districts were empowered to raise $200 and in special cases $300 to build and furnish schoolhouses. Patrons of the school were required to furnish their share of the fuel. School suffrage was limited to males, twenty-one years of age, resident in the district three months before the district meeting, and who had paid taxes this or the previous year. The percentage of tax on assessments was restricted to one and one-half per cent, except district taxes for building schoolhouses. At the session of 1844, districts were authorized to raise a tax not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent to be used to pay teachers in cases where towns refused or neglected to raise a tax to support the schools.

The year 1845 marks the most important step yet taken in the establishment of a public school system in Wisconsin. This took place at Kenosha, then called Southport. The people were largely from New England and the Middle States. Many of them were educated, and the village was a most promising field in which to make an educational experiment. Col. Michael Frank, editor, member of the territorial legislature, and one of the framers of the constitution of Wisconsin, is entitled to the credit of establishing the first free public school of Wisconsin. Colonel Frank believed thoroughly in a free school system supported by public taxation. With that object in mind he introduced a bill in the legislature of 1843, but it was defeated because of the lack of vision among the members. Most of them looked upon such a system as impractical. In 1845 the idea of a free school experiment at Southport was brought before the legislature, and the privilege of making it was conceded to district No. 1. The voters were authorized to raise by taxation not to exceed $2,000 in any one

year, to erect a schoolhouse, pay teachers, purchase apparatus, and provide for incidental expenses. Three superintendents were provided to organize and inspect the schools, employ the teachers, oversee their classification, departments, etc. The tax was levied on both real and personal property. Finally, the act was not to become operative until adopted by the voters of the district. It met opposition but was finally adopted in the fall of 1845. It went into successful operation at once. Its success gave strong support to the friends of a state system of free schools in the conventions which framed the constitution of Wisconsin.

Agreeable to a growing sentiment among the people of Wisconsin territory, congress passed an enabling act on August 6, 1846. This was approved by the people in April, 1846, and a constitutional convention was called and elected to prepare a constitution to submit to the people the following April. The convention met October 5, 1846.

A committee of five on education was appointed. They were Wallace W. Graham and Garrett M. Fitzgerald of Milwaukee, Edward G. Ryan of Racine, William M. Dennis of Dodge, and Jeremiah Drake of Columbia. Graham, Garrett and Ryan were born in Ireland. Dennis was born in Rhode Island and Drake in New York. Ryan had lived in New York. He was afterwards chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme court. A man of broad vision and keen intellect, he did much to shape the work of the committee on education and of the convention as a whole.

The record of the debates in the convention indicates that education was thoroughly discussed. Some of the discussions sound strangely like present day discussions of educational matters. Widely divergent views were expressed regarding the usefulness and the possibility of the state superintendency. Libraries were held in poor estimation by some members, but the broader views prevailed and the article on education adopted by the convention was not very different from that adopted by the people in 1848. Two notable differences made the state superintendent "elected or appointed" and the schools free and open to children "between the ages of five and sixteen." The proposed constitution also made definite provision for libraries.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT

Sources of Support

We have noted that provision of the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved to education section 16 in each township. The policy was adopted of creating a fund the interest of which should be divided among the schools according to the number of children between four and twenty in the district. These lands were appraised and sold and the proceeds were placed in the common school fund. To it were added the proceeds of the sale of the 500,000 acres given by act of congress September 4, 1841. There was further added the 5 per cent of the sale of public lands to which the state was entitled on ad-

mission to the Union. It was further provided that the net proceeds of all penal fines should be paid into the school fund. Several other provisions for the benefit of the school fund were made but they have been of little moment.

The provision reserving section 16 of each township together with the 500,000 acres of the act of 1841 placed to the credit of the common schools nearly a million and a half acres of land. This, says Blair in the Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin, was "a magnificent endowment for the educational system of the commonwealth, if managed with honesty and economy. But influences hostile to this end were at work from the first. Even before the territory was formed its great natural advantages and resources had attracted many shrewd, keen eyed men—traders, speculators, and capitalists—who saw here abundant opportunity for money-making and were not slow to improve it. * * * To hasten this process (immigration) seemed desirable to the leading promoters of Wisconsin, and it soon became the settled policy of the state to encourage and attract immigration in every possible way. Within certain limits this was laudable enough; but for this object the school lands were shamelessly sacrificed, regardless of the fact that they were not the property of the state, but only held in trust for the support of schools—a trust that should have been kept inviolate and sacred."

Michigan school lands brought an average of $4.50 an acre. The lands from section 16 in Wisconsin brought on the average of $2.74 an acre. The sales from the 500,000 acre tract, which was supposed to be choice land, brought on the average $1.42 an acre. Section 16 in 12 Michigan counties averaged $4,046 a section. Section 16 in 10 counties in southeastern Wisconsin averaged $3,089 a section. Other particulars of the gross mismanagement of the school lands may be gleaned from the report of the Joint Select committee of 1856.

The net proceeds of penal fines has yielded about $100,000 a year to the school fund in the 10 years, 1912 to 1922, reaching a total of $429,126.90 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The results from this source are, however, less than they should be. All proceeds have not always been covered into the school fund as required by law. Furthermore, the practice followed in many municipalities results to the benefit of the coffers of the municipality instead of the state school fund.

It will thus be seen that the school fund is not as large as it should be nor as large as it might have been. On June 30, 1922, it was $5,601,483.19. To remedy this in part, a law was enacted in 1885 levying a tax of one mill on every dollar of assessed valuation in the state. This was again changed in 1903 to a levy of a tax of seven-tenths of one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation, to which there is added each year $200,000 from the general fund. However, that part of the school revenues which comes from the sources above mentioned is very small compared with the local tax levy. The county boards and city councils are required to levy a tax equal to the amount received the previous year from the school fund income and the seven-tenths

mill tax. In 1921 the school fund income, the seven-tenths mill tax, and the $200,000 from the general fund amounted to $3,471,093.70. For the same year there was levied locally for all school purposes $32,504,513. Special appropriations were made to aid the high schools, encourage work in manual training, domestic science and commercial subjects, aid the state graded schools, and finance the department having to do with exceptional children. Special state aid for transportation, the funds used to carry out the law which offers a premium to satisfactory teachers who stay two or more years in the same district, and the salaries of the supervising teachers are paid from the seven-tenths of a mill tax, which increases automatically with the increase of the assessed valuation in the state.

SUPERVISION

The State Superintendent

The constitution vested the supervision of schools in a state superintendent to be chosen by the people, and other officers as directed by the legislature. In its 84 years of statehood there have been eighteen state superintendents. Until 1854 he did all the work of his office at a yearly salary of $1,200. In 1854 he was authorized to appoint an assistant superintendent, and in 1856 he was allowed necessary clerical assistance. In 1902 the election was fixed in the spring, at the time of the judicial election, the term of office was fixed at four years and the legislature fixed the salary at $5,000.

The development of the state department of public instruction, and thereby, the usefulness of the state superintendent, is an interesting feature of Wisconsin history. The men who have held the office have quite generally been able, industrious and devoted to the work of the department. They have been far seeing, sensitive to the educational needs of the state, and have kept well in advance of the times in making recommendations to the legislature. Their requests for financial support have been scrutinized with a careful eye. For some reason expenditures for school purposes are often scrutinized more closely than others, be it for a new schoolhouse to replace one that is a menace to the welfare of children, or the establishment of some improvement in school management, or more help to do a piece of work that is not going as well as it should for want of close attention.

The recognition and development of the different educational needs of the state brought a corresponding increase in the personnel of the department up to 24 in number in 1921, not including clerical help. These included, besides the superintendent and his first and second assistants, supervisors who looked after the high schools, state graded schools, domestic science, manual arts, educational measurements, school libraries, exceptional children, diplomas and certificates, and statistics. Excepting the superintendent and first and second assistant, all were under civil service rules and the department worked under a budget system.

The County Superintendent

We have alluded to the town superintendents. They soon proved to be a difficulty in administration, especially in that they were not responsible to the state superintendent in matters of certification of teachers and apportioning school money among the districts. They were often charged with neglect or incompetence. In 1855 the state superintendent recommended the creation of the office of county superintendent and in 1856 that city superintendents be appointed who should work under his direction. The county superintendency was created in 1861 and the superintendent was required to examine and license teachers, visit and inspect the schools, and hold at least one institute a year. In 1896, after twenty years of agitation of the subject, it became a legal requirement for county superintendents to pass an examination before the state board of examiners on the subjects required for a first grade certificate. The certificate was therefore a state certificate, and qualified the holder to teach in any public school where a first grade certificate was a legal qualification. At the present time most of the county superintendents are graduates of normal schools or colleges, and hold state certificates of a higher grade than the county superintendent's certificate.

In 1905 a law was enacted creating a rural school inspector. In 1913 two were provided. One of the chief difficulties of the county superintendent has been that there are too many teachers too widely distributed properly to direct and supervise. In 1915 the legislature passed what is one of the most far reaching laws that has been enacted in any state regarding rural school administration. This law provides that in every county there shall be appointed a supervising teacher and that where the schools are more than 125 in number two may be appointed. They are appointed by the committee on common schools from a list made by the county superintendent, and are paid by the state a salary of not less than one hundred dollars a month for ten calendar months and actual and necessary traveling expenses. The supervising teacher works under the direction of the county superintendent.

In 1909 it was enacted that the county superintendent should hold at least one school board convention in his county each year. These conventions have been met regularly by representatives from the state department of education, and great good has resulted in spreading modern ideas on education, school sanitation, and school management. Through them much has been accomplished in acquainting school board members with school law.

On the whole, the county superintendents have done well in Wisconsin. Their legal qualifications are high. After a long struggle with the county boards their traveling expenses have been allowed by law. Their salaries, while modest in view of their services, have been materially increased. The law has extended to them the aid of the supervising teacher. In most instances clerical help and modern office equipment have been provided. The effects of these improvements are reflected in the rural schools.

The City Superintendent

The Southport school system at Kenosha which was organized in 1845 began under independent supervision. In those cities which were organized after 1848, many followed the example of Kenosha. For a long time these schools were partly under the direction of the state superintendent and partly in the discretion of the city governments. Charter amendments provided definitely for city superintendents in many cases. In 1863 cities were allowed to exempt themselves from the control of county superintendents except in the matter of making reports. In 1870 they were allowed to make their reports to the state superintendent, and the separation was complete. The city superintendent is chosen by a board elected by wards or at large. The city school systems organized under city superintendents numbered 86 in 1922. The qualifications of the city superintendent have been fixed as the equivalent of those required for the principal of a high school offering a four year course. His duties are fixed in part by law but largely by the board of education and he is forbidden to engage in other business. In 1909 a law was passed making it a duty for him to attend each year a convention which should be called by the state superintendent.

The District System

It will be recalled that the early settlers of Wisconsin came from the east. They brought the independent district with them. The town school prevailed in Massachusetts until 1789 when a law was passed which authorized towns to divide themselves into independent districts. Massachusetts soon learned the evils of the district system, but was unable to abolish it until 1869.

When Wisconsin was organized as a state the district idea prevailed everywhere. The legislature did not meddle with it, but regulated the organization and management of the districts and authorized them to raise taxes for school purposes. But the evils of the district system became apparent as quickly as they did in Massachusetts, in Indiana, and in Iowa, and in 1853 we find the report of the state superintendent advocating union schools, and consolidation of small districts as the only effective remedy for the evils of the district system which he well described as unequal burdens of taxation, miserable schoolhouses, poor teachers, and lack of apparatus. That report was made 80 years ago and other similar reports have been made since. The teaching has been improved since then. Many schools of a modern type have been erected, notably in response to condemnation proceedings. There is much good apparatus, good libraries and textbooks to be found in the rural schools of today, but the fundamental evils, unequal burdens of taxation, the development of a narrow point of view, prejudice against neighboring communities, too many classes and superficial instruction in the school remain. In the report of 1879 the State Board of Health described the surroundings and sanitary conditions of school buildings and outbuildings as something startling.

But despite all that has been said and done about this in the forty years that have gone by, there is a plentiful distribution of the same conditions still. The little red schoolhouse on which stump speakers and sentimental orators love to rhapsodize is after all an unlovely feature of rural life. One room schools there will always be while our farmers live in the coulees among our western hills, and until our northern wilderness is subdued and pioneering is at an end. But the sensible, the efficient way lies in the direction of the superintendent's report of eighty years ago—larger consolidated schools.

Consolidation may be effected in two ways, by vote of the districts to be consolidated, but the question must be carried in each district; and by action of the town board. According to chapter 20.26, enacted in 1915, the state will pay to consolidated districts to help defray the cost of building and equipping a schoolhouse, where two or more districts are consolidated, $1,000 for a one department building; $1,500 for a two department building; $2,000 for a three department building; $3,000 for a building of four or more departments where three or more districts are consolidated; and $5,000 where all the districts of a township are united and a graded and high school are established.

In 1869 the township system was made optional with towns. Under this system the whole town was a school district and each locality supporting a school was a subdistrict. It was tried in several counties all in the northern part of the state, but it did not succeed, and was finally abolished. What seems to promise well is a county unit plan managed by a competent county board of education employing an efficient county superintendent and assisted by one school officer where there are now three. Its advocates see in it a more equitable burden of taxation, a more elastic system of management and much greater convenience in consolidating schools.

On August 2, 1913, there was approved a law creating a county board of education. This law was enacted after several years of agitation. Some of its important features were as follows: It was composed of five members elected at large in each county superintendent district at the spring election; vacancies were filled by the board; it met regularly twice a year, but special meetings could be called by the president; it had the power to fix the salary of the superintendent (not to be less than $1,000) and appoint an assistant superintendent and a clerk for the superintendent if there were more than 100 schools and fix the salary; form, alter, or consolidate school districts, and assume the powers of town boards in such matters; appoint a board of examiners (not more than 5) to examine pupils graduating from the rural schools; act as training school board; visit rural schools not less than two nor more than five days a year; and to fix a budget to carry on the work it had to do. The board was granted $500 special state aid on satisfactory report to the state superintendent.

The law excited opposition among the county boards and among those who feared the outcome of so progressive an educational measure. It was seized upon as campaign material in the following political campaign and in the legislature it was defeated, though narrowly.

To take its place a law was made creating a county school committee of three who have the power to appoint the supervising teacher upon the nomination of the county superintendent, fix her salary, and act as a board of appeal in matters relating to school district boundaries. This committee is appointed by the county board.

In the short time it was in operation the county board of education did a vast amount of good in making it possible for county superintendents to do better work. Mistakes were made in some respects, by the people in their choice and by the boards in their acts; but it stands as one of the best movements yet brought about in behalf of the rural schools.

Graded Schools and High Schools

Except in a few places the schools were more or less ungraded and poorly organized during the first 20 years of statehood. In 1860 there were fewer than 50 graded schools of any kind in Wisconsin. In 1871 the state teachers' association recommended a course of study for graded schools and public high schools. In 1872 a similar recommendation was made for the ungraded county schools by the city and county superintendents.

The first high school class graduated at Racine in 1857, 10 in number. By 1875 high schools were conducted in most of the 27 independent cities. In that year a law was passed appropriating $25,000 for high school aid. This made it possible for each school to obtain $500 special state aid in addition to its local support. At the same time the state superintendent prepared three courses of study for high schools. Two of these were for towns and cities of 6,000 or more and provided for four years of high school work. One was for towns and cities of less than 6,000 and provided for three years of work. The effects of this act were marked. Eleven schools were organized under the law the first year. In 1880 there were 95 and in 1892, 182 excluding the 10 so-called independent high schools. In 1878 the time for which any school might receive state aid was limited to five years. In 1882 this was extended to ten years.

We have been considering high schools in cities and in the larger villages. In 1901 an act was passed to secure high school privileges to rural children by making the towns in which they reside responsible for their tuition, providing they hold a diploma of graduation from the county superintendent. In 1911 high school privileges were extended still farther to rural children by making it possible to establish what is known as a union free high school in a territory containing at least 25 persons qualified to enter high school. The area of such territory has been fixed at not less than 36 nor more than 72 square miles. Winter terms in high schools were provided for in 1915, and high school instruction is provided for in the first class state graded schools, one year in a three department school and two years in a school of four or more departments.

Aid has been provided for district free high schools to the amount of $100,000 annually. For union and consolidated free high schools $75,000 is provided annually. In 1921-22 there were reported 327 district free high schools and 85 union free high schools of which 5 were consolidated schools.

A movement has begun to establish what is known as junior high schools, consisting of pupils in grades 7, 8, and 9, or in grades 7, 8, 9, 10. Thirteen such schools meeting the standards set by the department of public instruction were reported as operating in 1921-22.

In 1882, 10 years after it was first suggested, a manual of instruction was prepared for the rural schools. This outlined the work by "forms," and it did much to improve the rural schools. This manual has gone through several changes and is now in process of another change. It is used in every rural school and in village and city grades even where there is a city graded course of study.

The state graded school is a type of school that was established in 1901. They are found in small villages and in the rural districts. Some of them are consolidated schools. Others represent a reaction against the usual tendency among farmers to "split the district" when the school becomes too large for one teacher to manage. A two room school is called a second class graded school. One of three or more departments is called a first class graded school. They are required to be taught for nine months. Special state aid is granted to these schools when the annual inspection shows that legally qualified teachers are employed who are doing good work, when all needed apparatus is furnished, and when the school is free from unsanitary features. There are some 600 of these schools. They diminish in number as first class schools become high schools and as school population changes. They increase in number with increase of school population and with consolidation.

School Attendance

The constitution provides that the schools shall be free to children between the ages of four and twenty. Just why the change from five to sixteen was made as it was in the constitution of 1846 is not clear. These people knew the grammar school and the academy, which might account for their thought for the child above 15. But they knew nothing of kindergartens because there were none. Possibly their reflections in the matter were related to the distribution of the state school fund income. Be that as it may, the practice of sending children to school where there is no kindergarten, at the age of four years has been viewed with disapproval by the state board of health, the state superintendent, and teachers for forty years.

The time during which a school had to be maintained to secure its share of public money was at first 3 months. This was extended to 5 months in 1866, to 6 months in 1887, and to 8 months in 1907. City graded schools and state graded schools are maintained generally for 9 months. Some have 9½ or 10 months. In the rural districts

those in the eastern half of the state generally have 9 months. In 8 years a child is instructed for 72 months in a 9 month school. In the same number of years he receives only 64 months of instruction in an 8 month school. He loses a year of instruction thereby.

In 1873 the assembly directed the state superintendent to investigate the subject of compulsory education and report to the legislature. His report showed that there were in Wisconsin in 1870—55,441 illiterates of whom 41,328 were of foreign birth. Fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight were between the ages of 10 and 21. Only sixty-five per cent of the school population were in the public schools. Making all due allowance, it was shown that between 40,000 and 50,000 children in the state were not attending school in 1873.

The legislature enacted a law authorizing cities to establish truant schools to which might be committed children between 7 and 16. This law was practically worthless, and in 1879 it is recorded that about thirty-four per cent of the school population were not in any school. Conditions were such that the matter was taken up by business men and politicians and a law was passed requiring that all children between the ages of seven and fifteen should be sent to some school, public or private, for at least 12 weeks in each year. Fines for neglect of these provisions were provided except in cases where children were mentally or physically unfit, or where the child's labor was needed to support the parents.

Certain considerations affecting the operation of this law led to the passage of a substitute in 1889. This required attendance at school for not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four weeks in the year, by every child between seven and fourteen, under penalty of fine to be paid by parent or guardian. Jurisdiction in such cases was conferred on justice of the peace and police magistrates. Habitually truant children were to be committed as dependent children. No child under thirteen was to be employed or allowed to work in any shop, factory, mine, or place of business. School was defined as offering instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and United States history, in the English language. This law was seized upon by politicians and private school interests and made an issue. The people listened to their story, the administration was changed, and the law was repealed. A mild substitute for the rejected law was enacted.

Various changes in the compulsory education laws have since been enacted until now the law provides as follows:

First, every unemployed child must attend school full time until he is 16 years old. No child can obtain a permit to work until he has completed the eighth grade or been nine years in school exclusive of kindergarten. In all cities in which there is a part time continuation school, every employed child who is not a high school graduate, must attend school half time to the end of the term, quarter, semester, or other division of the year in which he is 16 years old and eight hours a week to the end of the term, quarter, semester, or other division of the year in which he is 18 years old.

The school year for cities is not less than eight months; in towns and villages not less than six months. Cities of 5,000 or more are required to establish part time schools. Others may do so.

In consolidated rural schools, Chapter 40.16 of the laws of 1917 and amendments made in 1919, it is made the duty of the school board to provide transportation for all children between six and sixteen in the district who live more than two miles from such school. It also authorizes the electors in any district to provide transportation for all children for whom transportation is not provided by law. In any district where the electors have failed to provide transportation it is lawful for the parent or guardian of a child living more than two miles from the school to transport such child and requires that he be reimbursed by the district at the rate of 40 cents a day for each child so transported. The law fixes a schedule of aids to the district, based on distance, that shall be granted by the state where all regulations as to time and sanitation and comfort of rigs are observed. In 1921 the law was amended to include attendance at union free high schools under these regulations.

Teacher Training

The improvement and training of teachers for the common schools had the attention of the legislature from the first. A provision for a system of normal schools was written into the constitution, but the legislature refused to act favorably in the matter until 1865, when it authorized normal schools at Platteville and Whitewater. Platteville was opened in 1866 and Whitewater in 1868. Until that time the preparation of teachers was carried on in the "normal departments" of the colleges, academies, and high schools. In all, nine normal schools have been established. In 1859 the legislature provided for teachers' institutes. This work was of the highest value during the period when teachers went into the schools upon certificate and without training. Even with training, these institutes are needed to stimulate teaching and correct school procedure.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1850 and again in 1851 to establish normal training in the University. It succeeded in 1863. In 1888 the chair of pedagogy and an institute lectureship in connection with it, was established. This was the beginning of the school of education at the University.

Rural-school teachers are being trained by three agencies, the county training schools, the high school training departments and the normal schools in their rural courses. Marathon county organized the first county training school in 1899. This was followed by Dunn county in the same year and by Manitowoc and Richland counties in 1902 and 1903. The county training school law dates from 1899. High school training courses were established by law in 1913. County training schools give two or three year courses for persons who are not high school graduates. Section 20.31 of the statutes provides state support for county training schools as follows: An amount equal to the sum

expended for teacher's wages but not to exceed $4,000 where there are two teachers; and not to exceed $5,000 where there are three or more teachers employed. The legislature appropriated $25,000 annually as aid for training courses in high schools with the provision that no such course may be established in counties having a county training school. These agencies have exerted a powerful force for the cause of rural education and have made it possible to insure at least a year of training for every teacher who goes into the rural school. One thousand two hundred and seventy-six were enrolled in the training schools in 1919-20. The cost of operating the schools was $276,959.15.

Vocational Education

In 1911, after some six years of agitation, there was created a State Board of Industrial Education six of whom were to be appointed by the governor. Three of them were required to be employers of labor, and three of them skilled employes. The state superintendent, the dean of the college of engineering of the University, and the dean of University Extension, were ex officio members. To supervise the work for the board the law required the state superintendent with the approval of the State Board of Industrial Education to appoint an assistant who should work from the office of the department of Public Instruction.

In cities of 5,000 or more the law required, and in cities of less than 5,000 permitted the appointment of a board whose duty it was made to foster such activities as were contemplated by the law. A tax of not more than one-half mill was provided to carry on the work. The schools were to be free to persons fourteen or more years of age. The same act placed Stout Institute under the control of the State Board of Industrial Education.

The law was put into operation at once. The work succeeded and developed rapidly. In 1917, the control and supervision of the part time schools was removed from the office of superintendent of schools and placed directly under a reconstituted state board—the State Board of Vocational Education—composed of the state superintendent of schools, a member of the Industrial Commission selected by the commission, and nine others appointed by the governor—three employers, three employes, and three farmers.

In 1922 there were forty-seven vocational schools enrolling 24,466 day and 23,519 evening students. There were 900 war rehabilitation students. Twenty thousand dollars is granted annually to provide scholarships. During the year ending June 30, 1922, this provided for ten scholarships at Stout institute to prepare teachers of trade subjects and 103 deserving boys and girls were kept in full time schools by granting them a scholarship of $15.00 per month. During the year 1921-22, $553,358.62 was paid in salaries to day school instructors; $126,649.82 was paid to evening school instructors. There was received as aid from the state $255,000 and from the federal government

$112,000. These schools have no connection with the courses in manual training, domestic science or agriculture in the high schools, nor with the trade schools provided under chapter 41.04.

Schools For Exceptional Children

The school for the deaf originated in a meeting held at Platteville in 1843 and the school for the blind in a meeting at Janesville in 1849. Schools for these classes of children were established at Delavan and at Janesville under the Board of Control and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction. In 1907 provision was made for the instruction of deaf children in day schools in cities and villages and in 1909 the same privilege was extended to the blind. In 1917 a clinical psychologist was provided, to work from the department of public instruction and organize classes for the instruction of children who are exceptional in mental respects. This work developed rapidly and in 1921 the schools for the deaf and blind were placed under the same supervision and the person in charge was given two assistants. This is one of the most important educational steps yet taken in Wisconsin.

School Libraries

The constitution provided that part of the school fund income should be used for school libraries. In 1849 the law provided that when the income reached $30,000, 10% of it should be spent for school libraries and $3,524 was thus spent in 1851. In 1854 the law was made optional. In 1859 the first effective library law was passed in response to Superintendent Draper's report but in 1861 it was repealed because of civil war expenses. In 1850 there were 40,000 volumes in the school libraries. In 1874 there were but 16,000 volumes. In 1878, 328 districts out of 5,361 had any school library. In 1887 the township library law was enacted authorizing districts to set apart one-twentieth of the school fund income annually for school libraries. In that year there were 42,248 volumes in the school libraries. In the year following there were 250,000. In 1889 the sum to be withheld was changed to 10 cents for each child of school age. In 1921 this was changed to 20 cents. In 1918 the number of volumes reported belonging to township school libraries was 1,931,376.

The revival of the library was coincident with an organized movement to make use of it through reading circles. This was a strong feature of the work in Door, Waupaca and other counties in the decade 1890-1900. This movement is in a healthy condition at the present time. During the year 1921-22, 160,193 pupils were given seals for completing reading circle work in rural and 21,209 pupils in city schools; 480 seals were granted to patrons doing reading circle work during the same period.

Uniform Textbooks

A law enacted in 1907 provided for uniform textbooks in counties. The law and subsequent amendments provide for the submission of the question to the school board convention, and if decided affirmatively, for the appointment of a county board of education, the members of which shall have had at least five years of experience in teaching, to adopt a list of books for the county. The textbook companies are required to file with the state superintendent a sworn statement of the prices at which their books will be sold, and to give bond that the books will be sold at these prices and to reduce prices automatically with the reduction of prices on the same books elsewhere. In 1922, 17 superintendent districts had adopted uniform texts according to this law.

Special Aid to Rural Schools

Section 40.13, laws of 1915 distinguishes between second and first class rural schools. A rural school conducted for nine months by a satisfactory teacher and which maintains satisfactory physical conditions in the way of buildings and apparatus, is deemed to be a first class school and is entitled to special state aid of $50.00.

Section 40.135 grants under certain conditions special state aid to districts maintaining school for eight months and which have a valuation of $75,000 or less.

Section 40.14 grants special state aid to satisfactory teachers who teach the same school for several successive years. This aid is $2.00 per month for the second year, $4.00 a month for the third year, and $8.00 a month for the fourth and succeeding years. For the year 1921-22, 1,656 rural teachers, or about one-fourth of the total number drew $43,271.29 under this law.

The Correction of School Buildings

Section 39.02 enacted in 1909 and amendments, empowers the inspectors of rural schools, state graded schools and high schools, on an order from the state superintendent in response to a legal complaint from a voter in a city, village or school district or from the county or city superintendent to inspect school buildings, and if they are found deficient in sanitary features, to order improvements. Over 1,100 condemnations have been made under this act and in many of these cases new buildings erected on modern plans have been secured.

The Kindergarten

The first kindergarten in Wisconsin was established at Milwaukee in 1872. The law of 1899 left the establishment of kindergartens to the annual meetings in school districts and villages maintaining graded schools of more than two departments, and to city councils in third and fourth class cities. In 1919 this law was changed so

that kindergartens are now required in places where the parents of twenty-five children of kindergarten age petition the board to establish one. Four hundred seventy-nine kindergartens in cities were reported for the year 1919-20.

Compensation of Teachers

Teaching is an important business. Like any other profession, it is subject to business considerations. Teachers must pay for their preparation. They must clothe themselves; pay for their living twelve months in the year; do those things which aim at intellectual progress as well as professional progress; and they cannot when carrying on the work of a school enter those avenues which offer opportunities for financial gain. Besides, there comes a time when youth and vivacity seem to weigh heavier in the scale with many people than experience and professional skill. Several results follow. Strong people too often avoid the teaching business. A marked deterioration occurs in the make-up of the teaching body in spite of the legal provisions for training and certification. Many people continue in teaching long after they have passed their usefulness because they do not know how to do anything else.

The legislature considered these conditions, and in 1911 passed a teachers' retirement law. This law provided for an annuity fund to come from the teachers and from the state whereby teachers might retire on a modest annuity at the end of twenty-five years. This law was found defective and in 1921 was changed to a sound basis on business principles.

In 1913, the legislature fixed the minimum wages of teachers at $40 per month. In 1917 this was changed to $45. In 1919 it was changed to $60 with the condition that it be $90 in first class cities. In 1921 the minimum salary outside of first class cities was fixed at $75.

WISCONSIN'S STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary, State Board of Education

THERE were 847,800 children of school age in Wisconsin in 1922. "School age" in the State Constitution is defined as "persons between the ages of four and twenty." The actual enrollment in the public schools of the state during the last two years has been as follows:

ED. A. FITZPATRICK

	1920-21	1921-22
Enrolled in kindergarten	.....	23,759
Enrolled in city elementary schools	164,267	145,052
Enrolled in village elementary schools	44,788	44,434
Enrolled in one-room rural schools	158,947	160,290
Enrolled in state graded schools	49,620	52,700
Enrolled in rural high schools	23,463	26,465
Enrolled in city high schools	40,686	46,698
Enrolled in continuation schools (day)	24,466	23,482
Enrolled in county normal schools	1,553	1,930
Enrolled in county schools of agriculture	434	549
Enrolled in Wisconsin mining school	59	.....
Enrolled in Stout institute	436	.....
Enrolled in normal schools	4,117	5,775
Enrolled in university	7,294	7,756
School census	833,284	847,800

It is estimated that in addition to these there were enrolled in private and parochial schools over 80,000 students.

Number of School Buildings

To educate the pupils in the local public schools of the state there were provided over 8,000 school buildings, distributed as follows:

Number of school buildings	1920-21	1921-22
City—		
High schools only	60	69
Grades only	394	385
High schools and grades	65	72
Total	519	536
Country—		
One room rural	6,697	6,708
State graded	603	618

Village—		
Grades only	106	104
High school only	47	56
High school and grades	255	248
Total	7,708	7,734
Grand total	8,227	8,270

The number of buildings used for higher education is stated later.

Number of Professional Workers

The number of persons required to teach the pupils enrolled in our various types and grades of public schools under local control is over 18,000, distributed as follows:

Number of professional workers	1920-21	1921-22
City—		
Kindergarten	492	485
Grades	3,878	3,958
High school	1,761½	2,043
Principals	285½	318
Supervisors	149	148
Superintendents	80	86
Assistants	9	15
Total	6,650	7,053
Country—		
Rural	6,543	6,536
State graded	1,718	1,814
Village—		
Grades only	1,364	1,375
High school only	1,444	1,496
Superintendents	72	72
Supervisors	106	104
Total	11,247	11,397
Grand total	17,897	18,450

Gross Cost of Education

The gross cost of this educational system in 1920-21, including taxes, income from funds, student fees, and commercial revenue and other miscellaneous sources of receipts was $50,385,856, of which $39,220,694 was raised by public taxation, state and local. This sum was distributed as follows:

EDUCATIONAL DISBURSEMENTS AND STATE'S CONTRIBUTIONS, 1920-1921

	Disbursements	Amount contributed by State taxes
State Institutions:		
University	$5,043,434	$2,541,545
Normal Schools	1,501,039	1,116,887
Stout Institute	218,940	141,222
Mining School	22,116	21,222
State Administrative Agencies:		
State Board of Education	23,383	23,383
State Board of Vocational Education	37,038	28,683
State Superintendent	118,253	118,253
Local Schools	.....	3,712,758
Rural Schools:*		
Rural Schools	9,531.003	.....
State Graded Schools	4,603,723	138,600
High Schools and grades below	6,607,938	.....
Union Free High Schools	803,620	.....
County Superintendents' Offices	219,327	.....
Supervising Teachers	204,046	174,259
City Schools:*		
City Schools	19,163,848	.....
Vocational Schools	1,715,885	193,158
Scholarships	14,685	14,685
General Educational Services:		
County Training Schools	331,293	184,654
County Schools of Agriculture and Domestic Economy	148,009	36,000
Teachers' Institutes and Reading Circle	5,400	5,400
Board of Examiners	1,865	1,391
State Teachers' Association	2,212	2,212
Teachers Pension Board	68,799	68,799
	$50,385,856	$8,523,111

*There is raised for these purposes by local taxation $30,831,586, according to Tax Commission figures.

STATE AID

State aid was distributed to the localities in 1921 under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the amount of $4,336,377. This figure includes the apportionment of the common school fund. The figures for the years 1915-21 are given in the following table:

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural Schools						
Rural Schools	20,050	17,168	16,350	47,943	31,850	28,877
Teachers in Rural Schools	6,763	70,378	88,302	65,201	57,206	48,934
County Supervising Teachers	.....	72,000	93,652	99,002	109,045	147,259
Transportation	10,533	13,925	15,023	36,179	31,116	55,894
State Graded Schools	151,200	168,900	170,200	160,200	151,500	138,600
Consolidated rural schools	8,500	7,636	7,659	10,000	6,000	9,500
County Training Schools	92,322	113,002	132,620	140,519	140,578	184,654
Co. Sch. of Agri. Dom. E	40,596	41,622	42,228	41,293	36,000	36,000
Teachers' County Institutes	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	(338,964)	(513,631)	(575,034)	(609,337)	(572,295)	(658,718)
High Schools						
Free	174,999	174,997	174,998	175,000	174,000	174,007
Agriculture	12,863	12,866	14,522	12,624	7,842	9,561
Domestic Science	34,383	34,878	33,766	35,076	38,934	38,996
Manual Training	27,190	26,690	24,960	24,175	20,947	22,962
Commercial Branches	25,913	25,885	26,747	28,124	32,020	28,481
Teacher Training	24,186	24,935	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Winter Terms	1,943	2,310	1,555	1,345	.....	500
	(301,477)	(302,561)	(301,548)	(301,344)	(298,743)	(299,507)
Vocational Schools						
Regular	125,894	138,760	139,712	139,750	138,750	185,000
Scholarships	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,760	14,685
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,703	8,158
	(125,894)	(138,760)	(139,712)	(139,750)	(150,213)	(207,843)
Special Schools						
Day School for the Deaf	78,621	76,109	81,289	81,297	103,084	73,658
Day School for the Blind	13,510	12,934	12,932	11,241	11,721	1,159
Classes for Exceptional Children	.....	.....	2,102	2,401	3,285	4,800
	(92,131)	(89,043)	(96,323)	(94,939)	(118,090)	(79,617)
Total	858,466	1,043,995	1,112,617	1,145,370	1,139,341	1,245,685
Apportionment of Common School Fund to Counties	2,286,960	2,373,518	2,463,481	2,599,721	2,878,550	3,090,692
Total	3,145,426	3,417,513	3,576,098	3,745,091	4,017,891	4,336,377

Educational Organization Developed Out of Actual Needs

The efficiency expert has not yet reached the machinery of educational administration in this state, and he ought not to, if he approaches the problem in a mechanical way without a study of the actual needs of the Wisconsin situation. Though he may be surprised at the number of educational agencies called upon to administer education in the state, his inevitable tendency to standardize and mechanize must be hindered, for the agencies of administration in this state were developed out of the needs of the actual educational system of the state. This may be illustrated particularly by two of the state educational administrative agencies. It may seem to many an unnecessary duplication of effort to have the state superintendent of schools supervising the full time elementary and high schools of the state, and to have a special state board organized to handle the con-

tinuation schools, which provide part time educational opportunity for the children employed in industry. The educational system had entirely neglected the children employed in industry until layman pressure by the legislature finally forced recognition of the educational opportunity and service that could be rendered to these children and the social responsibility that rested upon government to provide continuing contact for these productive members of society, even though they were minors.

The conventional educational forces of the state fought the movement from the very beginning instead of heartily co-operating with it, but even apart from the traditionalism of the persons in high educational authority in the state at the time, the problem itself was so large and so new and without any standards of organization or procedure or technique that there was need for this special agency.

So similarly with the state board of education. The educational institutions of the state apparently regarded the meeting of the legislature as a financial bargain counter to which they all rushed to get the best bargains. Madison became a kind of winter resort for the heads of educational institutions. The pressure put upon the legislature was not the needs of the educational institutions, but the personal pressure of every kind that could be placed upon the members of the legislature. There was no comprehensive thinking of the educational problem; there was no agency whose point of view was that of the welfare of the whole rather than of the parts. The state board of education was organized to provide this state-wide point of view and to become the center of co-operation of the educational system of the state. This effort to secure unity of the educational system through co-operation has been met in many cases by resistance because of its conflict with the personal ambitions of the heads of educational institutions to secure more students or to expand the work of the institution itself without reference either to its finances or its ability to serve.

And so institutions that may be looked at by the efficiency expert as unnecessary duplication will, upon a study of the actual situation, be found to be of fundamental importance to the maintenance of the vitality of the educational development of the state. Unquestionably some simplification of the educational machinery of the state can be effected, but it must be done, not in terms of a blue-print-organization-efficiency, but in terms primarily of the actual educational situation in the state, especially with reference to the maintenance of the vitality of the educational system. We must remember that it is just as true educationally as it was politically, that "when peace reigns in Warsaw all is death."

Agencies Administering Education

The state educational administrative agencies are eight in number and may be classified as follows:

General administrative agencies:
- State Board of Education
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction
- State Board of Vocational Education

Special administrative agencies:
- Board of Teachers' Examiners
- Teachers' Annuity Board (Pension)

Boards administering institutions:
- Board of University Regents
- Board of Normal Regents
- Mining School Board
- State Board of Vocational Education (administers Stout Institute)

The State Board of Education

A state board of education has been frequently discussed in the history of Wisconsin, but the first state board of education was organized in 1915. This board had fairly complete financial power over all the educational agencies of the state government. The appropriation of funds was made directly to this board rather than to the institutions. This situation proved unsatisfactory to the institutions and this part of the law was repealed in 1917. The state board of education still makes the recommendations to the state legislature for the budget requests of the various state educational institutions, after considering them as a whole. It is expected to give effect to a state-wide point of view, independent of the institutional ambitions. More recently it has been working toward the formulation of a definite state policy with a definite relation of the educational institutions to that policy. It has done this in order that its financial recommendations may be made definitely in the light of an educational policy, so that instead of merely financing an institution we would be financing an educational policy. This has met with some opposition from some of the educational agencies of the state, but reasonable progress is being made in achieving this purpose.

The state board of education consists of ten members, five of whom are appointed by the governor for five-year terms. The term of one member expires each year. These appointments must be confirmed by the senate. Three of the members of the board are representative of the other state educational boards—one the university, one of the normal schools, one of the state board of vocational education. These men serve two-year terms, but the general practice has been to continue to reappoint these representatives from the other boards. There are two ex-officio members of the board—the governor of the state and the state superintendent of public instruction.

The state board of education consists of ten members, five of whom are appointed by the governor and one each is a representative from the board of vocational education, the board of normal regents, and the board of university regents. The governor and the state superintendent of schools are ex-officio members. The term of the appointees of the governor are for five years with the term of a member expiring each year. The representatives from the other educational boards are appointed for two-year periods expiring in odd years.

The provision of the statutes, Section 38.01 (1), is as follows:

"There is hereby created a state board of education to consist of ten members. The governor and the state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio members of said board. The governor shall appoint five members of said board, one of whom shall be a woman. The appointive members shall be confirmed by the senate. One person shall be appointed by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, one person shall be appointed by the board of regents of the normal schools and one person shall be appointed by the state board of vocational education to be members of said board. The persons appointed by the regents of the university, the regents of the normal schools and the state board of vocational education shall be from the appointive membership of the board of regents of the university, the regents of the normal schools and the state board of vocational education, respectively. The persons appointed by the board of regents of the university, the board of regents of the normal schools and the state board of vocational education shall be full members of said board."

The present personnel of the state board of education may be found on another page.

The Powers of the State Board of Education

The present powers of the state board of education are as follows:

1. Shall have "exclusive charge and management of all financial affairs relating to capital account and all biennial estimates . . . for the educational activities of the state."

2. Shall "on or before the fifteenth day of December next preceding the convening of the legislature in any regular session prepare:

(a) "Its recommendations as to the financial and business needs of and the fair and proper distribution of public funds" to all schools and institutions receiving state aid.

(b) A full and detailed report of all audits made by the board.

(c) Biennial estimates "for each of the several institutions under its supervision specifying therein, in detail, the amount of money that will be required for the support and maintenance of each of the said institutions."

(d) Biennial estimates "setting forth the various amounts needed, detailed as to class of schools and purpose of proposed appropriations, as direct state aid for all public schools not under its supervision."

(e) Biennial estimates of "the amount needed for the support of the department of the state superintendent of public instruction."

(f) Biennial estimates of the amount needed for the board of education.

3. "The secretary of the board shall on or before the fifteenth day of December mail to each member-elect of the legislature and to the governor-elect a copy of said reports, recommendations, and biennial estimates."

4. Shall examine and "study the business methods and managements of and the expenditure of public funds" for all schools and institutions receiving state aid.

5. "Shall ascertain the financial and business needs of such schools and institutions, the fair and proper distribution of such expenditures and the most efficient and economical use of public funds for educational purposes."

6. "Shall have power to institute and maintain an adequate and uniform accounting system."

7. "Shall have power and authority to require and it shall be the duty of every state or county superintendent of public instruction or education and every officer or governing body of any school or institution" receiving state aid "to furnish such data and information as such board may deem necessary to carry out" the provisions relating to biennial estimates and the expenditure of all public funds.

8. "Shall cause all the financial transactions and accounts of or relating to the mining school, Stout institute, the several normal schools, the university and the various departments thereof, at the close of each fiscal year, to be fully and thoroughly examined and audited by its accountant. Said board may also cause a like audit of any of the other schools . . . receiving state aid."

9. "The regents of the university, the regents of the normal schools, the mining school board, the state board of vocational education for itself and for Stout institute, and the state superintendent of public instruction shall, during the month of April of each year, submit their respective annual budgets for the following fiscal year beginning July first; and if such budgets are within the available funds and in reasonable conformity to the legislative will they shall be approved by the state board of education so far as they relate to operation and maintenance."

10. Shall approve all projects for new buildings or for the purchase of lands.

Principles Underlying Its Educational Program

The state board of education has been recommending a program based on the following principles:

1. The welfare of every child is a primary concern of the state.
2. The state exists for the welfare of its citizens. It is a means to an end.

3. The duty of the state to require a minimum of education in the interest of its own security and progress.

4. The right of the state to provide comprehensive state-wide educational facilities of every grade of education open on equal terms to all citizens.

5. The right of the state to tax all the property, including the income or inheritance of people to support and maintain a public educational system.

6. Equality of educational opportunity everywhere in the state. Wherever the state permits a community to organize a public school, it shall see that the community is able to provide, with state aid, if necessary, adequate educational facilities.

7. The organization of educational and taxation units large enough to adequately finance and furnish at least that minimum of education, which the state regards as necessary to its continued existence, in order that it may achieve its public welfare purposes.

8. The duty of educational institutions, in accordance with a state plan, to serve the state by informing the citizenship, by furnishing trained, socially minded men, for the trades, professions and particularly the public service, by research in the great problems of our industrial and social life today calling for solution.

The Educational Program of 1921

The principal items in the state board's educational program are as follows:

1. Provision for the study of government and democracy in all grades of schools from the primary school to the university by competent teachers who will stress the obligation and duties of citizenship as well as its privileges.

2. The generous provision of facilities for recreation and physical education in every grade of every public school in this state, supported in part by local committees and by state and federal aid.

3. Free textbooks for all children in the public schools at least during the compulsory education period.

4. A comprehensive policy of compulsory school attendance suited to the conditions of the state and guaranteeing to every child at least the equivalent of graduation from the elementary school either through the agency of the regular elementary school or through the continuation school, and provision for adequate administrative machinery to see that the state policy is vigorously enforced everywhere in the state.

5. In order to make this effective, provision for continuing school censuses in the various local units of the state.

6. Representation on all boards of education of representative laboring men and farmers.

7. Effective rural school organization making possible professional supervision of teachers, of graded schools, good teaching, and the training of children for service to the public in the rural areas.

8. A city school organization sufficiently independent of municipal councils so that the schools may be run without entering into local factionalism.

9. A thorough-going revision of all our laws affecting the certification of teachers in the interest of all grades of training schools for teachers, of the profession of teaching, and of the children in our schools.

10. The formulation of salary schedules for teachers in all grades of schools based on the following principles:

(1) Recognition of the amount of training with which a person begins teaching, or enters the particular school system.

(2) Provision of a probationary period of not more than three years, and for safeguarding tenure of office during reasonably satisfactory service after the probationary period.

(3) Annual accrements for experience based on effective classroom work and continuing beyond the sixth year (the average length of the woman teacher's school life) up to at least the tenth year.

(4) Recognition of continued educational training after beginning teaching.

(5) Provision in the salary schedule for the full-time pay for sickness of teachers upon a doctor's certification for a reasonable period.

11. The enlistment in the formulation improvement and administration of a comprehensive progressive educational policy for the state and the various local units of the 20,000 classroom teachers in the state.

12. Extensive provision, widely distributed about the state, for the continuation of the education of adults not able to take advantage of the regular educational agencies.

13. The intensive devotion of the normal schools of the state to the great task of training the teachers of the state, in order to make possible an adequate supply of trained teachers in the state.

14. A reorganization of the courses of study of the state, making possible more rapid progress of our students and better fitting them for the needs of modern society.

15. The building up in the state of adequate capital funds, particularly for education in the public elementary and high schools.

16. Provision for an educational opportunity fund which will stimulate the development of thrift among the students and provide adequate assistance to them in securing a higher education.

17. A thorough-going reorganization of our system of state aids for schools so that they will be a more important factor in educational improvement and to give effect to a comprehensive educational program.

18. The development of hearty co-operation among all the educational agencies of the state in order to better serve the children of the state.

The Educational Program for 1923

The state board of education is considering for the program of 1923 the following additional provisions:

1. Permanent tenure of office for classroom teachers after a probationary period of three years with satisfactory service.

2. A definite program of high school development with better trained teachers and a generous policy of state aid.

3. A restriction gradually of the one-room rural school to six grades to accompany a development of junior high school districts in the rural areas so that both of these movements will develop together.

4. An amendment to the constitution making it possible for the legislature to make the state superintendency appointive when the public opinion of the state will support such a step. The assignment to the teacher training agencies of major obligations to train certain definite types of teachers. This is part of the general program to introduce order into the present educational chaos.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The office of the state superintendent was established by the first constitution of the state. He was an elective officer as at present. His duties were largely visiting schools as far as practical, exhorting people on education and collecting statistical information. The salary was $1,200 a year. His term of office was two years.

The only constitutional change in this offiee that has been made since the beginning of the state was the constitutional amendment passed in 1902, when under the leadership of Mr. Harvey, the state superintendency was transferred to the spring election instead of the general election in November, and the term of office was made four years instead of two.

The office has grown immensely in power since these early pioneer days. The present superintendent is John Callahan, who, beginning as a rural-school teacher in Pierce County, has ascended through various stages—principal of the high school, city superintendent of schools at Menasha for seventeen years, state director of vocational education for three years, and in 1921 elected state superintendent of public instruction. The assistant state superintendent is Mr. C. J. Anderson, formerly superintendent of schools of Stoughton, Wisconsin.

The Powers of the State Superintendent

The present powers of this office are as follows:

Supervision and Inspection of Public Schools

1. "Shall have general supervision over the common schools of the state," and in this supervision shall

(a) "Ascertain, so far as practicable, the conditions of the public schools of the state."

(b) "Stimulate interest in education."

(c) "Spread as widely as possible, through public addresses, bulletins, and by conferences with school officers, teachers and parents, a knowledge of methods which may be employed to introduce desirable improvements in the organization, government and instruction of the schools."

(d) "Hold at least one convention annually at a convenient and accessible point in the state, for the purpose of consulting with the county superintendents in regard to the supervision and management of the public schools."

Rural Schools

2. "To visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected as far as practicable, the rural schools of each county in the state and procure information concerning the rural school districts," and shall

(a) "Confer with each county or district superintendent concerning the conditions of the schools in his county or district."

(b) "Consult with the school officers, patrons and teachers in regard to school management, discipline, branches of study, school law and school sanitation."

(c) "By public lectures, conferences and meetings endeavor to arouse an intelligent interest in industrial and agricultural education, as well as the usual routine work of the elementary rural schools."

(d) "Prepare such special reports to the governor and legislature, bearing upon the conditions and needs of rural schools as may be advisable."

County School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, etc.

3. "To exercise general supervision over the establishment and management of county schools of agriculture and domestic science, manual training schools, county training schools for teachers, and the day schools for the deaf," and shall

(a) "Advise with the principals and local authorities" of these schools and "formulate courses of study for such schools."

(b) "Embody in his biennial report or in special bulletins or circulars such statements, suggestions and statistics as he may deem useful for the information of the public."

Teachers' Institutes

4. "To exercise supervision over the teachers' institutes held in the different counties of the state, and with the advice and consent of the institute committee of the board of regents of the normal schools publish from time to time a syllabus and outline of work suitable to be done therein."

Industrial and Commercial Education

5. "To endeavor to arouse an intelligent interest among the people of the state in the general subject of industrial and commercial education, including manual training, agriculture and domestic science, and to awaken and educate public sentiment for the suitable introduction of these subjects into the public schools, and to make such inspection and investigation as may be necessary for the intelligent supervision of the work therein."

Courses of Study

6. "To prepare and publish from time to time as occasion may require, courses of study for ungraded, state graded and free high schools and day schools for the deaf."

School Books and Libraries

1. "To prohibit the use of sectarian books and sectarian instruction in the public schools."
2. "To advise in the selection of books for school district libraries."
3. "To aid in promoting the establishment, maintenance and control of school libraries."
4. "To prescribe rules and regulations for the management of township and school district libraries."
5. "To prepare as often as he shall deem necessary, a list of books suitable for school district libraries and furnish copies of such list to each town, village or city clerk or secretary of the board of education, and to each county or city superintendent from which lists the above designated officers shall select and purchase all books for use in the school libraries of the state."

Educational Literature

1. "To collect in his office such schoolbooks, apparatus, maps and charts as may be obtained without expense to the state."
2. "To purchase at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in any one year, books and periodicals bearing upon the different phases of education. The cost of such periodicals and books shall be charged to the appropriation for the state superintendent of public instruction."

Biennial Report

"To prepare in each even-numbered year a report to be delivered by him to the governor, on or before the thirty-first day of December. This report shall contain:

(1) "An abstract of all the common school reports received by him from the several county and city superintendents."

(2) "A statement of the condition of the common schools, the state graded schools, the city graded schools, the free high schools and independent high schools, the manual training schools, the schools established for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture and domestic science, the county training schools for teachers, the day schools for the deaf, the state normal schools and the state university, and such other schools as may be hereafter established by law."

(3) "Statements of the receipts and disbursements of all school moneys."

(4) "Plans for the improvement and better management and organization of all common and other schools."

(5) "A statement of his official visits to educational institutions of any kind."

(6) "A statement of the work done by the different inspectors and officers provided for by law, and employed by him in the performance of the duties of the office."

(7) "All such other matter relating to his office and the school system of the state as he may deem expedient to publish."

Forms

1. "To prepare for the use of school officers suitable forms for making reports and suitable outlines as aids in conducting annual and special meetings."

2. "The state superintendent shall, on or before the first day of June in each year, furnish to each clerk, superintendent or other officer by whom a report should be made, blank forms upon which such officers shall make their annual reports."

School Laws

1. "To advise, codify and edit the school laws from time to time as circumstances may make necessary and by lectures, circulars, correspondence and public addresses give the public information bearing upon the different methods of school organization and management provided by law in this state."

2. "Whenever any amendments shall be made to the statutes relating to common schools he shall furnish a copy of such amendments to every school district in the state."

All Other Powers and Duties

1. "To apportion and distribute the school fund income as provided by law."

2. "To examine and determine all appeals, which by law may be made to him according to the rules regulating such matters, and to prescribe rules of practice in respect thereto, not inconsistent with law."

3. "To attend such educational meetings and make such investigations as he may deem important, and such as may enable him to obtain information relating to the different systems of common schools in the United States, said information to be embodied in his biennial report to the legislature."

4. "To make copies where required by any person so to do, of any papers deposited or filed in his office, and of any act or decision made by him, and to certify the same, provided he may demand therefor twelve cents per folio, which fee shall be paid to the state treasury."

5. "To compile, edit and distribute annually to the schools in pamphlet form matter adapted to and suitable for the intelligent observance of Memorial day."

The State Board of Vocational Education

Large numbers of children left school at fourteen years of age and entered industry. Charles McCarthy, head of the legislative reference library at the time, felt the need of continuing educational contact for these children who went into industry. As the result of a study made by him personally as one member of a commission authorized and reported to the 1911 legislature, the organization of the vocational schools in this state was begun. The state administration of these schools was placed in the hands of a state board of vocational education consisting of three employers and three employees, the dean of the university extension division, the dean of the engineering college, and the state superintendent of schools.

This board had little power except to nominate the director of vocational education, who was an assistant in the state superintendent's office and under his actual direction after he was appointed.

This general situation proved unsatisfactory and in the 1917 legislature the actual administration of vocational education was vested in the state board of vocational education, consisting of three employers, three employes, three farmers, the state superintendent and a member of the industrial commission appointed by the commission.

The state board of vocational education consists of eleven members, nine of whom are appointed by the governor and two are ex-officio—the state superintendent of schools and a member of the industrial commission appointed by the commission. Three each of the appointive members must be employers of labor, three skilled employes who do not have employing or discharging power, and three practical farmers.

This board is in charge of the supervision of the vocational schools and is also the board of trustees for Stout Institute. The principles of the representative board embodied in the state board of vocational education are likely to be carried over into other boards in the very near future.

The provision of the law, section 41.13 (1), (2), with reference to this board is:

"(1) There is hereby created a 'state board of vocational education.' The board shall consist of nine appointive members to be appointed by the governor, three of whom shall be employers of labor, three of whom shall be skilled employes other than those who have employing or discharging power, and three of whom shall be practical farmers. The state superintendent of education and a member of the industrial commission to be selected by the commission shall be ex officio members of this board. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum.

"(2) In the first appointments the governor shall designate three members to serve for two years, three members to serve for four years, and three members to serve for six years, from the first day of July of the year in which the appointments are made. Each such group of three members shall consist of one employer, one employe, and one farmer. All appointments thereafter shall be for six years except appointment to fill vacancies."

The personnel of the present board is given on page 157.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

General Powers

1. "Shall have control of all state aid given to vocational schools."

2. "Shall meet quarterly and at such times as may be found necessary."

3. "Shall elect its own officers."

4. "Shall report biennially."

5. "Shall inaugurate and determine the organization, plans, scope and development of vocational education in the state."

6. "May employ a director of vocational education and assistants for the development and supervision of the work of vocational education, and all accounts for such salaries shall be certified by the secretary of said board to the secretary of state."

Federal Aid for Vocational Training *(Smith-Hughes)*

7. "The state board of vocational education is designated as the board for the state of Wisconsin to cooperate with the federal board of vocational education in the execution of the provisions of the United States act (Smith-Hughes law) and is hereby empowered with full authority so to cooperate."

Trustees of Stout Institute

8. "Shall constitute a body corporate under the name of the 'board of trustees of Stout Institute,' and shall possess all powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law."

Courses of Study

9. "The qualifications of the teachers and the courses of study in these (local) schools shall be approved by the state board of vocational education, and shall include English, citizenship, physical education, sanitation and hygiene and the use of safety devices, and such other branches as the state board of vocational education shall approve."

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

10. "The state board of vocational education shall cooperate with the federal board for vocational education to carry out the purposes of such act." (Rehabilitation law.)

11. "The state treasurer is designated and appointed custodian of all moneys received by the state from appropriations made by the congress of the United States under the authority of such act, and is authorized to receive and provide for the proper custody of same and to make disbursements therefrom upon the order of the state board of vocational education."

12. "Provide that all persons reporting or making application to it as physically handicapped shall be promptly visited by its agent or representative with a view to determining whether or not vocational rehabilitation is feasible."

13. "Acquaint all such persons for whom vocational rehabilitation is feasible with the rehabilitation facilities afforded by the state and counsel them regarding the selection of a suitable vocation."

14. "Register all such persons electing to take advantage of the benefits of rehabilitation offered and prescribe and provide such training as may be necessary to insure their vocational rehabilitation."

15. "Maintain a record of all such persons, together with the measures taken for their rehabilitation."

16. "Utilize in the rehabilitation of such persons such existing educational facilities of the state as may be advisable and practicable including public and private educational institutions, public and private establishments, plants or factories and the services of persons specially qualified for the instructing of physically handicapped persons."

17. "Promote and aid in the establishment of schools and classes for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons."

18. "Supervise the training of such persons and confer with their relatives and other persons interested concerning any matter affecting their vocational rehabilitation."

19. "Aid physically handicapped persons in securing such employment as will facilitate their training or will be suitable to their condition and provide for the placement in suitable gainful occupation of persons completing courses of training provided by the board, including supervision, for a reasonable time after placement."

20. "Utilize the facilities of such agencies, both public and private, as may be practicable in securing employment for such persons and all public agencies are authorized and directed to cooperate with the board for the purposes stated."

21. "Procure and furnish at cost to physically handicapped artificial limbs and other orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, to be paid for in instalments, when such appliances cannot be otherwise provided. The proceeds of the sale thereof shall be paid to the state treasurer and shall be held by him in a special fund for the purpose of this paragraph. Payments from this fund shall be made at the direction of the board.

22. "Arrange for the physical examination of any person applying for or reported as needing rehabilitation, except persons reported by the industrial commission."

23. "Arrange for such therapeutic treatment as may be necesssary for rehabilitation of any physically handicapped person who registered with the board, except persons who are entitled to such treatment under the workman's compensation law."

24. "Cooperate with any department in the state government or with any county or other municipal authority within the state, or with any private agency, in carrying out the provisions of this section."

25. "Make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

26. "Report to the governor and to the federal board for vocational education annually on or before September first for the year ending the preceding June 30."

27. "The board may also provide maintenance cost during actual training for physically handicapped persons registered for rehabilitation, except persons entitled to maintenance under the workmen's compensation law; but when the payment of maintenance cost is authorized by the board, it shall not exceed twenty dollars per week, and the period during which it is paid shall not exceed twenty weeks, unless an extension of time is granted by the unanimous vote of the board."

28. "The board and the industrial commission shall cooperate in carrying out the provisions of this section according to a plan which shall be formulated by them and which shall be effective when approved by the governor."

29. "The board may receive and accept gifts and donations, which may be offered unconditionally, for the purposes of this section. All money received as gifts or donations shall be paid to the state

treasurer and shall constitute a special fund to be used under the direction of the board. A full report of all such gifts and donations, together with the names of the donors, the amounts contributed by each and all disbursements therefrom shall be included in the annual report of the board."

Enrollment in Vocational Schools

The enrollment in the schools under the general supervision of the state board of vocational education may be summarized by years as follows:

Enrollment—Vocational Schools 1911-1922

Year	Total Day	Total Evening	Analysis of day attendance		
			Part time	All day	Apprentices
1911-12	176	149	176	.....	.....
1912-13	5,782	6,377	5,223	309	250
1913-14	10,948	14,189	9,217	1,110	621
1914-15	11,421	16,870	8,468	2,310	643
1915-16	19,295	17,103	15,421	3,123	751
1916-17	20,810	17,566	18,089	1,843	878
1917-18	23,917	26,245	23,917	1,203	778
1918-19	26,245	17,233	24,615	971	659
1919-20	26,998	23,377	25,472	805	721
1920-21	24,426	23,519	22,272	1,273	881
1921-22	23,482	23,704	39,709	1,832	941

The enrollment by cities for the year 1921-22 is given in the following table—page 140:

Enrollment—Vocational Schools 1921-22

City	Total day	Total evening	Analysis of day attendance		
			**Part time	All day	Apprenticeship
Antigo	164	428	133	.....	.....
Appleton	364	992	225	.....	2
Ashland*	.....	187	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam	160	263	104	.....	.....
Beloit	360	622	243	78	12
Chippewa Falls	74	542	49	15	.....
Cudahy	230	155	204	18	8
Eau Claire	125	322	119	.....	.....
Edgerton*	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	408	435	220	56	43
Fort Atkinson*	.....	185	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	1,083	809	691	128	13
Janesville	292	264	216	65	6
Kaukauna	93	246	57	.....	8
Kenosha	698	1,015	433	31	4
La Crosse	814	1,565	660	71	12
Madison	758	916	429	269	2
Manitowoc	490	301	349	4	6
Marinette	308	541	275	2	1
Marshfield	168	177	133	.....	.....
Menasha	202	147	130	.....	.....
Menomonie	40	365	32	.....	.....
Merrill	84	83	56	.....	.....
Milwaukee	10,934	6,629	9,696	632	606
Monroe*	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
Neenah	55	84	39	.....	.....
New London	74	67	74	.....	.....
North Milwaukee*	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Oconto	101	44	101	.....	.....
Oconto Falls*	.....	111	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh	663	553	528	.....	2
Portage	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Port Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	1,056	1,322	614	238	12
Rhinelander	42	69	39	.....	
Sheboygan	858	891	639	.....	9
South Milwaukee	233	222	157	.....	48
Stevens Point	264	31	148	.....	18
Stoughton	50	169	48	.....	.....
Superior	375	658	254	41	67
Two Rivers	195	287	103	.....	.....
Washburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	96	90	60	.....	.....
Waukesha	211	342	173	.....	.....
Wausau	604	514	395	121	2
West Allis	569	414	298	59	60
West Bend	75	.....	75	.....	.....
Whitewater*	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Rapids	112	315	93	4	.....
	23,482	23,704	18,292	1,832	941

*Evening school only.
**8 hours a week.

The Stout Institute

Stout institute was originally established as a private school by one of Wisconsin's public-spirited citizens, Senator James H. Stout and was taken over by the state in 1911. The so-called Stout training schools were organized in 1903 as a branch of the Menomonie public schools. The Stout institute as an independent school was incorporated in 1908. When taken over by the state as a gift of Senator Stout in 1911 it consisted of three main buildings—the Stout manual training school, erected in 1898, costing with equipment $150,000; the

Stout school of physical culture erected in 1901, costing with equipment $93,000, and the building trade school erected and general heating plant enlarged in 1914, costing $50,000.

Since being taken over by the state there has been erected the home economics building with library, offices, and equipment costing $250,000, and opened during the summer session of 1916.

The principal functions of the Stout institute at the present time are the training of teachers of domestic science and the training of vocational teachers for the high schools and the vocational schools of the state.

Board of Trustees of Stout Institute

The school is administered by the state board of vocational education which, when acting as the administrative board for Stout institute, is known as the trustees for Stout institute. Its personnel is given on page 157. The law provides that it "shall constitute a body corporate under the name of the 'board of trustees of Stout institute,' and shall possess all powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law."

The Powers and Duties of the Board of Trustees of Stout Institute

1. "To make rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and management of the institute and the students therein, including the power to suspend or expel students for misconduct or other cause."

2. "To appoint a president of the institute and other officers, teachers and assistants, and to employ such other persons as may be required."

3. "To fix the salary of each person so appointed or employed and to prescribe their several duties."

4. "To remove at pleasure any president, other officer, teacher, assistant or person from any office or employment in connection with the institute."

5. "To purchase such supplies as may be necessary in the conduct of the institute and its various departments."

6. "To prescribe rules, regulations, and terms for the admission and control of the students."

7. "To prescribe courses of study and methods and means of instruction."

8. "To issue certificates and diplomas."

9. "To cooperate with other educational institutions and agencies in instruction and training, leading to efficiency in industrial arts and occupations."

The President of Stout Institute

The history of Stout institute is the history of an individual writ large—Lorenzo Dow Harvey. Since its establishment the school has been under the direction of Mr. Harvey, who died during last sum-

mer. Mr. Clyde A. Bowman, the head of the manual training department, is the acting head of the institute.

Enrollment

The enrollment at this school for the last five years is as follows:

Year	Domestic Science	Manual Arts	Total
1	2	3	4
1912-1913	.....	.....	512
1913-1914	.....	.....	519
1914-1915	398	138	536
1915-1916	411	140	556
1916-1917	310	119	429
1917-1918	173	48	221
1918-1919	133	118	229
1919-1920	223	162	385
1920-1921	237	199	436
1921-1922	274	262	536

Buildings

Domestic Science	Class 2.	Condition Good
Manual Training	Class 1.	Condition Good
Trades School	Class 2.	Condition Good
Gymnasium	Class 2.	Condition Good
Power Plant	Class 2.	Condition Poor
Bertha Tainter Hall	Class 3.	Condition Poor
Heating Equipment very poor		
Bertha Tainter Hall Annex	Class 3.	Condition Fair
Heating Equipment very poor		
Cottages	Class 3.	Condition Poor
President's House	Class 3.	Condition Fair

Note: Building Classification:

Class 1. Modern type fireproof construction.
Class 2. Brick or stone walls, interior wood construction.
Class 3. All wood construction.
Condition listed as good, Fair or Poor.

The Wisconsin Mining School

The mining school at Platteville was created by act of the legislature of 1907, when there was a great boom in mining in southwestern Wisconsin. The school was to be known as "The Mining Trade School," and the name of the school indicates that it was not to be a mining school of university grade and not to train mining engineers.

In the 1915 session the name of the school was changed from "The Mining Trade School" to "The Wisconsin Mining School." The 1917 legislature changed the course of study from a two-year to a three-year course. This was done on the theory that the work then given in the school was too much for two years' work, and the length of the course provided no increase in the number of studies that would be given.

The Mining School Board

The mining school board consists of three members of which the state superintendent is ex officio a member and president. The other two members are appointed by the governor from the southwestern mining district of the state.

The provision of the statutes with reference to this board, section 41.27, is as follows:

"The said school shall be under the control and management of a board of three members to be known as the 'Wisconsin mining school board,' one of whom shall be the superintendent of public instruction, and two shall reside in the southwestern part of the state in what is known as the lead district, who shall be appointed by the governor of the state, one for a term of two and one for a term of four years, beginning with the first day of July, 1907, and thereafter for terms of four years, who shall serve without compensation."

The personnel of the board will be found on page 158.

The Powers of the Wisconsin Mining School Board

The duties of the Wisconsin mining school board are as follows:

1. Shall have "control and management of the Wisconsin mining school."

2. "No money shall be paid out, nor any contract be made, or any act done involving the payment of money or the disposal of property, except in pursuance of a vote of the board."

3. "As soon as the means in its hands will permit without incurring indebtedness, said board shall proceed to obtain a suitable location, and lease, purchase or erect such buildings, and procure such furniture, apparatus, library and implements as may be necessary for the successful operation of said school."

4. Shall "appoint a principal and such other teachers and assistants as the board may deem expedient with salaries to be paid from time to time as it may agree and to regulate their duties."

5. "No agreement shall be valid whereby such board shall be prevented from discharging any one in its employ upon two months' previous notice."

6. "May prescribe rates for tuition for any student who shall not have been a resident . . . which shall not be less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars per year."

7. Shall regulate "the course of study, the terms and the hours of instruction."

8. "Shall also have power to make such rules and regulations concerning the admission, control and discipline of students and other matters as may be deemed necessary for the good government of the institution, and convenience and transaction of its business."

9. Shall have power "to grant diplomas upon the completion of the prescribed course."

10. "No debt shall be contracted beyond or apart from the actual means at the disposal of the institution."

11. "The board may dispose of or lease any property donated to the state for the purposes of said school."

12. "The board shall not enter upon the business of mining, or pursue the same, except so far as it may be deemed necessary in the course of instruction."

13. They shall not "purchase any lands beyond what are required for the reasonable accommodation of the school."

14. "The board shall not sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of any real estate purchased by them or donated by the state without the express authority of the legislature."

15. "Provide for obtaining a complete collection of the minerals of the lead region of Wisconsin and classifying the same."

16. "Shall on the thirtieth day of June of each even numbered year make a report of its proceedings to the governor, and shall transmit therewith a general report showing their receipts and expenditures during the period for which the report is made, as well as the general affairs of said school."

17. "When two or more counties unite in equipping and maintaining said school, the Wisconsin mining school board shall apportion the amount to be raised by taxation among the counties in proportion to the assessed valuation of each county as last fixed by the state board of assessment, and shall report to the county clerk of each county the apportionment so made, on or before the first Monday of November in each year."

The building occupied by the Wisconsin mining school is a very large stone building which was formerly used by the normal school at Platteville. It was sold by the board of normal regents to the mining school for $15,000.

Enrollment 1917--1921

The enrollment at the Wisconsin mining school for the last five years is as follows:

1917	33
1918	23
1919	97
1920	65
1921	59

Wisconsin State Normal Schools

The only provision in the education section of the constitution regarding normal schools is the provision that the residue of the school fund, after the part devoted "to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable

libraries and apparatus therefor" is used, shall be appropriated "to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor." There is no provision, however, for state machinery for establishing or handling normal schools except that it was implied that they would probably be established.

A board of normal regents, however, was organized in and schools were opened as follows:

Platteville	1866
Whitewater	1868
Oshkosh	1871
River Falls	1875
Milwaukee	1885
Stevens Point	1894
Superior	1896
La Crosse	1909
Eau Claire	1916

In addition to these schools, the state has accepted a site for a normal school at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, donated by the citizens of Rhinelander.

The Board of Normal School Regents

The present board of normal school regents consists of eleven members, the state superintendent is ex officio a member and at least one member of the board must be a woman.

The provision of law with reference to the board, section 37.01, is as follows:

"For the government of the normal schools established, and which may hereafter be established, and for the performance of the duties prescribed to them, there is constituted a board of eleven regents, called 'the board of regents of normal schools,' composed of the state superintendent, as ex officio regent, and of ten appointed regents, at least one of whom shall be a woman; the term of office of the appointed regents commencing with the first Monday in February in the year in which appointed, shall be five years and until the appointment and qualification of their respective successors."

As a matter of practice the local regents are so selected that one is appointed from each city in which a normal school is located. This is a practice of long standing and has developed one of the problems of administration in the state—the local regent system in the normal schools.

The present personnel of the board is given on page 158.

The Powers of the Board of Normal Regents—General

1. "May purchase, have, hold, control, possess, and enjoy in trust for the state, for educational purposes solely, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels of any nature which may be necessary and required for the purposes, objects and uses of the state nor-

mal schools authorized by law and none other, with full power to see or dispose of such personal property or any part thereof when in their judgment it shall be for the interest of the state."

2. "Shall possess all other powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law."

3. "Shall not sell, mortgage or dispose of in any way any real estate, nor borrow money without the express authority of the legislature."

4. Shall not "contract indebtedness nor incur liabilities to exceed, at any time, in the aggregate, the amount of money which under the provisions of law, shall then be at their disposal in the hands of the state treasurer."

5. Shall not "reduce the amount so at their disposal below the aggregate amount of their indebtedness or liability, except in payment of such indebtedness or liability."

6. "The proceeds of the sale of any real or personal estate shall be paid by them into the treasury, and shall become a part of the income of the normal school fund."

7. "Said board may acquire by condemnation proceedings . . . such parcels of land as it deems necessary for the use of any institution under its control whenever the board is unable to agree with the owner upon the compensation therefor, or whenever the absence or legal incapacity of such owner, or other cause, prevents or unreasonably delays such agreement."

Powers of Board as to Schools

1. "Shall cause all of the financial transactions and accounts of or relating to the several normal schools under their supervision at the close of each fiscal year to be fully and thoroughly examined."

2. Shall "establish a model school or schools for practice in connection with each state normal school."

3. "Shall make all the regulations necessary to govern and support the same."

4. "May in their discretion admit pupils to such model schools free of charge of tuition."

5. "Shall establish and maintain in one of the normal schools of the state, located in a city maintaining a graded school for the deaf, a normal training department for oral teachers of the deaf."

6. "May extend the course of instruction in any normal school so that any course . . . may include the substantial equivalent of the instruction given in the first two years of a college course."

7. Shall grant diplomas and certificates.

8. "Shall have the government and control of all the normal schools, and shall have power therefor:

(a) "To make rules, regulations and by-laws for the good government and management of the same and each department thereof."

(b) "To appoint a principal and assistants and such other teachers and officers and to employ such persons as may be required for each of said schools and to prescribe their several duties."

(c) "To remove at pleasure any principal, assistant or other officer or person from any office or employment in connection with any such school."

(d) "To purchase within the amount appropriated for such purposes any needful and proper apparatus, books or articles to assist in instruction."

(e) "To provide for all necessary fuel and supplies for the conduct of such schools."

(f) "To prescribe the courses of study and the various books to be used in such schools."

(g) "To cause notice to be given of the opening of such schools and the several terms thereof."

(h) "To prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of students."

(i) "To require applicants for admission," other than those who file a declaration of intention to teach in the common schools of the state, "to pay or secure to be paid such fees for tuition as the board may deem proper and reasonable."

(j) "To cause lectures on any art, science or branch of literature to be delivered in any such schools on such terms and conditions as they may prescribe."

(k) "To confer by by-laws upon the principals of the several normal schools the power to suspend or expel pupils for misconduct or other cause prescribed in such by-laws."

The secretary of the board of normal regents is William Kittle.

The presidents of the board of normal regents are as follows:

Asa M. Royce.....Platteville
F. S. Hyer .....Whitewater
H. A. Brown.....Oshkosh
J. H. Ames.....River Falls
F. L. Millencamp.....Milwaukee
J. F. Sims.....Stevens Point
J. A. Merrill.....Superior
F. A. Cotton.....La Crosse
H. A. Schofield.....Eau Claire

Enrollment

The enrollment for the last five years at the various normal schools as given in their official publications is as follows:

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Eau Claire	184	198	172	200	303
La Crosse	484	405	317	382	388
Milwaukee	1,100	1,036	829	965	1.021
Oshkosh	406	395	334	405	463
Platteville	325	288	202	237	244
River Falls	582	472	474	443	413
Stevens Point	601	461	329	413	464
Superior	526	428	305	385	393
Whitewater*	211	260	216	343	428
Totals	4,500	3,943	3,178	3,773	4,117

*Exclusive of commercial high schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—BUILDINGS—REPORT OCTOBER 25, 1922

School	Building	Class*	Condition**
Eau Claire	Main Building	1	Good, except corridor floors, which are poor
	Power Plant	1	Good
La Crosse	Main Building	1	Good
	Physical Education Building	1	Good
Milwaukee	Main Building	1	Good
	Gymnasium	3	Good
	Barracks	3	Fair
Oshkosh	Main Building	1	Good
	Industrial	1	Good
	Gymnasium	2	Fair
	Auditorium	2	Fair
	Janitors' Cottage	3	Good
	Barracks	3	Poor
	Dormitory	2	Poor
	Domestic Science	2	Poor
Platteville	Main Building	2	Fair
	Barn	3	Good
	Agriculture and Manual Training	2	Good
	Farmers' House	3	Fair
River Falls	North Hall	1	Good
	South Hall	2	Fair
	Barns and Agricultural Mechanics	3	Good
	Power Plant	1	Good
	Power Plant Equipment	.....	Very poor
Stevens Point	Main Building	2	New part—good Old part—fair
	Domestic Science Cottage	3	Fair
	Dormitory	1	Good
Superior	Main Building	1	Good
	Training School	1	Good
	Dormitory	2	Good
	Gymnasium	1	Good
	Power Plant	2	Good
Whitewater	Main Building	2	Old section—poor New section—good
	Gymnasium	1	Good
	Power Plant	1	Good

*Class 1. Modern type fire proof construction.
Class 2. Brick or stone walls, interior wood construction.
Class 3. All wood construction.
**Condition listed as good, fair or poor.

The University of Wisconsin

Provision was made in the state constitution for the establishment of a university at or near the seat of state government. The state was admitted to the Union on May 29, 1848, and the state legislature approved on July 26 of the same year the plan for the organization of the university. The new institution began instruction in February, 1849. Though it bore the name of a university it was in fact a preparatory school with twenty pupils. The university had until after the civil war a difficult time to maintain itself and its progress since that time has been extremely vigorous.

The Board of University Regents

The board of university regents consists of fifteen members, one from each congressional district of which there are eleven, two from the state at large and two ex officio—the president of the university and the state superintendent of schools. The term of office for the appointive regents is six years so that the terms of at least two regents expire every year.

The statute providing for the appointment of the board of university regents, section 36.02, is as follows:

"The government of the university shall be vested in a board of regents, to consist of one member from each congressional district and two from the state at large, at least two of whom shall be women, to be appointed by the governor; the state superintendent and the president of the university shall be ex officio members of said board; said president shall be a member of all the standing committees of the board, but shall have the right to vote only in case of a tie."

The personnel of the present board is given on page 157.

The secretary of the board of university regents is Mr. M. E. McCaffrey, who has been secretary for a number of years.

The Powers of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin—General

1. "Shall possess all the powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law."

2. "Shall have the custody of the books, records, buildings and all other property" of the university.

3. "Shall elect a president and secretary, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the board."

4. "Shall have power and authority to encourage scientific investigation and productive scholarship, and to create conditions tending to that end."

5. "Shall cause all of the financial transactions and accounts of or relating to the university in any of its departments at the close of each fiscal year to be fully and thoroughly examined" and submitted to the governor.

6. "Authorized and empowered to use any unexpended balances, which may exist in the appropriations for operation at the end of a legislative biennium, for permanent improvements to buildings and grounds, and for the purchase of land within 'a prescribed area;' 'provided that no expenditure shall be made unless the same shall have been approved by the governor and by the state board of education; and provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be used as a down payment or part payment on the purchase price of any land, but only for acquiring the full title thereto in fee, without lien or incumbrance of any nature'."

7. "Empowered and directed to fix and establish the salaries of the janitors at the university so that same shall be equivalent to the salaries paid to janitors at the state capitol."

8. "For the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of apparatus, a library, cabinets and additions thereto, the board of regents are authorized to expend such portion of the income of the university fund as is appropriated by the legislature for such purposes."

9. "May acquire by condemnation proceedings such parcels of land as it deems necessary for the use of any institution under its control wherever the board is unable to agree with the owner upon the compensation therefor, or whenever the absence or legal incapacity of such owner, or other cause, prevents or unreasonably delays such agreement."

10. "If they deem it expedient may receive in connection with the university any college in this state upon application of its board of trustees."

11. "At the close of each biennial fiscal term the regents through their president shall make a report in detail to the governor and the legislature."

12. "Shall also report to the governor as often as may seem desirable the important results of investigations conducted by the director of Washburn observatory and by other investigators connected with the university, and also the results of such experiments therein relating to agriculture or the mechanic arts as said board may deem to be of special value to the agricultural and mechanical interests of the state."

13. "May maintain a summer session."

14. "Is directed to carry on educational extension and correspondence teaching."

15. "Authorized to establish and to maintain, when sufficient funds are available, a training school for public service, and may require members of the faculty to give instruction in such school."

16. "Shall determine the location of the three agricultural demonstration stations authorized by law."

17. "Shall establish a state soils laboratory in connection with the college of agriculture."

18. "Authorized through the college of agriculture to:

"(a) Investigate methods of clearing cut-over lands in order to determine the most efficient and economical methods therefor;

"(b) Experiment with mechanical devices and with explosives to determine the easiest, quickest, cheapest and safest methods, under varying conditions in this state, of clearing cut-over lands, and build and create, for such experimental purposes, land clearing devices;

"(c) Demonstrate the methods found to be most efficient and economical;

"(d) Cooperate generally with any person, firm or corporation who may make suitable offer to aid or assist in such investigational and demonstrational work;

"(e) Charge and collect a sum not to exceed actual cost for any such investigational or demonstrational work done on any parcel or tract of land; and

"(f) To do any or all things necessary for the furtherance of the purposes of this section."

19. "Shall cause to be prepared by the agricultural college and the department of veterinary science thereof, serums or vaccines which will produce immunity in hogs against the disease known as hog cholera, and for such purposes shall cause the agricultural college to obtain, such additional assistance and install such additional equipment, materials, appliances and apparatus as may be necessary."

20. "Shall, through the agricultural college, furnish to any bona fide resident of this state, who is engaged in the raising of hogs, and who makes request therefor, such serums and vaccines as may be necessary to immunize his hogs against cholera, and shall charge and collect therefor at actual cost."

21. "Authorized to do or cause to be done experimental work in agriculture."

22. "To carry on, under the supervision of the dean of the college of agriculture, demonstrations and such other extension work as they may deem advisable for the improvement of agricultural knowledge."

23. "To conduct extension schools and courses which may be held in conjunction with county schools of agriculture and domestic economy."

24. "To provide for the compensation and traveling expenses of instructors whose functions shall be to assist in the improvement of agricultural education and the dissemination of agricultural knowledge."

25. "Shall hold farmers' institutes at such times and places as it may determine."

26. "Authorized to establish a branch experimental station in Door county for the purpose of carrying on horticultural and agricultural investigations and demonstrations on problems that are designed to aid in the development of the fruit and farm interests of that portion of the state."

27. "Authorized and directed to establish, equip and maintain in the department of the state university a pharmaceutical experiment station."

Government and Management of the University

1. "Shall enact laws for the government of the university in all its branches."

2. "Shall elect a president and the requisite number of professors, instructors, officers and employes, and fix the salaries and the term of office of each."

3. "Determine the moral and educational qualifications of applicants for admission to the various courses of instruction."

4. "No instruction, either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics, shall ever be allowed in any department of the university."

5. "No sectarian or partisan tests shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of regents or in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of the university, or in the admission of students thereto or for any purpose whatever."

6. "Shall have power to remove the president or any professor, instructor or officer of the university when, in the judgment of the board, the interests of the university require it."

7. "May prescribe rules and regulations for the management of the libraries, cabinet, museum, laboratories and all other property of the university and of its several departments, and for the care and preservation thereof, with penalties and forfeitures by way of damages for their violation, which may be sued for and collected in the name of the board before any court having jurisdiction of such action."

8. "Shall prescribe rules and regulations for the government and management of men's and women's dormitories, giving preference as to rooming and boarding facilities to resident students."

9. "Shall have power to regulate the courses of instruction and prescribe the books or works to be used in the several courses."

10. Shall have power "to confer such degrees and grant such diplomas as are usual in universities or as they shall deem appropriate."

11. Shall have power "to confer upon the faculty by by-laws the power to suspend or expel students for misconduct or other cause prescribed in such by-laws."

12. "Shall charge tuition at the rate of one hundred and twenty-four dollars per school year" for non-resident students, "and may prescribe rates of tuition for teaching extra studies, and for students in the university extension, and summer session divisions."

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Date	Building	Cubic feet gross	Cost of construction	Cents per cubic foot
1851	North Hall	331,655	$20,000	6
1855	South Hall	331,650	$21,000	6.4
1855	House of Director of Astronomy	110,000	5,000	4.5
	Total	441,650	$26,000	.....
1857	University Hall	682,500	$63,200	9.3
1871	Chadbourne Hall (Women's Dormitory)	454,950	135,000	17.4
1875	Old Science Hall (Burned 1884)	1,452,306	120,000	8.2
1878	Washburn Observatory	236,250	42,000	17.7
1879	Music Hall (formerly University Library)	780,000	40,000	5.1
1880	President's House	130,378	12,000	9.2
1880	Student Observatory	7,980	800	10
	Total	138,358	12,800	.....
1887	Chemical Engineering Building (Old Chemistry Building)	450,000	65,000	14.4
1887	Mining Engineering Laboratory (Old Heating Station)	245,700	25,000	10.2
1887	Engineering Laboratory	865,125	45,000	5.2
	Total	1,560,825	135,000	.....
1888	Science Hall	1,751,310	285,000	16.3
1892	Dairy Building (Hiram Smith Hall)	300,000	40,000	13.3
1893	Law Building	401,625	87,000	21.6
1894	Soils Physics (Old Horticultural Hall)	123,750	18,500	15
1894	Greenhouse	37,500	6,000	16
1894	Gymnasium and Armory	1,640,500	130,000	7.8
	Total	1,801,750	154,500	.....
1896	Pump House	14,375	2,000	14
1896	Addition to Chadbourne	320,310	65,774	17.4
1896	Addition to Soils Physics Building	123,750	18,500	15
1896	Grand Stand	277,760	4,500	1.6
	Total	736,195	90,774	.....
1897	House Dean Agriculture	92,400	10,000	10.8
1897	Dairy Barn	603,900	20,000	3.3
	Total	696,300	30,000	.....
1900	Farm Dormitory	51,600	2,400	4.6
1900	House Farm Superintendent	50,400	2,400	4.7
1900	Horse Barn	301,600	12,000	4
1900	South Wing University Hall	518,320	65,000	12.5
1900	State Historical Library	1,410,000	750,000	53.1
	Total	2,331,920	831,800	.....
1901	Ag. Heating Station	162,500	37,000	16
1901	Engineering Building	746,144	100,000	13.4
	Total	908,644	137,000	.....
1902	Agricultural Hall and Auditorium	1,041,000	150,000	14.8
1903	Tank House	49,920	3,000	6
1903	Hog Barn	150,000	6,000	4
1903	Boat House	236,250	5,000	2.1
	Total	436,170	14,000	.....
1905	Chemistry Building	1,420,400	116,000	8.2

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—Continued.

Date	Building	Cubic feet gross	Cost of construction	Cents per cubic foot
1906	Agronomy Building	193,536	27,760	14.3
1906	North Wing University Hall	518,320	74,200	14.3
1906	Hydraulic Laboratory	211,680	28,400	13.5
1906	Agricultural Engineering Building	345,000	41,640	12
1906	Administration Building	93,450	17,000	18
	Total	1,361,986	189,000	.....
1907	Tobacco Barn	36,000	1,000	2.8
1908	Tunnels	.....	93,840	.....
1908	Stock Pavilion	1,260,000	75,000	6.5
1908	Central Heating Station	1,011,500	105,000	10.3
	Conveyors, boilers, etc	.....	110,400	.....
	Total	2,271,500	384,240	.....
1909	Dairy Laboratory	144,377	20,000	11
1909	Lathrop Hall (Women's Gymnasium)	1,476,000	190,000	13
1909	Litter Shed	58,320	1,426	2.4
1909	Forest Products Laboratory	573,600	50,000	8.5
1909	Lincoln Statue Base	492	1,500	30.5
	Total	2,252,789	262,926	.....
1910	Horticultural Building	325,632	50,000	15.4
1910	Horticultural Greenhouse and Potting House	169,464	17,500	10.1
1910	Poultry House	50,400	4,500	8.9
1910	Hill Farm Barn	72,000	5,000	6.9
1910	Wagon Shed	54,198	1,500	2.8
1910	Sheep Barn	100,100	5,377	5.3
1910	Crematory (now Serum Laboratory)	17,100	2,000	11.7
1910	Implement Shed	45,198	929	2
1910	Engineering Wing	277,038	37,683	13.6
1910	Gas. Prod. Laboratory	24,780	2,000	8
1910	Biology Building and Auditorium	1,198,450	200,000	16.7
1910	Cornelius House (Alumni Headquarters)	47,600	3,000	6.4
	Total	2,381,960	329,489	.....
1911	Gymnasium Annex	309,112	15,000	4.85
1911	Service Building	297,375	25,000	8.4
	Total	606,487	40,000	.....
1912	Addition to Horticultural Greenhouse	.....	1,700	.....
1912	Electric Light Plant (in Central Heating Station)	.....	20,200	.....
1912	West Wing Chemistry Building	545,232	72,150	13.2
1912	Clinical Building (Old Part)	59,120	12,900	.....
1912	Clinical Building (New Part)	61,200	12,100	19.8
1912	Barnard Hall (Women's Dormitory)	647,683	123,500	19.07
1912	Home Economics and University Ext. Building	746,232	119,000	15,9
1912	N. W. Wing State Historical Library	281,580	61,260	21.8
	Total	2,341,047	422,810	.....
1913	Agricultural Chemistry Building	658,249	83,363	12.66
1913	Serum Laboratory	44,576	2.083	4.6
1913	Hog Barn	50,000	3,882	7.7
1913	Applied Arts Laboratory (Olin Barn) (for Addn. see page 7)	.....	1,000	.....
1913	Central Kitchen	102,930	13,710	13.33
1913	Wisconsin High School	899,828	118,298	13,15
1913	Addition to Agricultural Library	29,203	5,462	18.7
	Total	1,784,786	227,798	.....
1914	Hog Barn	24,480	1,638	6.6
1915	Experimental Breeding Barn	60,684	3,000	5
1915	Hog Cholera Serum Plant	36,864	4,810 (Inc. Equip.)	13
1915	Reservoir at Hydraulic Laboratory	42,474	5,200	12.25
1915	Automobile Shelter	8,640	600	5.8
1915	Applied Arts Laboratory	4,334	3,500	8.0
	Total	152,996	17,110	.....
1916	Physics Building (also Commerce and Economics)	1,323,012	180,775	13.3
1916	Soils Physics Building	333,843	49,249	15.9
1916	Completion of base of Lincoln Statue	22,123	9,000	40.7
1919	Bradley Memorial	264,070	69,990	26.1
1919	Infirmary	261,170	69,455	26.6

APPENDIX A

Analysis of Attendance, 1900–1918[1]

	Let. & Sci.	Pharm.	Music	Med.	Engr	Agric. long	Agric. Mid.	Short & Home		Law	Total	Twice Enum.	Total	Sum. Ses.	Twice Enum.	Total	Grand Total**
								Dairy	Econ.								
1900-01	1,137	44	191	.....	411	24	.....	416	.....	266	2,489	96	2,393	323	97	226	2,619
1901-02	1,176	35	169	.....	513	21	.....	427	.....	260	2,601	76	2,525	367	115	252	2,777
1902-03	1,232	35	126	.....	585	36	.....	425	.....	226	2,665	76	2,589	410	129	281	2,870
1903-04	1,312	*	172	.....	744	60	.....	465	.....	201	2,954	76	2,878	400	127	273	3,151
1904-05	1,476	.....	153	.....	804	87	.....	439	.....	183	3,142	71	3,071	403	132	271	3,342
1905-06	1,579	.....	209	.....	768	143	.....	485	.....	154	3,338	96	3,242	528	199	329	3,571
1906-07	1,579	.....	191	.....	799	150	.....	472	.....	165	3,356	95	3,261	568	170	398	3,659
1907-08	1,737	.....	150	25	921	160	.....	534	.....	157	3,684	99	3,585	661	233	428	4,013
1908-09	1,909	.....	114	32	896	215	35	609	.....	165	3,975	72	3,903	1,026	408	618	4,521
1909-10	2,192	.....	143	49	781	277	74	561	52	159	4,288	82	4,206	1,128	387	741	4,947
1910-11	2,425	.....	74	47	807	402	100	611	100	148	4,714	34	4,680	1,263	434	829	5,509
1911-12	2,447	.....	74	57	728	508	101	557	134	158	4,764	92	4,672	1,537	495	1,042	5,714
1912-13	2,462	.....	76	66	678	579	107	585	165	167	4,885	99	4,786	1,746	598	1,148	5,934
1913-14	2,653	.....	95	82	738	682	135	633	205	169	5,392	116	5,276	2,132	686	1,446	6,722
1914-15	2,970	.....	102	96	733	730	146	639	250	181	5,847	118	5,729	2,599	770	1,829	7,558
1915-16	3,159	.....	92	103	677	610	133	568	274	184	5,800	135	5,665	2,784	859	1,925	7,590
1916-17	3,417	.....	108	133	657	549	104	476	276	190	5,910	153	5,737	3,128	801	2,327	8,084
1917-18	2,914	.....	97	126	552	313	44	289	263	82	4,680	139	4,541	2,334	542	1,792	6,333
1918-19	2,884	.....	82	114	599	202	41	173	235	72	4,402	138	4,264	2,072	574	1,498	5,762
1919-20	4,893	.....	138	142	1,119	561	108	536	273	179	7,949	156	7,793	3,184	1,036	2,148	9,941
1920-21	4,988	.....	132	161	1,229	538	121	455	276	176	8,076	179	7,897	3,550	1,130	2,420	10,317
1921-22	5,258	.....	127	162	1,284	529	65	378	282	235	8,320	209	8,111	4,535	1,411	3,124	11,235

*Included in L. and S.
**Library School, Federal Board, and S. A. T. C. students not included.
[1]From Pyres' Wisconsin Appendix A ,brought down to date.

THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Name	Official title	Term of office	How selected
John Callahan	State Superintendent	1921-1925	Elected by people
C. J. Anderson	Assistant State Superintendent	1921-1925	Appointed by Superintendent

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Members	Address	Appointed by	Length of term	Term expires	Occupation
Herman Grotophorst	Baraboo	Governor	5	1925	Lawyer
Harley Nickerson	Milwaukee	Governor	5	1927	.....
John W. Salter	Unity	Governor	5	1926	Farmer
F. J. Sensenbrenner	Neenah	Governor	5	1923	Manufacturer
Ellen C. Sabin[1]	Milwaukee	Governor	5	1924	Retired
John H. McQuaid	Milwaukee	Board of Vocational Education	2	1923	Labor
Edward J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	Board of Normal Regents	2	1923	Lawyer
Gilbert E. Seaman	Milwaukee	Board of University Regents	2	1923	Surgeon
John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio	4	1925	State Supt.
John J. Blaine	Madison	Ex-officio	2	1925	Governor

[1]Resigned, 1922.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
Edward A. Fitzpatrick	Secretary	Indefinite	State Board of Education

THE BOARD OF VISITORS

Regent Appointments

Name	Residence	Term expires
Mrs. Charles R. Carpenter	Madison	July 1, 1925
George P. Hambrecht	Madison	July 1, 1923
Loyal Durand	Milwaukee	July 1, 1924
Edward M. McMahon	Milwaukee	July 1, 1925

Alumni Appointments

Mrs. Howard Greene	Milwaukee	July 1, 1925
Israel Shrimski	Chicago	July 1, 1923
Mrs. Frances P. O'Boubler	.....	July 1, 1925
B. E. McCormack	La Crosse	July 1, 1923

Governor's Appointments

W. A. Titus	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1926
Mrs. C. E. Patzer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1926
E. B. Belden	Racine	July 1, 1924
Carl J. Hesgard	Orfordville	July 1, 1925

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
Edward A. Birge	Madison	Ex-officio	President
John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio	State Supt.
Gilbert E. Seaman	Milwaukee	1925	Physician
Miss Zona Gale	Portage	1929	Writer
A. J. Horlick	Racine	1925	Manufacturer
Walter J. Kohler	Sheboygan	1924	Manufacturer
Harry L. Butler	Madison	1925	Attorney
Miss Leola Hirschman	Milwaukee	1928	Lawyer
Miss Elizabeth Waters	Fond du Lac	1927	Teacher
D. O. Mahoney	Viroqua	1926	Lawyer
Franklin A. Nace	Iola	1927	Farmer
Edward W. Miller	Marinette	1924	Attorney
Ben F. Faast	Eau Claire	1926	Land development
C. B. Casperson	Frederic	1929	Lumberman

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
Edward A. Birge	President	Indefinite	Board of University Regents
J. G. Phillips	Acting business Mgr.	Indefinite	Board of University Regents
M. E. McCaffrey	Secretary	Annually	Board of University Regents

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Members	Residence	Representative of	Term expires
John Callahan, State Superintendent	Madison	Ex-officio	.....
L. A. Tarrell, Industrial Commissioner	Madison	Ex-officio	.....
A. W. McTaggart	Superior	Labor	1925
J. H. McQuaid	Milwaukee	Labor	1927
Oliver Ellsworth	Oshkosh	Labor	1923
E. W. Schultz	Sheboygan	Manufacturer	1925
R. S. Cooper	Kenosha	Manufacturer	1927
E. J. Kearney	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	1923
F. W. Ploetz	Wautoma	Farmer	1925
George F. Comings	Eau Claire	Farmer	1927
Miles L. Hineman	Tomah	Farmer	1923

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
George P. Hambrecht	State Director	Indefinite	State Board of Vocational Education
R. H. Hillyer	Secretary	Annually	State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational Education also administers Stout Institute, the acting president of which is Mr. Clyde A. Bowman.

STATE BOARD OF NORMAL REGENTS

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio	State Superintendent
Sol Levitan	Madison	Ex-officio	State Treasurer
C. S. Orthman	Stevens Point	Feb., 1925	Banker
Jerome Baker	Whitewater	Feb., 1925	Banker
Clough Gates	Superior	Feb., 1926	Newspaper editor
Clara T. Runge	Baraboo	Feb., 1926	.....
Robert Dugdale	Platteville	Feb., 1922	Editor
Lutie E. Stearns	Milwaukee	Feb., 1924	Lecturer
P. J. Smith	Eau Claire	Feb., 1928	Manufacturer
A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	Feb., 1928	Insurance
Edward J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	Feb., 1924	Attorney
P. W. Ramer	River Falls	Feb., 1924	Retired farmer

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
William Kittle	Secretary	Annually	State Board of Normal Regent

THE WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

Members	Residence	Term expires	Occupation
John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio	State Superintendent
W. N. Smith	Platteville	.....	.....
David James	Montfort	.....	.....

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name	Position	Term	Appointed by
H. B. Morrow	Director	Indefinite	State Mining School Board

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

By J. F. A. Pyre

A Historical Sketch

THE history of the state universities is usually held to begin with the *Ordinance of 1787*, that celebrated instrument in which were formulated the principles that should regulate relations between the Old Northwest Territory and the original federation of states. Among its assurances was that contained in the oft-quoted clause respecting education: "*Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.*" There is here no explicit reference to higher education; but, in the negotiation between congress and certain Ohio colonists, the congress finally conceded that two townships of the public domain should be set aside for the endowment of seminaries of learning. When Ohio was admitted to statehood these grants were confirmed and the lands were transferred to the state. Thereafter, the dedication of a fixed portion of the public domain to the encouragement of higher education became one of the stereotyped inducements offered by the nation to settlers upon its unoccupied lands. The national government had entered upon a course of action which, combining with other conditions of the frontier, was to produce a new type of educational institution—the American State university.

Prof. F. A. Pyre

The doctrine implied in the *Ordinance of 1787*, that education belongs to the state because it is "necessary to good government" is now so familiar as to seem commonplace. That it applied to the common schools, whose advantages were available to every citizen, was obvious enough. To gain recognition for the truth that it applies to the more advanced grades of education was not so simple. Emerging in the era of political clarification following the war for independence, the idea was thrown for its life among the harsh conditions of the frontier. There it found a relatively unpreempted field for its development; yet the obstacles it encountered were formidable, and it was not until after the civil war that the state universities enjoyed any considerable prosperity. There was at first no well-defined idea of a strong central institution for an entire state. To the western settlers, higher and secondary education naturally first presented themselves in the form of the familiar academy and college—with their classical curriculum, substantial fees, sex segregation, and dormitory

residence—founded by private donations and swayed by denominational interests. In every point this system was opposite to the state university plan. The land grants were of primary importance, in that they placed in trust, with each new state, a fund for higher education which brought it under official recognition. They threw a responsibility upon the state which developed first into control, and then into support of higher education by the state. None of the land grant institutions received any financial aid direct from the state until after the civil war. Without the stimulus of the land grants it is improbable that the present close relations between the state governments and their institutions of higher learning would ever have come about. Since Wisconsin was the latest unit of the old northwest to be taken up, it came in for organization when the state university idea was no longer a novelty, so that the university and the state are virtually of one age and have developed side by side.

Steps toward acquiring the national endowment of land were taken by the first territorial legislature, in 1836, and that of the following year provided for the establishment of a university "at or near Madison," the newly created "seat of government." The customary grant of two townships of public land within the territory, "for the use and support of a university," was voted by congress and approved by President Polk in 1839, and the location of these lands was begun the following year. In 1848, Wisconsin became a state. The new constitution provided for "the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government," and the first legislature, in an act extending to sixteen clauses, specified with considerable definiteness the scope and character of the projected institution. This act, creating "an institution of learning under the name and style of the University of Wisconsin," became effective upon receiving the signature of Governor Nelson Dewey, July 26, 1848. The government of the university was vested in a board of regents to be elected by the legislature; but, the legislature having failed to perform this duty, a bill was rushed through, in the last moments of a crowded session, empowering the governor to fill vacancies, and Governor Dewey took advantage of this power to appoint the entire board.

The regents met at Madison in October, 1848, and organized with Eleazer Root as temporary president of the board. There were as yet no funds, provision having been made for the appraisal, but not for the sale of the university lands. Nor were the schools of the state sufficiently advanced to fit for entrance to the university. Nevertheless, the board determined to begin operations at once by establishing a preparatory department. John W. Sterling, a graduate of the University of New Jersey (Princeton), was elected to the professorship of mathematics in the university and invited to take charge of the preparatory school. The school opened in temporary quarters with twenty pupils in February, 1849. John H. Lathrop, a graduate of Yale college, was called from the presidency of the University of Missouri and, in the autumn of 1849, assumed his duties as chancellor of

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the university and president of the board of regents. He was inaugurated with much ceremony January 16, 1850, in the presence of the legislature and the state officers.

The regents had acquired by purchase a quarter section of land on the edge of the village of Madison, about one mile from the capitol building. A portion of this tract which had been known for some years as College hill, was reserved for the college campus, a portion was exchanged for other lots that were wanted to fill out the site, and a considerable part was laid out in village lots and five acre tracts and sold for the benefit of the university. By these processes the university secured a building site of something less than fifty acres and was enriched by a profit of about $7,500 upon its transactions in land. The plans for the university, at this time, contemplated a main edifice on the crest of the hill, where University hall now stands, an avenue 240 feet wide from this building to the east line of the grounds, and four dormitories lower down the hill, two on each side of the avenue. Of the five buildings here contemplated three were eventually built, North hall, completed in 1851, South hall in 1855, and old Main hall, nucleus of the present University hall in 1859. Although only three of the buildings originally planned were actually erected, the original design of the grounds has been followed in determining the sites of later buildings.

The three buildings erected before 1860 were constructed on loans authorized by the legislature against the security of the lands held in trust for the support of the university. It was the intention that these loans, amounting to about $100,000, should be returned out of the income of the university fund; but that income proved insufficient to achieve this purpose in addition to supporting the university, even in its small beginnings. Eventually (1862), the legislature authorized their payment out of the principal of the fund. The effect of this act was equivalent to constructing buildings out of the capital of the funds of the university.

The university lands were originally appraised (1849) at an average of less than $3.00 an acre. It was felt that this was altogether too low and the legislature of 1850 was induced to set a minimum price of $10 an acre upon the lands, which was reduced the following year to $7.00 an acre. Contrary to expectations, however, the lands did not sell rapidly at these prices. In 1852, a minimum of $3.00 an acre was established and most of the lands were soon disposed of at the minimum price. By the end of 1854 the fund amounted to $161,000 with only 6,000 acres remaining unsold. In the meantime, on the petition of the legislature of 1851, the federal government had duplicated this endowment, granting the state, "for the benefit and in aid of the university," seventy-two sections of land in lieu of an equal amount of salt springs land previously granted for general state purposes. By the end of 1856, most of the second grant had been sold and the fund amounted to $310,000. During the first few years, the university had paid its running expenses almost entirely out of student fees, the

profits on its land purchase, and the remnants of its first building loan. In 1852 it had been compelled to borrow $5,000 to defray current expenses, but it seemed about to enter upon an era of relative prosperity. Unhappily, the panic of 1857 was at hand, to be followed directly by the civil war, so that new troubles were in store.

Although its charter unfolded larger plans, the university, as it existed under Chancellor Lathrop, was virtually a small classical academy and college of the old-fashioned New England type. Most of the students lived in the dormitories, North and South halls. When the first college class, consisting of Levi Booth and Charles T. Wakely, graduated in 1854, there were forty-one students in attendance, exclusive of fifteen in the preparatory course. The faculty consisted of Chancellor Lathrop, professor of ethics, civil polity, and political economy; John W. Sterling, professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy; Obadiah M. Conover, professor of ancient languages and literature, and Stephen H. Carpenter, tutor. Daniel Read, professor of philosophy and English literature, John P. Fuchs, professor of modern languages, and Ezra S. Carr, professor of natural history, were added in the two years ensuing. Professors Read and Carr were expected, in addition to their regular duties, to give instruction in the art of teaching and in agriculture, respectively. Modern tendencies in education were further recognized by the establishment of the degree of bachelor of philosophy, first conferred in 1858.

These mild readjustments and a moderate growth in attendance were not sufficient to appease the critics of the university. There was hostility to the preparatory department; and it was held, somewhat unreasonably perhaps, that the university was not rendering that large and practical service to education which the state expected. A reorganization, in 1858, led to the resignation of Chancellor Lathrop and the election, in his place, of Henry Barnard, a graduate of Yale and an educator of very great distinction. Chancellor Barnard was destined not to occupy that conspicuous place in the annals of the university which he achieved in the history of American education at large. On account of ill health, he spent but a few months in Wisconsin and during this time employed his energies chiefly in the conduct of institutes for teachers, with the aim of improving general educational conditions in the state. With respect to the university he presented to the board of regents a number of interesting and definite recommendations, but since these were not followed, they hardly form a salient part of university history. With the departure and subsequent resignation of Chancellor Barnard in 1860, the immediate government of the university lapsed into the hands of the faculty with Professor Sterling as executive officer. As dean of the faculty and afterward as vice chancellor, Professor Sterling continued to direct the affairs of the institution until 1867. It was, in no small degree, by his devotion that the university was preserved from extinction in those trying times. A large proportion of the students took the field, so that in 1864 no commencement was held, all but one

of the senior class having joined the army. Finances were in a pitiable condition. Professors were practically on half pay. Still the institution was kept alive.

The close of the war brought a new inspiration and growth to the university. The returning soldiers took up their studies, and by 1870 there were nearly 500 students. In 1866 a complete reorganization was effected and Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams college was called to the presidency. To his vigorous and intelligent labors as executive, and teacher, the university owed very largely its firm progress during the next few years. The legislature of the following year, recognizing that an injustice had been done to the university in permitting its capital fund to be impaired for the erection of buildings, voted that the amount thus lost be made good by annually restoring the sum of $7,303.76 to the university fund income. Three years later, just at the close of President Chadbourne's administration, the legislature made its first direct gift, appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a separate building for women students. This building, the nucleus of that now known as Chadbourne hall, was dedicated in 1871, after the arrival of President Twombly. It was an early and significant event in the nation-wide movement of those years toward co-education and the higher education of women. Another important event of President Chadbourne's administration was the founding (1868) of the college of law, which immediately enjoyed a rapid growth. The same year (1868) a professor of agriculture was added to the faculty, thus putting into active operation the agricultural department which had been ordained in 1866 to take advantage of the Morrill act granting to the state 240,000 acres of public land for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The institution of the departments of agriculture and engineering as integral parts of the university was a departure from the policy of the other states of the middle west, all of which had, up to this time, founded colleges of agriculture and engineering apart from the state university. It was a feature of organization which, while its influence was not felt immediately, was fraught with important consequences for the university and the state.

Dr. Chadbourne was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. John H. Twombly, who was elected in June, 1871, and resigned in January, 1874. Perhaps the most significant event of his administration was the dedication of Ladies' hall already referred to. A normal course for women had been conducted during the war; the reorganization of 1866 had explicitly provided for co-education; but for some years the work of the women was kept ostensibly separate from that of the men in what was known as the female college. During Dr. Twombly's administration there was a gradual approach to actual co-education, which was openly recognized upon the advent of President Bascom. On the side of finance, there was a distinct change of policy when the legislature in 1872 voted an annual tax of $10,000, to be levied and collected for the benefit of the university. Nor was any

dissatisfaction with this new departure to be detected in the state. On the contrary, the newspapers of this year seem to have been unusually friendly in their tone toward the university. The establishment at this time of a system of free tuition to graduates of high schools who passed the entrance requirements of the university foreshadowed closer relations between the university and the secondary schools of the state.

Competent critics of university history have generally united in assigning peculiar importance to the administration of President Bascom. John Bascom came from a professorship at Williams college to the presidency in the spring of 1874; he retired at the close of the academic year 1886-87. The length of his incumbency, the vigor and distinction of his personal character, and the ripeness for progress of state and university, combined to make the years of his leadership a period of unusual solidarity and significance. Dr. Bascom clearly saw and resolutely attacked the most pressing problems of the university; the ambiguity concerning co-education, the imperfections of the preparatory system in the state, and the insufficiency of means in every respect. The income was insufficient, the buildings, the library, and the scientific apparatus were inadequate, and the faculty was too small for departments to be properly separated and for high standards of scholarship to be maintained.

During the first year the young women were "put in all respects on precisely the same footing in the university with the young men." In 1875 the legislature appropriated $80,000 for the construction and equipment of "Old Science hall," and the following year the scientific collection of I. A. Lapham was purchased at a cost of $10,000. All told, $112,400.22 had been expended for material improvements by 1877. In 1876, the first ratio tax in favor of the university, one-tenth mill on each dollar of the property valuation of the state, was voted by the legislature. The mill tax was increased to one-eighth mill in 1883. Assembly hall, later Library hall, and now Music hall, the first and only building of the university to be erected out of the savings of its current income, was completed in 1879. For nearly a quarter of a century this building housed the university library. Washburn observatory, the only university building erected by private munificence, had been built in 1878. The next building era came at the close of President Bascom's administration when, after the burning (1884) of "Old Science hall" with the scientific collections housed in it, the legislatures of 1885-87 voted a total of nearly $400,000 for the erection and equipment of Science hall, the old Chemical laboratory, the Machine shops, and a power and heating plant for this group of buildings. The rapid development in laboratory science and the expansion of the engineering department which came toward the end of this period are well exemplified in this relatively lavish expenditure for buildings and apparatus.

The opening paragraph of President Bascom's first address to the board of regents had thrown emphasis upon the necessity for an articulated system of public education leading to the university. There

was, throughout this year, a wide though not preconcerted agitation among educational leaders for improvement of intermediate instruction in the state. The next legislature (1875) passed the important "act to authorize the establishment and aid in the maintenance of free high schools." This action paved the way for the gradual elimination of the preparatory department, which was finally accomplished in 1880, and for the introduction of the accredited schools systems. In 1878 the state teacher's certificate was extended to graduates of the university. With the improvement of the secondary schools it became possible to increase requirements for entrance to the university, and to raise the standards of instruction within it.

The discontinuance of the preparatory department, the increase of the teaching force, and the subdivision of fields of instruction tended more and more to make the university "the home of a keen intellectual life." Thus, Professor W. F. Allen, who had been elected in 1867 professor of ancient languages and history, became in 1870 professor of latin and history, and in 1886 professor of history, a field to which he had given himself with increasing singleness of interest. Though still more restricted fields of research and instruction were soon to prevail, Professor Allen is mentioned because he was a distinguished teacher and scholar of this epoch as well as a fair illustration of its rate of progress toward specialization. In the development of science in the university Professor Roland D. Irving had a most important part. He came to the department of geology in 1870, as a recent graduate of the Columbia School of Mines. He brought to his subject enthusiasm, thorough training, and a scientific temperament. The Wisconsin Geological Survey, which began in 1873, offered him large opportunity for research in the new and difficult field of Lake Superior geology and this work was later continued, until his death in 1888, under the United States Geological Survey. He became an acknowledged master in his own field, and, like Professor Allen, whose service was terminated by death only a year later than his own, he founded one of the exceptionally strong departments of the university.

Even a brief account of the university of this period would be misleading which conveyed no impression of its influence as a school of character and ideals. It was a time of unusually rapid readjustment in matters of belief. Possessed of a faith at once intellectual and devout, President Bascom brought to the university an ethical and spiritual leadership of singular efficacy in this period of transition. The material progress of the university during the thirteen years was not remarkable. The increase in attendance was from about three hundred to about five hundred students in the college proper—a less impressive growth than that of any later period. This period is noteworthy for an improvement, more difficult to estimate, in the quality of the moral and intellectual service rendered to the student and to the state. The central college had been refined and strengthened; expansion would come in due time.

The scientific development which influenced the material additions to the university toward the close of President Bascom's administration was recognized in the appointment of his successor. The new president, Thomas Crowder Chamberlin, a graduate of Beloit college, was a geologist of authority. He assumed the presidency in 1887 and resigned in 1892 to become head of the department of geology in the University of Chicago. During these five years distinct advances were made in the enlargement of scientific and technical instruction, in agricultural research and extension, and in inducements and facilities for graduate work. The first university fellowships were established and the university announced itself prepared to confer the degree of Ph.D. near the beginning of the administration; the seminar method of teaching was introduced in several departments; the faculty was strengthened by the addition of several young scholars who had been trained in modern methods of research at Johns Hopkins university or in the universities of Europe. The organization, in 1892, of the school of economics, political science and history under the directorship of Dr. Richard T. Ely, marked a decisive stage of this movement. Toward the close of President Bascom's administration there had been some agitation in the state for the removal of the agricultural department and its organization as a separate institution, and this may have stimulated the university authorities to a more vigorous development of this department. Immediate progress was made, and although for a number of years the long course students continued to be few in number, some of the most noteworthy scientific discoveries made in the college of agriculture, belong to this period. The organization of the university into the four colleges: of letters and science, of engineering, of agriculture, and of law which was effected by an act of the legislature in 1889, gave a new prominence to the technical departments. The only building of importance erected during this lustrum was the dairy building, Hiram Smith hall. Two other buildings, however, provided for by the same legislature (1891), were completed shortly after the arrival of President Adams, namely, the Law building and the Armory and Gymnasium. During the five years, the number of students in the university had doubled and diversification of their pursuits had set in, not only through a wider range of studies but through the introduction of inter-collegiate rivalry in oratory and athletic games, and through the development of college journalism and other student activities, as they are now called. In the social life of the student as well as in the character and organization of the academic work of this period there was a marked transition from the college of former times to the modern university.

Charles Kendall Adams had won a wide reputation while professor of history at Ann Arbor and had served as president of Cornell university. He was president of the University of Wisconsin from 1892 until 1901. His health failed toward the end of this time, and, except for a few weeks in the autumn of 1901, the administration of the university, from 1900 to 1903, was in charge of Edward A. Birge,

dean of the college of letters and science, as acting president. The expansion of the university during these eleven years was exceedingly rapid; the number of students nearly trebled, the instructional force more than doubled in size, and the life and organization of the university became far more varied and complex. In spite of advances in valuation of taxable property and numerous special appropriations for buildings and maintenance, the resources of the university were severely taxed to provide room for its new activities. During the last twenty-five years, the extent of the increase in the equipment of the university though it has frequently been considered lavish at the time, has never exceeded, and has seldom equalled the imperative requirements of the immediate future.

The opening of a Law building on the campus in 1893 was a recogniiton of the importance which had been attained by the oldest professional department of the university. The law school reached its height, as to size, the following year, with two hundred and sixty-six students. This number fully taxed the space that was left after providing for the administrative offices of the university, which were removed hither from Main hall. Since various causes, including a decisive advance in the standard of scholarship, have operated to keep its numbers about stationary at a slightly lower level, the department has been comfortably housed in the original building, with some opportunity for expansion when the administrative offices were removed elsewhere. This, however, has been no more than was required to accommodate the increased number of resident professors and the large library requisite for modern legal instruction.

The armory and gymnasium was first occupied in the autumn of 1894. It was, at the time, the most ambitious building of its kind in the country. In purpose, though not in situation, it ostensibly replaced a shabby, wooden drill hall which had burned in the spring of 1891. The attention given to its equipment as a gymnasium was due to the recently awakened interest in physical education and in athletic recreations with which President Adams heartily sympathized. The great increase of the athletic spirit which characterized the nineties was a spontaneous student growth. In the last year of President Chamberlin's administration the boat house had been built, largely by student subscriptions, and aquatic racing commenced; competitive football had begun in 1890, and track and field sports developed shortly after. About the same time (1893) a special appropriation was secured from the legislature for the purchase of Camp Randall, of which a portion was laid out as an athletic field.

The lighter phases of university life, here touched upon, developed rapidly during the administration of President Adams, not without encouragement from the president. Ladies' hall was renovated and increased in capacity and fitted with a gymnasium for the young women. Besides providing a drill hall and gymnasium floor of large capacity, the main room of the armory afforded a practicable scene for musical, intellectual, and social functions on an ample scale, and a

reasonable indulgence in recreations of this kind was not discouraged. The formation of the choral union was due directly to the personal influence of the president. It was to endow the university with facilities for a more appropriate musical culture that the organization of the school of music was undertaken in 1894. The president's house had been enlarged to receive the treasures with which the President and Mrs. Adams had surrounded themselves, and its doors were liberally opened to both faculty and students. The development of athletic recreation and of a livelier and more urbane social life in this epoch widened the appeal of the university so as to embrace a class of students, increasing as the wealth of the state increased, which had been tending to look with favor upon remoter institutions eastward. At the same time, the growing numbers and activities of the student body began to dictate the need of better plans for the regulation of their recreations. In 1897, Miss Annie C. Emery, Ph.D., (Bryn Mawr) was appointed dean of women; under her influence was organized the self-government association of the young women. A little earlier the faculty had found it necessary to exercise some degree of control over intercollegiate athletics, though, for some years to come, the management of these continued substantially in student hands.

All of the educational movements which have been mentioned as beginning under President Chamberlin continued with increasing momentum during this epoch and in addition special impetus was given to the improvement of library facilities and to the development of history and allied humanities. Research and graduate study developed to a volume and quality which warranted the forming of a graduate school. For the work of the school of economics, political science, and history the collections of the state historical society afforded special advantages. The prestige of the historical department was recognized by establishing in 1900 a school of history under the directorship of Professor F. J. Turner. The establishment in 1897 of a school of education followed by the appointment in 1899 of a special inspector of high schools were necessary steps in a more formal organization of the relations of the university with the high schools of the state. More and more, too, the university became a finishing school for the normal graduates of the state; an understanding as to the terms of their admission had been arrived at in 1895-96. It was chiefly to serve the teachers of the state that a summer school nad been organized as early as 1887; its scope was much enlarged by transforming it, in 1899, into a regular summer session of the university, of six weeks' duration. Education in the special applications of science to industry had been developing gradually for a long time; it took on just at the close of this administration a new swiftness which first appeared in a more rapid growth of the college of engineering. It was not until some years later that the impetus transferred itself to the full course in scientific agriculture, though, to watchful eyes, the beginnings of the latter movement

were already perceptible at the turn of the century. An analogous application of knowledge to the practical pursuits of life underlay the last important project which received the attention of President Adams, namely, the school of commerce, founded in 1900 under the direction of Professor W. A. Scott. This enterprise involved, if not a new principle, at least a new emphasis. It was a decisive step in the introduction of the vocational conception into the activities of the college of liberal arts.

Probably the university has never been so crowded as it became toward the end of President Adams' administration. The south wing of University hall was first occupied in the autumn of 1899, and the Engineering building a year later. In 1900, also, the library building of the State Historical society, which had been nearly five years under construction, was made ready for occupancy. While not strictly a university building, it is like the Historical Library itself, substantially one of the resources of the university. Here for the first time the humanities were given facilities fairly comparable with those which had been provided for the natural sciences in their laboratories and apparatus. One of the last public appearances of President Adams was at the dedication of this building. It is the most impressive, as doubtless it is the most significant monument of his administration.

The expansion of the university continued unabated under the provisional administration of Dean Birge. The central building of the college of agriculture was completed and the chemical laboratory was projected. The number of students in attendance had passed one thousand in 1891-92; and had passed two thousand in 1899-1900; a university of over three thousand students greeted President Van Hise in the autumn of 1903. In five years there had been a gain of over one thousand students. To meet the necessity of furnishing instruction to this body of students the faculty had not only been greatly increased in number; it had been much modified in character. Under President Bascom and even under President Chamberlin, it had been composed very largely of professors; now it was composed of departments, usually made up of one or two professors of full rank with a considerable number of instructors of lower rank under their direction. This was but one of many respects in which the university was increasing in complexity as well as in extent.

President Van Hise was the first alumnus of the university to be called to its chief executive position. Since his graduation in 1879 he had been continuously associated with the institution and had attained eminence in his chosen science of geology. The university made his installation the occasion of a commemorative celebration at the fiftieth anniversary of its first commencement, June, 1904. Besides alumni, students and friends of the university, the "jubilee" brought together a brilliant gathering of representatives from a large number of the most important institutions of learning of this continent and of Europe and the achievements of the university were introduced as never before to the knowledge of the learned world. The medal

struck for this occasion bore the inscription, "The University of Wisconsin commemorates fifty years of service to the commonwealth." These words have become in a very special sense the keynote of the university in the recent period. Not only to pursue knowledge for its own sake and to widen its boundaries has been assumed to be the responsibility of the university, but to make more widely serviceable to humanity that which is already known. That is, the university has tended in this period, to throw stress upon the application of knowledge to affairs and to give as much energy to the distribution of knowledge beyond its own boundaries as is consistent with the maintenance of its efficacy as an institution of teaching and discovery. Those who believe in this policy have maintained with some success that these three branches of activity are reciprocally helpful.

This view would seem to be confirmed by the history of efforts to awaken interest in the scientific practice of agriculture. "The history of agricultural schools in this country and in Europe shows that they are the most difficult to sustain," President Salamon of the board of regents, wrote in 1867. In 1881, fourteen years later, President Bascom recorded that the agricultural department was "for the first time beginning to strike root a little and promise some growth." Yet for nearly twenty years longer the work of the department was effective only in research and in its dissemination of scientific knowledge by means of bulletins, farmers' institutes, and short courses in agriculture and dairying. A full technical course in the subject was maintained; but almost no one could be induced to take it. Finally, about 1900 there set in a gradual movement toward the long course; beginning in 1908, when the increase in engineering came to a standstill the annual increase in agriculture accelerated until in 1914 it exceeded that in any other department of the university. The attendance upon the college in 1914-15 exactly equalled that of the entire university in the last year of President Chamberlin. Even more significant is the number of graduate students in the college, which in 1914 exceeded the total number of graduate students in the entire university twenty years before. Except for their technical courses the students of the college receive their instruction in the regular departments of the university; in this respect, and in graduate studies especially, the college of agriculture has realized an inestimable benefit from the close association with the departments of pure knowledge in the college of liberal arts which the organization of this university makes possible.

Another striking feature of the progress of the university in the Van Hise period was the development of university extension. An effort in this direction began under President Chamberlin and was continued under President Adams. The older type of university extension depended for instruction almost entirely upon lectures by the regular staff of the university and, for pecuniary support, entirely upon the communities that undertook the work. It did not prove feasible, and was allowed to languish until special means could be provided, when it was revived in a new form. This began in a small way, in 1906-7. The new extension made profitable use of the experience of preceding

years in the agricultural college and in part adapted to other branches of knowledge, the methods which had produced success in that department. Since 1907-8, when the present organization was begun, the extension division has operated upon funds appropriated expressly for this purpose. It receives expert assistance from the general staff of the university; but its work is mainly carried on by a special staff. A large force, chosen because of fitness for this work, is employed in devising and executing plans for the dissemination of knowledge and in making selection from the constant additions to knowledge, of that which is most suitable for such distribution. Its organization as a part of the university enables it to carry on this work with a convenience and an authority which similar agencies not so connected do not possess. During the first decade following its establishment this division of the university developed with great rapidity and attracted much attention, and its aims and methods have been to a large extent copied by other institutions throughout the country.

Another movement which gained great strength during President Van Hise's administration was that in the direction of increased specialization in the various colleges, but particularly within the central college of letters and science. Originally both the college of agriculture and the college of engineering sprang from single departments of the university, manned by a single instructor. Near the end of the administration of President Adams there came, as we have seen, the organization of the school of commerce within the college of letters and science. This was soon followed by other courses organized within the college in a somewhat analagous manner, that is, by a combination of certain technical studies with a selection of studies already given in the regular curriculum, the whole leading to some particular occupation in practical life. Previously, there had gradually developed in the university a considerable number of "courses" based upon distinctions as to the intellectual field of the studies pursued in them and leading to specific degrees. Thus, by substituting modern languages for the Greek and a part of the Latin of the ancient classical course, the modern classical course had been produced in 1876. Ten years earlier than this a general science course had been established in which the sciences were dominant. The principles involved in both of these courses had in fact dictated the formation of a philosophical course as early as 1856. In 1887 another concession was made to the demand for more modern subjects in the formation of an English course. In 1893, the popularity which had been achieved by the subjects of history and civics led to the constitution of the civics-historical course. The philosophical course established in 1897 was outside the logic of this scheme, having been invented as a measure of relief for the graduates of normal schools. During the first year of President Van Hise's administration, these older courses, except that for normal graduates were discontinued and there was adopted a modified free-elective system leading, with some minor exceptions, to the uniform degree of bachelor of arts.

In spite of the fact that courses of the earlier type were organized from the point of view of the supposed intellectual nature of the studies composing them, they had been chosen frequently, perhaps in an increasing degree chosen, with reference to their supposed suitability as preparation for particular tasks of life. The abolition of courses designed on the former principle cleared the way for a less trammelled operation of the second, whether in the arrangement by the student of his individual course or in the establishment of the fixed courses based on the new principle which gradually took the place of fixed courses based on the old. At the same time the various "schools" that had grown up within the college of letters and science were abolished. Where their work was obviously organized to prepare for some occupation, but was closely involved with that of the college as a whole, they were retained as "courses." Where the distinction had arisen for the sake of giving prominence to a subject of study they became departments. Where a logical reason existed for a more distinct organization the old nomenclature was retained. Hence we have now the course in commerce, the course in pharmacy, in place of the school of commerce, the school of pharmacy. The two "courses" are doing far more advanced and more highly developed work in their respective fields than when they bore the more ambitious title. In this classification there were placed at various times, the course in chemistry, the course in journalism, the course for the training of teachers, the school of music, and the library school. In the last two it will be noticed the old nomenclature still lingers, and in fact, the organization of these is still sufficiently distinct to justify this practice. The course in home economics which was organized in 1903, in connection with the college of letters and science, was transferred, in 1910, to the college of agriculture, in order that its technical and vocational aspects might be given greater emphasis and distinctness. The premedical course of former days was transformed into an independent medical school in 1907-8. The title of the graduate school has been retained and has, in fact, become more and more appropriate. With the great increase of graduate study in other divisions of the university than the college of letters and science, and with the tendency of most of the departments to distinguish with greater firmness between their courses for graduates and for undergraduates, the graduate school becomes a division of the university rather than a dependency of the college of liberal arts.

The changes which have been sketched in the foregoing are more than mere changes in nomenclature and shifts in classification or even in administrative organization; they are indicative of the organic progress of the university, its movement toward more advanced and specialized forms of work, its expansion into more varied fields of activity, and the increasing definiteness with which it has been fitting its undergraduate courses of study to the ends of practical preparation for the constantly multiplying vocations of life. Space forbids an account, interesting as this would be, of the development of the various

courses which have been mentioned. One of the most important so far as the central college is concerned, is the course for the training of teachers which has been reorganized as a school of education in recognition of a pronounced movement toward a more definite preparation for the profession of teaching. Another field in which a more systematic preparation is now demanded than has been required in the past, is that of journalism. These, however, are only examples of the more ample as well as the more specific equipment that is becoming requisite for many callings.

Through beginning to minister to these requirements, the university has experienced, during the last decade and a half, a dazzling swiftness of growth. The rush toward engineering had no sooner slackened, in 1908, than the surge toward agriculture began. Since the war, the set toward agriculture has relaxed and a new set toward commerce has begun. Looking back over sixty years one sees a constant though not uniform movement in the direction of a more exact equipment for specific occupations as distinguished from the acquisition of a general culture designed to enlarge and elevate the understanding of life as a whole. The university is far from ignoring the latter object of higher education; but the general apprehension is correct, which finds in an increasing emphasis upon the serviceableness of knowledge the distinctive tendency of the recent era. The more enlightened leaders in technical and vocational education, are beginning to perceive, however, that we are approaching a limit beyond which this tendency can not profitably go. It is steadily becoming apparent that, though a state university must not fail to supply the society it serves with experts in all the important departments of life, it must not, in so doing, neglect to supply it with men and women of a high grade of general intelligence and refinement, and of elevated character. It is in past recognition of this great educational truth, that there has been established, since the war, a new course in humanities. In this course, room is provided for some of the older "cultural" subjects that have been crowded out of the special courses through the necessity of directing them more narrowly toward the particular callings for which they prepare. The new course is designed to prepare *the whole man* for a wiser and happier use of those special faculties which shall later be applied to the chosen tasks of life.

There is no room in an article of this scope for a detailed account of the material growth of the university during the last twenty years. A mere list of the buildings erected and the lands acquired would occupy pages. The period of most rapid constructional development was the five years between 1908 and 1913. The growth in attendance continued at an accelerating pace until interrupted by our entrance into the European war. Everyone knows of the tremendous increase of attendance which followed its close. As construction had almost ceased in 1914, the result has been inevitable: since the war, the university has been densely overcrowded, and the ingenuity of its officers has been taxed to the utmost to adapt its material facilities

to the use of the hosts of new students that crave its opportunities in ever-increasing numbers. None who were fitted to profit by these opportunities have been turned away, and there is no reason to doubt that, in the future as in the past, the great State of Wisconsin will provide such means that the growth of the institution may continue unimpeded by lack of material facilities.

Future historians of the university will mark, with the end of the great war, the end of a great chapter in the history of the institution. The rejoicings that followed the armistice were stilled by the announcement of a grave calamity—the unexpected death of President Van Hise. In this critical moment the university was fortunate in one respect. It had at hand a leader familiar for over forty years with all its aims and traditions. Dr. Edward A. Birge, since 1891, dean of the college of letters and science, and often acting president of the university, was immediately recognized as its natural head and was shortly installed in the presidency. Under his guidance the university has continued unwaveringly on its course.

Various
State Departments

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

By M. W. Torkelson,

Engineer-Secretary, Wisconsin Highway Commission

Members	Residence	Term expires
J. A. Hazelwood, Chairman	Milwaukee	February, 1925
Al. C. Anderson	Menomonie	February, 1927
W. O. Hotchkiss, State Geologist	Madison	Ex-officio
F. E. Turneaure, Dean College of Engineering	Madison	Ex-officio
A. R. Hirst, State Highway Engineer	Madison	.....
M. W. Torkelson, Engineer-Secretary	Madison	.....
J. T. Donaghey, Maintenance Engineer	Madison	.....
H. J. Kuelling, Construction Engineer	Madison	.....
W. C. Buetow, Bridge Engineer	Madison	.....
K. G. Kurtenacker, Auditor	Madison	.....
Chas. W. Thompson, Chief Clerk	Madison	.....

THE systematic improvement of highways in Wisconsin began in the year 1907. Prior to that time the highways of the state were a mere aggregation of local roads, serving purely local needs. At the time of the first settlement of the state, there were developed a number of important through routes of travel, such as the Military Road from Prairie du Chien via Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago to Green Bay; the Black River road leading from Prairie du Chien to the north and a number of other roads principally those radiating from Milwaukee, such as the Janesville and Beloit roads, the Watertown Plank, the two routes to Fond du Lac, the Green Bay road, and others. But with the construction of the railroads which began in the early fifties, the highways lost their importance except as feeders to the railroads, and their use became restricted to short trips only.

A. R. Hirst

The early roads occupied the natural routes along ridges and valleys. They followed the lines of least resistance from point to point and were laid out entirely without reference to the land lines. As the country settled up, farmers desiring to "square up" their lands, prevailed upon local authorities to permit them to change the roads from these old natural routes to follow land lines, oftentimes wholly neglecting topography with the result that the roads became worse and worse. This condition was inevitable with the control of roads entirely in local hands. Each community did the road work that seemed necessary for local needs, without regard to the needs of people in the next town.

Work Organized in 1907

The first steps toward improvement were in laws enacted by the Legislature of 1907. These consisted of a statute providing for an advisory State Highway Department and two statutes providing for county aid for highways.

The first of these created the Highway Division of the Geological and Natural History Survey and appropriated $10,000 annually for its support. The duties of this division were to advise local officers in the construction of highways and bridges, when requested. The organization of the department was put in charge of W. O. Hotchkiss, the present State Geologist, and a member of the State Highway Commission since its creation. In August of 1907, A. R. Hirst was employed as highway engineer, and in February, 1908, M. W. Torkelson was employed as bridge engineer. The advisory work of the department continued under these men, who had some assistance, until the enactment of the State Aid law in 1911. Beginning with but little demand for the services of the department, it succeeded in converting the state to the idea that proper engineering was fundamental to successful highway construction.

The two county aid statutes were very similar. Any town, by making an appropriation for highways, could secure a like amount from the county; the counties were required to select county systems of highways on which these improvements must be placed, and to elect county highway commissioners to carry out the improvements. The statutes were mandatory on the counties, but less than thirty of the seventy-one counties of the state actually operated under them. Nevertheless, there was a very marked improvement over previous conditions in some of these counties, and the sentiment for improved highways advanced.

Beginning of State Aid

The movement toward highway improvement thus briefly sketched was largely due to the activities of W. O. Hotchkiss, who has been called the father of the highway movement in Wisconsin. Preliminary to taking charge of the newly created highway division in 1907, he had made studies of highway improvements elsewhere, both in the United States and Europe. These studies made it evident that the only method of co-ordinating highway work in the state as a whole, was by the exercise of an effective state supervision over the work, and to make this effective it was necessary that the state should have a financial interest. But this was impossible in Wisconsin due to a constitutional provision, forbidding the state's engaging in works of internal improvement.

But the legislatures of 1905 and 1907 had passed the necessary resolution to provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment removing this restriction in so far as it related to highways, to the people of the state at a referendum held at the election of 1908. The amendment was ratified, thus making it possible for the legislature of 1909 to pass a State Aid law, but the legislature failed to act due to

differences of opinion regarding the kind of law. There was a group which believed that state aid, if extended at all, should be apportioned to the counties for expenditure in the manner they saw fit; that the activities of the state in a supervisory way, should be a continuation of the advisory activities already in force, and no more. Another group believed that State Aid should be extended and that the work carried out with state aid should be subject to such supervision by the state as was necessary to secure the efficient expenditure of the funds, in a uniform manner, throughout the state. The result was that no state aid law was passed, but a committee was selected to investigate conditions and report to the legislature of 1911. This committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report, whose recommendations were presented in a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John R. Jones, of Monroe County, embodied the views of the first group. The minority report which was embodied in a bill submitted by John S. Donald, senator from the Dane County district, contained the views of the second group, and was enacted into law.

First State Highway Commission

It provided that the expenditure of state aid funds should be under the supervision of a State Highway Commission consisting of five members, two ex-officio, the State Geologist and the Dean of the College of Engineering at the State University, and three members appointed by the Governor. The Commission met and organized in July, 1911. The first members of the Commission were: John A. Hazelwood of Jefferson, John S. Owen of Eau Claire, J. H. Van Doren of Birnamwood, W. O. Hotchkiss, State Geologist, ex-officio; F. E. Turneaure, Dean of the College of Engineering, State University, ex-officio. John A. Hazelwood was elected chairman, W. O. Hotchkiss, secretary. The engineering organization of the Geological and Natural History Survey was taken over and A. R. Hirst was appointed State Highway Engineer, which position he still holds. This statute of 1911 has been amended in some important details but its fundamental provisions are unchanged. These will be discussed in detail later in the article.

The early development thus far discussed took place when most use of the roads was by horse drawn vehicles. The first automobiles came into the state about 1900 and were regarded as curiosities. In 1905 there were 1,600; in 1910 there were 14,500. At this time they were generally considered as nuisances in the way of frightening horses; as interlopers on the highways, having no rights that legitimate travel was bound to respect. But the number increased rapidly until in 1915 there were 93,000 and with this increase came a demand that would not be denied, for a system of highways on which this improved transportation machine could be operated economically.

Taxes Result in Reaction

Work under the state aid law was successful from the beginning. The state aid law was enacted too late to permit the towns to raise

funds at the annual town meeting of 1911, but special meetings held resulted in the participation of sixty-three counties which took up $349,415.83 of the $250,000 appropriation provided by the legislature. In 1912 the demand for state aid funds exceeded the sum available by $450,000 and the legislature of 1913 went into session so favorably impressed with the results under the law, that it made an appropriation of $450,000 to make good the deficit thus created, and increased the regular appropriation to $1,200,000 annually.

After this, there was a reaction. For reasons which need not be detailed here, the taxes levied in the fall of 1913 and collected in 1914 were much larger than any in the previous history of the state. For this, the increased state levies on account of highways, were responsible to a considerable extent, but they were made to bear the blame for the entire increase, and the legislature which met in 1915 was, to say the least, not favorable to highway development. In the early days of the session, several bills proposing to abolish the State Highway Commission and all state aid, were introduced, but more moderate counsel prevailed. The Commission was not abolished, but the appropriation for state aid was reduced to $785,000, at which figure it has since remained.

But the results of the four years of work under state aid had by this time made itself felt. About five thousand miles of highways had been improved with state aid. The number of automobiles had increased to a point where about one family in every four or five owned an automobile and those who did not own them had aspirations. There was a demand for a system of highways, which "started somewhere and went somewhere," and it was pointed out that the five thousand miles already constructed would, if co-ordinated, be such a system. The demand for improved highways became stronger and stronger.

First Federal Aid Law

A little later, in July, 1916, the Congress of the United States enacted the first federal aid law. This provided for the co-operation of the federal government with the states in the construction of rural post roads all over the United States and was a powerful force in the development of highways. It was a great help in the next important step taken by the state which was through the State Trunk Highway law of 1917. This law resulted in the development of our State Trunk Highway system. With this enactment the fundamentals of our present system were completed, and are briefly discussed as follows:

Highway work in Wisconsin has been carried out under two distinct plans. The first is the federal aid plan by which the cost of construction is borne jointly by the federal government, the state and the counties, in practically equal proportions. The second is the state aid plan by which the cost is borne jointly by the states, the counties, and the towns, villages and cities in which the various improvements lie. The two plans, while different in detail, are similar, and the improvements made, though distinct, are co-ordinated.

Plan of Federal Aid

As a result of the federal aid law first enacted by Congress in July, 1916, and amended in February, 1919, the sum of $275,000,000 was allotted to the states in ratio of area, population, and mileage of rural post roads, to be taken up within a five year period. The amount thus received by the state of Wisconsin is $7,004,280.67. The state was required to provide a like amount. Actual construction under these appropriations which is executed by the state under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, is nearing completion.

The state legislature provided the required state funds from the proceeds of motor vehicle license fees. The joint state and federal fund was distributed to the counties, one-third each, in the ratio of area valuation and total road mileage. In order to receive the funds allotted, the counties were required to provide additional amounts equal to half the allotment, with the result that the total funds amounting to $21,-012,842.01 were provided in equal one-third proportions by the federal government, the state and the counties. Additional federal aid appropriations, through acts of Congress in November, 1921, and June, 1922, amounting to $265,000,000 have been made. Provision to match the sum of $6,695,000 allotted to Wisconsin must be made by the legislature of 1923, or the allotment will be redistributed among the other states.

The improvements with federal aid are restricted to the State Trunk Highway System and are located on the system by the State Highway Commission. The State Trunk Highway System was laid out to inter-connect all county seats and cities with a population of five thousand or more, and was originally restricted to 5,000 miles. This was increased to the present figure of 7,500 miles by the legislature of 1919.

Plan of State Aid

The annual appropriation for state aid is $785,000, which is distributed to the counties in proportion to their assessed valuation. The county boards determine the improvements to be made with state aid as follows:

The first 50 per cent of state aid allotted together with a county appropriation at least 50 per cent greater, must be expended on the State Trunk Highway System. The county board may assess not more than 40 per cent of its share of these improvements against the municipality in which the improvement lies.

The second 50 per cent must be expended on portions of the County System of Prospective State Highways, not portions of the State Trunk Highway System, at points determined by the county board. The county board is required to provide county funds not less in amount than the state aid allotted to this improvement, and to assess against the municipality a tax not greater than the state aid allotted. The work is executed by the county through the county highway commissioner, under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

As has already been stated, the cost of federal aid work is borne in equal parts by the federal government, the state and the counties. The federal government's share is provided from the joint revenues of the government. The state's share has been derived in part from the proceeds of automobile license fees, and in part by an annual tax of $1,700,000 collected in the years 1920, 1921, and 1922. The counties' shares of the cost of federal aid construction have been provided either through direct taxation or through the proceeds of county bond issues.

The state's share of the cost of state aid work is paid out of the joint funds of the state which are derived from the taxation of public utilities, inheritances, etc. The county's share may be provided either through direct taxation or through the proceeds of bond issues. The municipalities' share must be provided through direct taxation, although contributions may be accepted either by a county or municipality, and applied in the same manner as an appropriation.

Apportionment of License Fees

The proceeds of automobile license fees, after the cost of collection is paid, are appropriated for highway improvements in the following manner:

1. The cost of collection by the Secretary of State, including the cost of license fees, mailing, etc., is first paid. This amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was $178,706.62.

2. Twenty-five per cent of the net proceeds is returned to the counties in the proportion paid in for the maintenance of the County System of Prospective State Highways. The amount so returned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was $976,784.60.

3. A sum not to exceed $168,000 annually is appropriated to the State Highway Commission for administration purposes.

4. From the amount remaining, a sum determined at the discretion of the State Highway Commission is set aside to apply toward the state's share of Federal Aid Construction. This amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was $711,241.53. This is held, awaiting legislative authority for use in matching federal aid money allotted to Wisconsin under the acts of November, 1921, and June, 1922.

5. The remainder is appropriated for the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System and apportioned to the counties on a sliding scale, in proportion to the mileage of roads on the State Trunk Highway System. This amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was $2,051,112.25.

Law Governing Bond Issues

The state highway law authorizes the issue of bonds by counties and towns for the improvement of the county systems of prospective state highways, or the state trunk highway system. The issue of highway bonds by the state is forbidden by the constitution.

County bonds may be issued by action of the county board or by popular vote. The maximum issue by the former method by any one county board is two-fifths of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the county. The aggregate of such issues outstanding at any one time must not exceed one per cent of such valuation. County bond issues may be submitted to a referendum at the regular April or November elections, either by resolution of the county board or through petition of electors. The maximum under this plan is fixed by the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent of the county valuation, which 5 per cent includes all other county indebtedness.

County bonds may be used directly to provide the county's share of federal aid or state aid construction, or the state aid allotted to the county may be applied toward the payment of these bonds. All work done with county bonds is subject to state supervision, and if a part of federal aid project, is subject to federal aid supervision.

There have been many minor county bond issues in Wisconsin, and a number of large bond issues. The principal such are as follows:

Bayfield	$111,000	Lincoln	$75,000
Brown	2,500,000	Ozaukee	1,500,000
Dodge	5,400,000	Rock	1,500,000
Door	75,000	Racine	2,650,000
Douglas	1,500,000	Vilas	60,000
Florence	100,000	Walworth	3,000,000
Fond du Lac	4,500,000	Waukesha	3,800,000
Forest	200,000	Washington	2,000,000
Green	3,000,000	Washburn	60,000
Green Lake	900,000	Waupaca	368,000
Jefferson	2,000,000	Wood	1,500,000
Juneau	80,000		
Kenosha	165,000	Total	$37,044,000

Wisconsin Systems of Highways

There are two distinct systems of highways in Wisconsin, the state trunk highway system and the county systems of prospective state highways, which after being improved with state aid and accepted, by the counties for maintenance, become state highways.

The various county systems of prospective state highways are a continuation of the county systems of highways selected for improvement by those counties which operated under the county aid laws of 1907. The state aid law of 1911 required those counties that had not already selected their systems to make such selections. These systems at first included not more than 15 per centum of the road mileage of the county and were required to begin at the corporate limits of the county seats and other market towns and railway stations and include the main traveled roads leading into each town. Additions are made by resolution of the county board approved by the state highway commission. All improvements with state aid must be confined to this system and roads improved with state aid must be maintained by the county. The county may also adopt other roads as

state highways provided that they have been improved with stone or gravel, are in good repair, and that the bridges are well constructed and in good repair. The total mileage on the county systems is estimated to be about 22,000 miles.

The state trunk highway system was originally laid out in 1917 to connect all county seats and cities with a population of 5,000 or more. It was increased to 7,500 miles in 1919. It coincides, in its entirety, with roads on the county systems of prospective state highways.

The layout in both cases was made by the state highway commission and a special committee of the legislature, appointed by the governor. The state highway commission was given authority to make the layout, with the proviso that appeals from this layout might be made to the legislative committee. There was also the provision that in counties where the layout was especially difficult the state highway commission and the special legislative committee might make a joint determination, and from such determination there was no appeal. Both the original layout and the increase of 1919 were made after exhaustive investigations of the character and condition of all roads concerned, and hearings held in every county in the state.

Changes in the state trunk highway system may be made by the state highway commission if it deems that the public good is best served by such change. Due notice shall be given to the localities concerned, and if the change is more than five miles in length it must be approved by the county boards of the counties in which such change occurs.

State Trunk Highway Marking

One of the provisions of the state trunk highway law of 1917 required the trunk highway system to be distinctly marked with some standard design placed on convenient objects along the routes. The design must be uniform on all parts of the trunk system except that numbers shall occur therein corresponding with the numbers given the various routes, which numbers shall coincide with the numbers placed on the official map or maps issued by the commission. No similar design is permitted for marking any other routes in Wisconsin.

Thus was inaugurated the Wisconsin system of marking and signing so familiar to all Wisconsin people as to require no explanation. First installed in Wisconsin in 1918, it has been adopted in some form by all of our neighbor states and many other states of the union, and is, so we are told, being installed in some foreign countries. At the time of the adoption of this system various other methods of marking were in use in other parts of the United States, but none of them were considered satisfactory since they failed to indicate a certain route

to a specific destination. The number system with the key map which supplies this information was the invention of the Wisconsin department.

In addition to the number marking there are guide signs indicating distance and direction of places along the route, warning signs indicating dangerous curves, steep hills, railroad crossings, and the like. Within the last year signs giving the names and population of all cities and villages have been installed, and signs giving the names of lakes, streams, and other landmarks are now in the process of installation.

Cost of Patrol Maintenance

Condensed statistics of maintenance expenditures follow:

Year	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Actual miles maintained...	4,998.9	4,998.9	7,234.0	7,260.4	7,458.59
No. patrol sections.....	561	561	791	911	940
Monthly salary team patrol.	130.00	145.00	165.00	155.00	150.00
Monthly salary motor patrol	90.00	110.00	125.00	115.00	100.00
Earth roads.....	135.21	154.01	187.24	196.21	186.40
Gravel roads.....	120.80	133.63	184.68	193.85	183.25
Stone and gravel surface treated roads.....	574.21	626.33	706.11	682.23	671.84
Concrete roads.....	162.21	210.42	220.18	322.21	311.85
Cost patrol maintenance...	573,042.16	767,302.12	1,220,535.00	1,326,927.24	1,355,900.00
Cost of betterments.....	396,449.65	488,529.68	756,474.38	1,028,976.04	952,850.00
Cost of marking and signing.	7,888.22	17,776.16	28,820.61	20,462.14	41,250.00
Total expenditures....	$977,430.93	$1,273,607.86	$2,005,829.89	$2,381,413.85	$2,350,000.00

The above total expenditures average $278.00 per mile per year.

Results Under State Aid

Construction with state aid is carried out by the counties under the supervision of the state. After an improvement has been determined by the county board the proposed new work is surveyed and plans drawn. Arrangements are made to do the work, usually by contract, but in some cases by day labor. The executive officer of the county is the county highway commissioner, who works under the direction of the county state road and bridge committee of the county. The actual work of construction is supervised by the state highway commission through its division engineer or his authorized representative. There are nine division offices of the Wisconsin highway commission located as follows:

Division No. 1—Madison
Division No. 2—Milwaukee
Division No. 3—Green Bay
Division No. 4—Wisconsin Rapids
Division No. 5—La Crosse
Division No. 6—Eau Claire
Division No. 7—Rhinelander
Division No. 8—Superior
Division No. 9—Lancaster

The first year of state aid construction was 1912. Condensed statistics of construction operations under this statute since its inception follow:

Total expenditures	$53,159,411
Total miles of road graded and drained	10,387
Total miles of road surfaced with crushed stone	1,501
Total miles of road surfaced with gravel	3,526
Total miles of road surfaced with concrete	987
Total miles of road surfaced with miscellaneous materials, topsoil, clay, shale, disintegrated granite, iron ore	525

Results Under Federal Aid

Construction with federal aid is carried out directly by the state under the supervision of the district engineer of the United States bureau of public roads. After the location of a specific improvement has been determined by the state highway commission the work is surveyed and plans drawn as in the case of a state aid operation and arrangements made for carrying out the work, generally by contract, but in some cases by day labor. The executive officer of the state highway commission is the state highway engineer, who operates through the division engineer or his authorized representative. The work is supervised by the United States bureau of public roads through their district engineer, whose headquarters for this district, composed of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, are in St. Paul.

The first year of federal aid construction was 1917. Condensed statistics of the work done since that time follow:

Total expenditures	$18,154,035
Total miles of road graded and drained	1,275
Total miles of road surfaced with gravel	490
Total miles of road surfaced witih concrete	263
Total miles of road surfaced with miscellaneous materials, topsoil, clay, shale, disintegrated granite, iron ore, etc.	170

Selection of Surfacing Materials

All highway surfacing materials must be carefully selected, particularly sand, gravel and crushed rock, used in the construction of concrete. There are in the state many gravel plants and quarries, equipped to produce this material for shipment where required, but railway service has of late years been unreliable and expensive, making shipments of bulky materials unsatisfactory. The state of Wisconsin is blessed with an abundance of road materials and it has sometimes happened during early years that materials have been shipped at high costs, where satisfactory materials were available locally at much lower costs. The commission, early in its existence, saw the necessity of investigating all sources of supply with the view of procuring construction materials from the cheapest and most readily available sources.

Beginning originally with a search for materials for concrete, the work has extended into all classes of road construction materials, such as shales, disintegrated granite, and all other materials that may be useful for highway purposes. The investigation has been under the direction of a geologist, selected by the state geological survey, and the materials, before being used have been tested in the laboratories of the college of engineering of the state university.

While exact statistics are not available, it is certain that the investigation has saved large sums of money, and has expedited the work. The concrete paving program of the year 1922 will serve as a good illustration. After being organized, the coal and railway strikes threw most building operations into hopeless confusion, and forced the highway commission to postpone the construction of about one hundred miles of concrete paving out of a total projected program of four hundred and fifty miles. But three hundred and fifty miles were completed, this due largely to the use of local material. A careful examination shows that 42 per cent of the total amount of sand used and 50 per cent of the total amount of gravel and crushed rock came from local pits and quarries thus avoiding rail shipment entirely. It is estimated that the total saving in freight in this operation alone, is at least $550,000, and in addition, the work continued without interruption.

Bridges of Improved Type

At the time the advisory work of the geological and natural history survey was undertaken, highway bridges were poorly constructed, of bad design, and oftentimes built at excessively high costs. This was due, in a large measure, to the inexperience of public officers in dealing with a subject requiring technical knowledge. The advisory service thus inaugurated was successful in introducing better design and better business methods, resulting in a considerable improvement in the grade of the work at much lower costs. This improvement has continued steadily until bridge work now has reached a high degree of efficiency. Bridges are being built economically and of the most enduring materials. The public has come to demand more than mere efficiency, and insists that the bridges built shall be satisfactory from an aesthetic as well as a utilitarian standpoint.

In 1915 the state inaugurated the policy of special state aid for unusually large bridges, and since that time nine of these structures, averaging 750 feet in length, have been built under the special state aid statutes.

The State Highway Commission designs all bridges built with state aid, and when requested, designs bridges built by towns, villages and counties. Since its organization in 1911, the State Highway Commission has designed 2,068 state aid bridges of an aggregate length of 62,059 feet, constructed at a total cost of $4,679,044. On request of counties, villages and towns, it has designed 3,499 other bridges, whose aggregate length is 86,944 feet, whose construction was estimated to cost $6,409,804.

Results of Improved Methods

Space does not permit a statement of all of the activities of the state highway commission, and the foregoing is the very briefest review of some of its most important activities. But the success of the work can be gauged by a comparison between conditions as they existed in 1907, when the highway division of the geological survey began its work, and the present time, fifteen years later. In 1907 there was practically no improvement outside the paved streets of cities. Each municipality constructed its own roads for local purposes without regard to the needs of its neighbors. A round trip to a town twenty miles away was a long day's journey not undertaken except under necessity.

Today we have a state trunk highway system of 7,500 miles, of which 5,037 miles are improved with surfacing and all marked, signed, and maintained by the counties under the supervision of the state. We have an additional 10,000 miles of county maintained roads, marked, signed and maintained along similar lines by the counties. The state trunk highway system is continuous over the state, and the county systems are co-ordinated in practically all instances. Trips of one hundred miles and return are common. Three hundred mile trips over highways in a single day are not unusual, and it is reported that one venturesome spirit drove from Superior to the Illinois line—a distance of 492 miles, including detours—between sun up and sun down. What we now have indicates what a really adequate state trunk highway system would be.

Restricted During World War

The state highway commission, thoroughly convinced of the necessity of good roads, has urged the improvements of the highways of Wisconsin on all appropriate occasions. But it has never urged the improvement of highways to the detriment of other legitimate state activities, nor has it ever urged the people of the state to go faster in the work of highway improvement than is consistent with sound financing and the ability to pay.

When the United States government entered the world war, making necessary unprecedented demands on the resources of the country, both in the way of material and labor, and when all available labor practically was required on the farms for the production of food, highway work was restricted to the most essential operations. This was a time of inflation when there was a tremendous demand for road improvement and when county boards voted unprecedented appropriations for highway improvement, but nevertheless construction was retarded. This resulted in the accumulation of large sums which were expended during the slack years of 1920 and 1921, resulting in the employment of labor when labor needed employment.

Engineering is commonly regarded as an occult art, but it is, in reality no more than the application of ordinary common sense and

good judgment, matured by experience and assisted by some technical knowledge to business problems. The state highway commission of Wisconsin in its attempt to solve the problem of giving Wisconsin a highway system, has consistently endeavored to conduct its work with a minimum of mystery and with a maximum of the application of common sense principles.

Work Approved by Citizens

The work that is being done now will determine absolutely whether the system inaugurated will be right or wrong, and the proper solution of many problems demands measures which sometimes seem unwarranted to the uninstructed. There is now much controversy with regard to highway surfacings; these are temporary. Though our experience has convinced us that a concrete surfacing properly constructed will be adequate for travel for twenty-five years at least, it must eventually be replaced. The grading of a road is more permanent than the surfacing, but even this may require to be done again. The only thing really permanent about a highway is the right of way and its value depends almost solely on its location. If its location is right, all other shortcomings of the highway can be corrected, but if the location is wrong, the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children even unto the third and fourth generation and beyond. Unless we build the roads in their right position now, the opportunity will be lost, practically, as it will be increasingly difficult to make changes in the future. Almost all other road questions can be compromised but that of proper location cannot.

On the whole, the conduct of the work has met the approval of the people of the state. Where in the beginning, funds for highway improvement were provided grudgingly, in small amounts, the only limit at the present is the ability of the public to pay. The work completed to date is approved, and more and better work is desired as fast as it can be provided. We stand at the beginning of a period of yet greater highway development which will present new problems to be solved, and these will be solved through an application of the same conservative common sense principles which have solved the problems of the past.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES AND THEIR USE

By Alex Cobban

THE license fees collected from motor vehicles are practically all used for highway maintenance. The statute governing collection and distribution of motor license fees provides that as the first step in the utilization of the funds the secretary of state shall deduct his cost of administration—the cost of the license plates, clerical hire, mailing, and every other element of expenditure attendant upon the issuance of the license. As the table herewith shows for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, this amounts to $178,706.62. The total license fees collected in the given fiscal year was $4,085 845. Deducting the cost of administration left a balance of $3,907,-138.38. As provided by the statute, one-quarter of this was apportioned to and distributed among the counties on the basis of the payment of license fees made by each county. There was then set aside the sum of $168,000 for the administration costs of the Wisconsin Highway Commission. The balance, under the statute, is utilized for the maintenance of the state trunk highway system. The law provides for the allotment of these maintenance funds to the counties, the minimum allotment being $135 per mile of State trunk highways within a county, and the maximum, $275 a mile. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, after the allotment was made for State Trunk Highway maintenance, to the counties, the amount being limited by statute, there remained a balance on hand of $711,241.

Alex Cobban

There was one diversion from the method of utilizing motor license fees for maintenance purposes, and that was provided under the original state trunk highway act of 1917. In this act it was enacted that the federal aid allotted to Wisconsin, which is required to be matched by the state, should be duplicated by funds taken from the motor license fees. Under this plan, there was taken from these fees to meet the federal aid in 1917, $118,768.36; 1918, $381,-231,64; 1919, $550,000; 1920, $339,100.54; 1921, $524,104.82. All of the federal aid which the statute of 1917 provided should be met by funds taken from the motor vehicle licenses, has now been exhausted, and hence the license fees will not be used for this purpose in the future.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Year	Autos	Motorcycle	Dealers	Trucks
1905	1,492	.....	.....	.....
1906	1,174	.....	.....	.....
1907	1,481	.....	.....	.....
1908	2,045	.....	.....	.....
1909	3,040	.....	.....	.....
1910	5,979	.....	.....	.....
1911	6,152	.....	.....	.....
1912	24,578	4,060	1,052	.....
1913	34,646	6,120	1,393	.....
1914	53,160	7,881	1,202	.....
1915	79,790	8,600	1,582	.....
1916	115,645	8,958	1,958	.....
1917	161,531	8,479	2,167	.....
1918	189,983	7,246	1,515	6,861
1919	226,093	7,223	1,384	10,888
1920	277,033	8,002	1,946	16,205
1921	320,447	6,435	2,120	21,306
1922 to Nov. 8	360,971	5,910	2,136	26,760

Statements showing amounts paid by residents of the several counties of the state for motor vehicle licenses, issued by the Secretary of State under the provisions of sections 1636-47 to 1636-56, inclusive, W. S., the cost of administering said law, and apportionment made to counties and to the state Highway appropriation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Schedule A

Motor License Fees Received.

Adams	$11,807.50	Marinette	$35,828.50
Ashland	22,267.00	Marquette	17,513.00
Barron	54,493.50	Milwaukee	678,441.00
Bayfield	15,111.00	Monroe	48,797.00
Brown	88,180.00	Oconto	32,823.50
Buffalo	27,537.50	Oneida	19,560.00
Burnett	16,387.00	Outagamie	85,713.50
Calumet	34,174.50	Ozaukee	33,077.00
Chippewa	53,774.50	Pepin	13,569.50
Clark	51,753.00	Pierce	39,879.50
Columbia	61,847.00	Polk	45,519.00
Crawford	25,208.50	Portage	44,097.50
Dane	195,050.50	Price	17,240.50
Dodge	94,109.50	Racine	112,199.00
Door	32,642.50	Richland	33,537.00
Douglas	42,840.00	Rock	123,163.50
Dunn	44,570.00	Rusk	18,802.00
Eau Claire	52,460.00	St. Croix	43,038.00
Florence	4,229.50	Sauk	63,503.00
Fond du Lac	105,667.00	Sawyer	8,106.00
Forest	8,759.50	Shawano	50,342.00
Grant	84,428.50	Sheboygan	102,131.00
Green	56,205.00	Taylor	17,904.50
Green Lake	28,689.00	Trempealeau	50,447.00
Iowa	37,619.00	Vernon	53,567.50
Iron	6,810.50	Vilas	8,901.00
Jackson	27,761.00	Walworth	72,191.00
Jefferson	74,486.00	Washburn	12,614.00
Juneau	27,726.50	Washington	57,412.50
Kenosha	63,694.00	Waukesha	94,953.50
Kewaunee	27,348.00	Waupaca	67,056.50
La Crosse	72,613.50	Waushara	31,178.50
Lafayette	37,890.00	Winnebago	91,513.50
Langlade	24,928.00	Wood	54,553.00
Lincoln	26,339.50		
Manitowoc	86,795.00		$4,088,570.00
Marathon	84,093.00		

Schedule B

Statement of charges against motor vehicle fees:		
Total motor vehicle license fees received....	$4,088,570.00	
Less refunds to licensees.....	2,725.00	
Net license money received schedule A...		$4,085,845.00
Administration Expense:		
Salaries and wages.....	$50,033.19	
Traveling expenses.....	5,705.92	
Stationery and office supplies.....	666.58	
Postage	29,357.41	
Express, freight and drayage.....	242.39	
Printing and binding.....	27,726.22	
Automobile plates.....	61,218.64	
Miscellaneous	4,056.27	
Total	$179,006.62	
Less refunds of salary paid.....	300.00	
Net administration expense		178,706.62
Total of fees less expense.....		3,907,138.38
Twenty-five per cent apportioned to counties—Schedule C.....		976,784.60
Seventy-five per cent apportioned to highway appropriation.....		2,930,353.78

Schedule C

Statement of Apportionment to Counties:

Adams	$2,822.77	Marinette	$8,555.80
Ashland	5,323.27	Marquette	4,138,94
Barron	13,025.13	Milwaukee	162,069.92
Bayfield	3,610.13	Monroe	11,662.09
Brown	21,071.25	Oconto	7,846.97
Buffalo	6,580.88	Oneida	4,676.12
Burnett	3,917.57	Outagamie	20,481.58
Calumet	8,162.77	Ozaukee	7,907.57
Chippewa	12,702.63	Pepin	3,244.00
Clark	12,359.21	Pierce	9,531.42
Columbia	14,780.70	Polk	10,882.02
Crawford	6,026.48	Portage	10,537.40
Dane	46,534.28	Price	4,121.60
Dodge	22,493.55	Racine	26,797.80
Door	7,795.33	Richland	8,012.76
Douglas	10,241.57	Rock	29,420.24
Dunn	10,652.76	Rusk	4,492.52
Eau Claire	12,530.62	St. Croix	10,286.63
Florence	1,011.13	Sauk	15,167.03
Fond du Lac	25,251.77	Sawyer	1,937.86
Forest	2,094.09	Shawano	12,032.65
Grant	20,179.16	Sheboygan	24,401.66
Green	13,431.90	Taylor	4,273.18
Green Lake	6,858.55	Trempealeau	12,055.36
Iowa	8,988.62	Vernon	12,803.75
Iron	1,628.16	Vilas	2,125.53
Jackson	6,631.92	Walworth	17,253.60
Jefferson	17,804.64	Washburn	3,010.90
Juneau	6,623.67	Washington	13,720.57
Kenosha	15,219.87	Waukesha	22,640.34
Kewaunee	6,537.96	Waupaca	16,016.55
La Crosse	17,353.41	Waushara	7,451.50
Lafayette	9,053.41	Winnebago	21,855.00
Langlade	5,959.42	Wood	13,034.57
Lincoln	6,272.96		
Manitowoc	23.740.13		$976,784.60
Marathan	20,067.88		

AUTO REGISTRATIONS

For the fiscal year July 1, 1921—July 1, 1922.

Counties	Autos	Trucks	Motor-cycle	Dealers ers	Extra sets	Dupli-cates	Trans-fers	Total receipts
Adams	1,104	36	5	7	4	3	22	$11,807.50
Ashland	2,014	85	70	15	11	1	103	22,267.00
Barron	5,026	203	40	28	28	15	162	54,493.50
Bayfield	1,359	72	24	11	5	2	38	15,111.00
Brown	7,720	542	127	44	50	27	449	88,180.00
Buffalo	2,466	157	6	16	8	2	55	27,537.50
Burnett	1,506	76	3	5	4	3	27	16,387.00
Calumet	3,115	153	23	18	4	8	107	34,174.50
Chippewa	4,812	242	60	32	19	11	208	53,174.50
Clark	4,800	180	46	26	20	5	133	51,753.00
Columbia	5,576	311	26	37	33	12	251	61,847.00
Crawford	2,342	69	65	15	10	1	76	25,208.50
Dane	16,877	1,286	174	108	131	210	1,391	194,296.50
Dodge	8,497	453	61	51	41	18	322	94,109.50
Door	2,728	298	26	18	9	3	74	32,642.50
Douglas	3,934	152	72	22	15	16	128	42,840.00
Dunn	4,076	178	18	34	11	16	130	44,570.00
Eau Claire	4,702	260	48	24	37	25	441	52,460.00
Florence	395	13	5	2	.....	.....	9	4,229.50
Fond du Lac	9,433	552	138	49	59	45	475	105,667.00
Forest	776	51	5	6	.....	1	28	8,759.50
Grant	7,478	491	31	63	26	23	196	84,428.50
Green	4,897	377	65	33	29	11	181	56,205.00
Green Lake	2,581	146	9	15	23	7	99	28,689.00
Iowa	3,489	128	12	26	6	12	80	37,619.00
Iron	580	56	9	3	1	3	16	6,810.50
Jackson	2,539	122	10	15	10	3	69	27,761.00
Jefferson	6,355	558	75	46	51	35	407	74,486.00
Juneau	3,556	99	14	22	1	5	86	27,726.50
Kenosha	5,503	420	177	27	64	36	296	63,694.00
Kewaunee	2,537	94	23	14	8	3	59	27,348.00
La Crosse	6,493	368	119	31	54	36	409	72,613.50
Lafayette	3,478	154	6	19	11	5	97	37,890.00
Langlade	2,280	92	13	13	11	8	74	24,928.00
Lincoln	2,335	146	27	17	5	1	72	26,239.50
Manitowoc	7,807	402	210	40	34	15	226	86,795.00
Marathon	7,700	322	84	50	30	12	232	84,093.00
Marinette	3,231	184	63	14	7	9	94	35,828.50
Marquette	1,595	63	9	13	1	3	71	17,313.00
Milwaukee	53,076	7,523	1,931	239	430	502	4,110	678,441.00
Monroe	4,484	185	23	31	19	17	183	48,797.00
Oconto	2,981	149	42	19	8	5	56	32,823.50
Oneida	1,693	144	22	11	4	10	52	19,560.00
Outagamie	7,386	617	164	42	42	22	273	85,713.50
Ozaukee	2,656	354	31	19	23	13	83	33,077.00
Pepin	1,241	51	2	14	.....	2	31	13,569.50
Pierce	3,690	138	9	25	16	9	118	39,879.50
Polk	4,269	144	26	17	4	7	123	45,519.00
Portage	4,042	162	51	25	33	6	111	44,097.50
Price	1,558	74	16	14	7	8	65	17,240.50
Racine	9,399	898	329	50	47	79	557	112,199.00
Richland	3,020	174	12	18	8	14	74	33,537.00
Rock	10,765	732	200	78	89	65	832	123,163.50
Rusk	1,717	68	24	15	9	5	47	18,802.00
St. Croix	3,977	152	26	25	10	7	122	43,038.50
Sauk	5,581	400	55	39	10	20	246	63,503.00
Sawyer	731	39	5	7	.....	4	28	8,106.00
Shawano	4,731	137	32	28	19	10	128	50,342.00
Sheboygan	8,885	651	165	56	79	29	478	102,131.00
Taylor	1,668	59	27	7	6	1	42	17,904.50
Trempealeau	4,604	221	27	28	13	10	128	50,447.00
Vernon	4,978	170	22	35	16	5	204	53,567.50
Vilas	736	93	3	4	1	11	27	8,901.00
Walworth	6,257	498	61	45	30	24	320	72,191.00
Washburn	1,156	50	8	9	3	6	28	12,614.00
Washington	4,869	456	26	35	17	22	205	57,412.50
Waukesha	7,678	1,005	107	40	52	24	397	94,953.50
Waupaca	6,040	329	55	38	36	10	213	67,056.50
Waushara	2,782	187	15	15	10	8	59	31,178.50
Winnebago	7,830	687	153	42	45	35	398	91,513.50
Wood	4,971	221	43	38	24	12	160	54,553.00
Out of State	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	754.00
Total	356,143	26,399	5,718	2,137	2,189	1,654	17,325	$4,088,570.00

STATE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING

By John G. D. Mack
State Chief Engineer

Division	Name	Title
Administration	John G. D. Mack	State Chief Engineer
Architecture	Arthur Peabody	State Architect
Architecture and Engineering	Maj. H. C. Hengels	State Military Architect and Engineer
Drainage	Prof. E. R. Jones	State Drainage Engineer
Highway	A. R. Hirst	State Highway Engineer
Industrial Commission	R. McA. Keown	Industrial Commission Engineer
Power Plant	John C. White	State Power Plant Engineer
Railroad and Utilities	C. M. Larson	Railroad and Utilities Engineer
Sanitary Engineering	C. M. Baker	State Sanitary Engineer
Portage Levee	H. V. Tennant	Engineer Portage Levee Commission

THE state department of engineering was created by the legislature of 1915, the purpose of the law being to bring together under one head all engineering and architectural service performed by or for the state. Wisconsin was the first state in which these various activities were grouped in a single department, although since its organization several states have passed somewhat similar laws, but in none of them has the coordination been so complete as in Wisconsin. The coordination of engineering work by the federal government has been under consideration for several years, but nothing definite has been accomplished.

John G. D. Mack

The advantages in having these related lines of work brought together in one department are many, among which are the avoidance of duplication of effort, the standardization of practice, the ready transfer of experts from one department for similar service in another, and the providing of a central point from which contractors and dealers may obtain information in the shortest time as to work being planned or in progress. Since the passage of the engineering law by the legislature of 1915, each succeeding legislature has added duties to the department. A statement of the powers and duties of the state chief engineer under the 1921 statutes which includes duties added since the passage of the original law in 1915 is as follows:

To take charge of and supervise all engineering or architectural service or construction work performed by, or for, the state, or any department, board, commission, or officer thereof.

To furnish engineering and architectural services whenever requisitions therefor are presented to him by any state department, board, commission or officer.

To assist any department of state requesting such cooperation in letting contracts for engineering or architectural work and in supervising the work done under such contracts.

To examine into the manner of operating all state owned power, electric, pumping and heating plants and to direct such changes as will result in the most economical operation of these plants.

On July 1, 1917, the powers, duties and functions of the capitol commission which built the state capitol were transferred to the state chief engineer, being the completion and maintenance of the building and the completion of the equipment.

In order to furnish the state the highest quality of professional engineering and architectural service the state chief engineer is permitted, with the approval of the governor, to appoint experts of the requisite professional qualifications, a provision made use of when there is no one on the regular staff having such special qualifications.

Various boards and commissions require continuous engineering service and the state chief engineer, with the approval of the governor, is empowered to appoint such assistants.

The governor, superintendent of public property and the state chief engineer are constituted a committee to assign rooms in the capitol to each state official entitled to such space or to provide space outside the capitol if there is no available room in the building.

The state chief engineer is required to rebuild and repair machinery at the various state institutions when advisable. For this purpose a shop has been provided and equipped adjoining the capitol power plant. Often machinery which has been discarded by one institution on account of limited capacity or other reason has been repaired or rebuilt for service at another institution.

The state chief engineer is required to make an annual inspection of each state owned building before the first of July and report to the controlling board his findings as to the necessity of repairs and improvements. An estimate in detail of the cost of repairs and improvements is submitted to the controlling boards, the board of public affairs, and for the buildings of educational institutions to the state board of education, in the years preceding legislative sessions as an aid in the preparation of the budget for the following biennium.

The state chief engineer is exclusively authorized to select and purchase coal for all state owned power and heating plants.

Every contract for engineering or architectural service or for construction work to be done for, or furnished to, the state or any department, board, commission or officer thereof, shall, before it becomes valid or effectual for any purpose, have endorsed thereon in writing the approval thereof of the state chief engineer and the governor; and no payment or compensation for work done under any such contract shall be made unless the written claim therefor shall be audited and approved by the state chief engineer.

This gives a summary of the duties of the state department of engineering as directed by the state chief engineer.

The relation between the state departments employing engineers or architects and the state chief engineer is best expressed by the law, section 34.03, which is as follows:

"Duties of assistant engineers. The assistants appointed pursuant to subsection (6) of section 34.02 shall have charge and supervision of the work of the department, board, commission, or officer upon whose application his appointment was made, subject, however, to the general direction of the state chief engineer and the immediate direction of such applicant."

As the department of engineering covers so wide a range of activities, and deals with so many departments of state, it is divided into several divisions. These divisions, with the engineer or architect in charge of each, are as follows:

Architectural Division

This division has general charge of the design and maintenance of state buildings and the supervision of the construction of new buildings. The state owns many buildings, which may be classified as follows: Normal school 34, university 76, Veterans Home 80, state fair park 42, penal and charitable institutions 233, Stout Institute 10, state parks 106, fish hatcheries 29, and other departments with smaller numbers such as the capitol 2, historical library 1, etc., giving a total of approximately 613.

Drainage Division

This division was created by the legislature of 1919 to perform certain duties placed on the department of engineering by the two excellent drainage laws, the farm drainage law, and the district drainage law, passed during that session. Before procedure may be taken, all drainage projects of more than two hundred acres must be approved by the state chief engineer. One-fifth the area of the state, or 7,000,000 acres, requires drainage of which but 1,000,000 acres have been but partially and a smaller portion well drained.

Highway Division

It is the duty of the highway commission to execute all road and bridge construction under the federal aid law, to supervise road and bridge construction under the state aid law and, when requested, to advise counties, towns, and villages regarding construction carried out with their own funds.

Industrial Division

This division has charge of the varied engineering problems arising in the work of the industrial commission such as examinations and orders for the safety of machinery, boilers, elevators, electrical appliances, the setting of illumination standards, the prevention of industrial disease hazards, the examination of building plans to determine whether such plans comply with the building code, and allied lines, all directed to the conservation of human life and the prevention of bodily injury, a work made vitally important by the complexities of this industrial age.

Military Architecture and Engineering

Major Hengels has charge of the architectural and engineering work of the state military department, including design and construction of buildings and engineering work on the state military reservation at Camp Douglas and the design and construction of state aid armories in cities or the remodeling of existing buildings for conversion into armories.

Power Plant Division

The state owns 30 heating or heating and power plants distributed among that many institutions, in addition to a number of smaller ones burning less han 50 tons of coal per year. The power plant division has general supervision over these plants in order to obtain the best possible efficiency and also makes the necessary repairs and replacements on the plant machinery, a shop on the grounds of the capitol power plant being provided for this purpose.

During the past four years this division has designed and supervised the construction of five new plants, two at new institutions and three to replace obsolete plants.

Railroad and Utilities Division

This division performs the engineering service requred by the railroad commission and the tax commission, including the following: Utility valuations, examinations of gas, electric, water, telephone and heating utilities as to quality of service. Other lines of work include steam gauging, setting of permanent bench marks at dams, railroad grade crossing cases, and examination of causes and prevention of steam and electric railway accidents and the safety, construction and operation of electric plants.

Sanitary Engineering Division

This division has for its principal function the sanitary engineering problems arising under the laws administered by the state board of health, such as the protection of streams and water supplies from pollution, the sanitary disposal of harmful industrial wastes, the inspection of plumbing installations and sewage disposal plants. This work like that of the industrial division noted above is for the protection of human life.

Portage Levees

The Portage Levee Commission is in charge of the construction and maintenance of the levees along the Wisconsin river above and below the city of Portage.

There are many interrelations between the divisions as well as with departments having no engineering staff, for example, the problems of the sanitary division touch those of the railroad and utilities division in the matter of water supplies, they have a close relation with

the work of the conservation commission in the prevention of pollution of streams and lakes, with the dairy and food department in the disposal of wastes from milk products factories, and with the drainage division in sewage flow and disposal. Oftentimes there is overlapping of field work, but this is always arranged by conference to avoid duplication of effort.

Where there is regular service required and duplication of work is involved advantage is taken of the so-called "cooperation law" section 14.65 W. S. 1921, a law known only in Wisconsin in so far as can be learned. While this law has no mandatory features in regard to a department taking advantage of it, boards, commissions or other heads of departments of state may enter into an arrangement by mutual consent to transfer certain functions of one department to the other or make some plan which will avoid duplication of effort and provide for a proper division of costs. The state chief engineer is required to aid in the correlation of this work and he and the state civil service commission with the boards or other department heads which are parties to the agreement may change the rules from time to time as necessity requires. These agreements approved by the governor and published have the force of law. The first formal action taken under this law gave to the hotel inspectors of the state board of health the powers of the fire marshal in the inspection of hotels to remove fire hazards, thus not requiring both departments to send inspectors to a hotel. There have been several formal actions taken under this law and a great number of informal agreements made, possibly due to its pointing the way to coordination of work.

The state chief engineer is a member of the following commissions: Ex officio member of the Belmont capitol commission which has had charge of the purchase, removal and restoration of the first Wisconsin capitol. A member of the Wisconsin deep waterway commission which represents Wisconsin in the effort being made by a large number of states to have the Great Lakes opened to deep sea navigation by the improvement of the St. Lawrence river. A member of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital commission which is building the hospital at Farwells Point for the care of the soldier insane of the world war. A member of the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary commission which surveyed and marked the boundary between the two states from the interstate bridge between the cities of Superior and Duluth, the boundary running through lower St. Louis Bay, Upper St. Loius Bay and then up the St. Louis river to the meridian boundary between the two states.

The total number of engineers, architects and other employees of the state department of engineering is approximately 390.

CENTRALIZED PURCHASE OF COAL

Under chapter 302 of the laws of 1921, section 34.02 (14) W. S. 1921, the state chief engineer is exclusively authorized and required to select, purchase and test all coal and other solid fuel necessary to operate each state owned or operated heating or heating and power

plant in which the annual requirement is in excess of fifty tons of such fuel.

Coal is one of the few great bulk commodities that is not generally purchased on the basis of quality, but merely on the requirement of size, with some other conditions attached, such as being washed and therefore free from coal dust and from particles smaller than the specified lower limit size, whether anthracite, bituminous or some other general classification.

Lumber and grain, for example, are purchased strictly on the basis of quality of the material, the specifications for lumber, of course, indicating the sizes as well.

In the purchase of coal for power plant use, certain general conditions as noted above must be specified, but the purchaser is, or should be, interested in the main commodity which he is buying, namely heat in stored form. What he should strive to get is the most heat per pound of coal for the least cost per pound.

Anthracite coal is not used for power generation purposes except to a negligible extent in this state and this discussion will therefore be confined to bituminous coal.

The amount of heat in coal is expressed in terms of British thermal units per pound. *A British thermal unit, usually written and spoken B. t. u., is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree of Fahrenheit in temperature. The heat value of coal is easily determined in the laboratory from a sample which is properly taken so that it will represent the average quality of the coal in the car or other bulk.

Coals vary widely in the B. t. u. content. Tests made at the capitol power plant laboratory of coals furnished state institutions have shown variations from 8,880 to 14,414 B. t. u. per pound of dried coal. A normal value for the high grade Western Indiana and South Illinois coals may be taken as 13,250 B. t. u. per pound dry. Some eastern coals run a little higher in heat value than the Indiana and Illinois coal, but the extra cost of transportation more than overbalances this extra heat value.

The extreme cases noted above had for the low heat value 35.1 per cent ash and for the high value 4.48 per cent ash. Ash is the large factor in affecting the economical value of coal and it also means additional freight charges on a material which is only a detriment in furnace operation.

The state purchases annually about 100,000 tons of coal for the state institutions. Assuming that all this coal was guaranteed at 13,100 B. t. u. per pound, but that coal was furnished running 12,550 B. t. u. per pound, the loss in heating value would be approximately 12 cents per ton or a total of $12,000 penalty on the contracts. Without a penalty clause this amount would be absolutely lost to the state.

Experience over years shows that without a guarantee much of

*This definition is not absolutely accurate, as the temperature at which the one degree rise is taken varies with different authorities, but these differences are so minute as to be of no consequence in engineering calculations.

the coal will be of greatly inferior quality than used in this illustration and the loss correspondingly greater.

Another element of vital importance in the purchase of coal is the sulphur content for, unless coal is to be used within a short time, a large percentage of sulphur, three to four per cent, indicates a coal liable to spontaneous combustion. Sulphur has a heat value but 28 per cent of that of carbon and but 6.7 per cent of that of hydrogen, carbon and hydrogen being the chief combustible elements in coal.

The procedure in the purchase of coal for the state institutions is as follows:

A specification is prepared to which is attached a contract, notice to contractors, general conditions and instructions to contractors, a form of proposal, methods of sampling coal, how the coal is to be delivered, rate of delivery, method of payment, premiums and penalties, method of unloading from cars and such other data as is required to allow a contractor to make a complete bid on one or more institutions.

Specific information for each institution is given thus: The Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded, Chippewa Falls. Under "Notice to Contractors," 4,500 tons, more or less, of bituminous run of mine, or 2 inch screenings, to be delivered on spur track of the Soo Line, near institution coal shed near Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Under "General Conditions and Instructions to Contractors," coal shed capacity 1,600 tons. Methods of unloading: Dumped into bunkers, bottom dump cars. Kind of furnace: Hawley down draft. Under "Table Giving Base Price per Ton," amount to be furnished 4,500 tons. The contractor fills in base price per ton and freight rate. Under "Form of Proposal" the contractor fills in various details as to the coal proposed to be furnished the institution on which he is bidding.

Advertisements are placed and other methods used to get the specifications in the hands of the largest possible number of mining companies and coal contractors who are likely to bid on the state's requirements. Sealed bids are received by the state chief engineer on a fixed date and hour. These bids are opened and read at a public meeting and then referred to the power plant division, Mr. John C. White, engineer, for tabulation and recommendation.

When a considerable number of bids is received for the twenty-nine institutions for which bids are taken the work of tabulation is a rather large undertaking, and every item must be carefully checked, The tabulation gives information as follows:

Name of Bidder.

Description of coal given by the bidder, including location of mine and number of vein bid on, as the same mine may have more than one vein and these veins differ in properties.

Properties of the coal given by the bidder, including the percentages each of moisture, volatile matter, fixed carbon, ash as the coal is received, sulphur, dust, ash after the coal has been artificially dried, B. t. u. per pound for the artificially dried coal, the price per ton at the mine or dock and the freight rate from mine or dock to destination.

From these data the engineers of the power plant division determine the cost per ton delivered, mine or dock cost plus transportation, and the determining factor, the B. t. u. for one cent delivered. These B. t. u. for one cent values usually run from 30,000 to 40,000. One cent is used instead of one dollar to avoid very large numbers.

For each institution the power plant division recommends the award on the tabulation, this award being that of the bidder who has offered the largest B. t. u. for one cent, provided the other properties such as size, sulphur limit, etc., are according to specifications.

After approval by the state chief engineer a copy of the entire tabulation with the recommendations marked on it is sent to each bidder two weeks in advance of the awarding of the contracts. This two weeks is allowed for the checking of possible errors in the lengthy tabulation and for the filing of protests in case bidders disagree with or do not understand the reasons for the department's recommendations. If necessary a public hearing is held at which protests may be discussed before final letting of contracts, which must be approved by the state chief engineer and the governor.

As soon as deliveries begin under a contract, as required by the law, analyses of the coal for payment on the basis of quality begin.

The principle of the analysis of coal depends entirely on the taking of a sample of the carload which shall be representative of the average quality of such quantity, for without this precaution the results would vary widely and be of no value whatever.

But two state plants, the capitol power plant and the university heating station, are provided with automatic sampling devices, in which as the coal passes along a carrier from the dumping hopper to the storage bins, a small scoop dips automatically and at regular intervals into the line of coal and throws into a pile at one side about one-half pound of coal. This sample pile from one car will approximate 150 pounds. This sample is shoveled into a conical pile which is divided into quarters. Opposite quarters are discarded, the remaining quarters are crushed to the size of peas or grains of corn, thrown into a conical pile and quartered as before. This process is repeated until about two pounds remains as representative of the car load. This amount is placed in a moisture proof container and sent to the coal analysis laboratory at the capitol power plant for B. t. u., ash, moisture, and such other determinations as may be necessary. At the laboratory the sample is pulverized and "quartered" until about a thimble full is obtained for analysis, but this small quantity represents an average sample of the original carload. (Sometimes a composite sample is made representing two to four carloads.)

For plants without automatic samplers careful instructions are given the chief operating engineer in the matter of hand sampling. A hollow tube four inches in diameter and five feet long with an auger fitting the bore is provided by means of which four holes located diagonally along the car may be bored through the coal to the floor of the car and a tube full taken from each, the total sample amounting to about 60 pounds. After this sample is taken the quartering process is used as noted above.

On receipt of the coal sample at the laboratory an analysis is made at once showing the properties of the coal which affect the price per ton.

From this information a form is made out, copies of which are sent to the institution receiving the coal, the controlling board of such institution, and to the contractor. This form gives the identification of the car, the name of the contractor, the kind of coal, the analysis, the weight delivered, the corrected weight based on change in moisture or loss of weight in transit, the ash and B. t. u. reduced to the basis of dry coal, the contract price of the coal and the corrected price based on the above data. It is on the corrected price per ton that payment is made to the contractor.

Before July 1, 1921, coal had been purchased for the different state institutions under various methods both with and without quality specifications.

The coal for the fiscal year 1921-1922 was purchased by the engineering department under the law mentioned in the opening paragraph. The following table gives a list of the contractors, the tonnage supplied by each and the total cost of the coal delivered in the bins of the 29 state owned and operated plants. About 46 per cent of the total cost of the coal represented freight and haulage charges.

Contractor	Tons	Cost
Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company	1,816.91	$10,670.71
Badger Coal and Coke Company	18,172.87	111,679.83
C. Reiss Coal Company	4,488.10	29,590.51
Great Lakes Coal and Dock Company	18,168.63	112,116.25
Taylor Coal Company	8,522.90	52,439.26
McElvain-Hoy Coal Company	55,383.10	305,544.76
Superior Ice and Fuel Company	1,197.90	7,678.54
	107,750.41	$629,719.86

The miners' strike and the strike of the railroad employees of last spring and summer created an emergency which made it impossible for the engineering department to purchase the coal for the state institutions under the provisions of section 34.02 (14), 1921 Statutes.

At the time President Harding asked Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to take up the subject of coal distribution with the various state governments, Wisconsin was the only state where it was not necessary to call the legislature in special session to enact adequate measures to handle the situation.

In Wisconsin, under the Marketing Act, Edward Nordman commissioner of markets, is given the power under section 1495-17 of said act to do all that is necessary to avert a fuel famine. Governor Blaine appointed a state coal committee of which Mr. Nordman is chairman and Paul H. Pressentin secretary, and this committee took over the purchase of all coal for the state owned plants and also took charge of securing and distributing coal to all municipalities and industries of the state.

As a direct result of the operation of the state coal committee no shut-down of any industry was reported and there has been no shortage of bituminous coal in any locality, although it has been impossible to supply anthracite in sufficient quantities to satisfy all demands.

The records of the state coal committee and of the state department of engineering in reference to the purchase and distribution of coal are open to the public for any information they may contain.

THE PORTAGE LEVEE SYSTEM

In order to appreciate the necessity for the system of dykes along the Wisconsin river in the vicinity of Portage, it is necessary to note the peculiar topographic condition that exists here. One familiar with the map of Wisconsin will recall that the Fox river rising in the eastern part of Columbia county flows westerly until within the limits of the city of Portage, when it turns abruptly northward and continues its course to Lake Winnebago and on to Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

The Fox river is at Portage a very small stream and its valley is for the most part narrow. The Wisconsin river rising in extreme northern Wisconsin flows southerly until at Portage it turns suddenly westward and continues to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

Within the City of Portage, the waters of the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers are at one point less than a mile apart. The ground slopes gently from the Wisconsin to the Fox. Normally the water in the Fox is about eight feet lower than the water in the Wisconsin, but when the Wisconsin is at extreme flood height, there is often a difference of 18 or 20 feet between the two rivers.

Before the construction of the dykes, a part of the flood water left the Wisconsin a few miles west of the city of Portage in the town of Lewiston and spread over the lowlands, eventually reaching the Fox river, while another portion overflowed the low lying lands in the town of Caledonia and reaching the Baraboo river valley, finally rejoined the Wisconsin a few miles below the city of Portage.

The first dykes built were in the town of Lewiston. In 1891 the settlers sought to protect themselves from the repeated flooding of their lands by building a dyke for a total length of about four miles. The money was provided for by the sale of local swamp lands. While this levee was a small weak affair, it served for some 20 years to give protection to the lands lying behind it. It was, however, swept away during the great flood of 1881 and the waters of the Wisconsin river continued to pour down the little Fox river valley for a period of three weeks. The property damage along the Fox river was enormous. The Federal Government assumed and paid damages to private interests amounting to over $600,000.00.

In 1882 the State Government, realizing the necessity of adequate levees to prevent a recurrance of the disaster of the preceding year, appropriated $6,000.00 to build the needed dyke, and the federal government added $3,000.00 to the fund. This new dyke was no sooner completed than an urgent call was made by the property owners on the opposite side of the river. A greater amount of the excess water was now being forced over the lowlands of Fairfield and Caledonia. It was now apparent that a levee was necessary to protect the homes of the people and in 1883 the dyke was built. The money was provided by the sale of local swamp and overflowed lands owned by the towns mentioned. The total length of this Fairfield and Caledonia levee when

finally completed was slightly over eight miles. This dyke protected the fertile valley of the lower Baraboo river, an area some three miles in width and over 12 miles in length.

The confining of the flood waters by the dykes above the city of Portage caused a very material increase in the flood heights at Portage and the lower portion of the city was menaced by each recurring flood. Hence there was danger of the flood water cutting a new channel through the sandy lowlands and diverting the whole Wisconsin river into the Fox river valley. To prevent such a disaster, the federal government built in 1889 what is known as the government levee extending from the locks of the government canal in Portage to the high land 2½ miles toward the southeast. This dyke was never maintained by the federal government, but was abandoned shortly after its construction. In order to complete the system, a dyke a mile and a half in length was built just opposite the city of Portage. The funds for this construction were provided by the sale of local swamp lands belonging to the towns. This system as finally completed extended for a total length of over 17 miles on both sides of the Wisconsin river. It was at this time little more than a make-shift and was entirely inadequate to withstand the floods of the Wisconsin river. The flood of 1900 proved disasterous and many breaks occurred in all parts of the system. The situation became critical and something had to be done to repair the damage and strengthen the system. In 1903 the state appropriated $20,000.00 for the enlargement and strengthening of the dykes of the system and in 1905 an additional $5,000.00 was appropriated to complete the work. The dykes as completed at this time proved sufficient until the flood of 1911 at which time the river reached a flood height greater than ever known before that time nor has it been equaled up to the present time. While no breaks occurred at this time, the dykes were actually overtopped in many places. A calamity was averted only by persistent effort of those in charge of the system.

The special session of the legislature of 1912 appropriated $20,000.00 to start the work of reconstruction of the dykes. The levee commission now fully aware of the danger and realizing the need for permanent construction, made plans for the rebuilding and strengthening of the entire system. The plan was to raise the dykes three feet above the crest of the flood of 1911, and to strengthen the dykes by adding new material to the base and sides of the levees. Then too, it was necessary to provide shore protection and bulkheads in many places. The work was started in 1912. The legislature of 1912 provided $25,000.00 additional with which to complete the work. The entire program of the levee commission as planned was completed in 1914. The dykes were considered in excellent condition and well able to withstand a flood height three feet greater than the greatest flood on record.

The problem now became one of maintenance. It was soon seen that unless constant vigil was kept, the system would soon prove valueless. The constant shifting of the main channel of the Wisconsin river is responsible for the rapid wearing away of the banks in places so that the levees are at these places in danger of being undermined and washed away. This renders necessary the building of protecting wing

dams to deflect the current from the threatened sections, and the placing of rip rap and revetments to protect the shore from erosion. The constant wearing away of the crest of the dyke by wind and rain makes an occasional replacement necessary in order to maintain the levees at their proper height and cross section. The danger of destruction of the levees by wave wash during floods renders necessary the protection of the dykes at exposed places either by covering the slope with stone or with brush mattress work. The constant burrowing of small animals makes it necessary to thoroughtly inspect the entire system in the spring and fall of each year. In order that this work might be properly carried on for the protection of the lives and property not only of those living immediately behind the dykes, but of the entire Fox river valley, the state has made an annual appropriation of $5,000.00 for the maintenance of the levee system.

The Portage levee system as it now stands includes slightly over 18 miles of earth embankment averaging seven feet in height and having a width on top of 6 feet with an average bottom width of forty-eight feet. Where possible on the sides and top of the dykes, a heavy sod has been propagated in order to protect the levees from erosion. A stretch of 3,000 feet of timber bulkhead retains the river side of the embankment along the old "plank road" in the city of Portage, preventting further encroachment of this river at this point.

Fourteen wing dams have been placed to protect the dykes from the encroachments of the Wisconsin river which unless its course was diverted at certain places, would undermine and wash away the dykes. These wing dams are of brush mat and stone construction and have been very effective in changing the course of the main channel diverting it to points where no harm could be done. The cost of constructing the dams is extremely low due to the fact that material for the construction has been obtained at practically no cost and the levee commission has its own equipment for carrying on this work. In addition to the protecting wing dams, thousands of square feet of stone rip rap and revetment work have been placed for shore protection and for the arresting of wave action.

The entire system is at present in good condition and the only immediate danger is the ever present probability of a flood more severe than any yet known. A flood of long duration too would increase the danger in that the earth embankments become soft and unstable when subjected to long continued pressure. The timber bulkhead mentioned above is being weakened by continued decay and must soon be replaced by some more permanent construction. One problem of the future is that of reconstruction where changed conditions may prove it necessary. But by far the greatest problem which now confronts the Levee Commission is that of maintenance. This includes the protection of the banks from the cutting action of the currents when this action menaces the dykes. It is a problem of keeping the river where it belongs and making it "stay put." It is a problem requiring constant watchfulness, and the exercise of judgment based upon study and experience.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

A. J. ALTMEYER, *Secretary.*

Industrial Commission

Name	Residence	From	To
John R. Commons	Madison	1911	1913
Charles H. Crownhart	Superior	1911	1915
Joseph D. Beck	Cashton	1911	1917
Fred M. Wilcox	Appleton	1913	1925
George P. Hambrecht	Grand Rapids	1915	1921
Thomas F. Konop	Green Bay	1917	1921
R. G. Knutson	La Crosse	1921	1927
L. A. Tarrell	Darlington	1921	1929

Present Industrial Commission

Members	Residence	Term expires
Fred M. Wilcox	Appleton	July, 1925
R. G. Knutson	La Crosse	July, 1927
L. A. Tarrell	Darlington	July, 1929
A. J. Altmeyer, Secretary	Madison	.....

WISCONSIN, contrary to popular impression, is predominantly an industrial state, rather than an agricultural one. The 1920 United States census of occupations shows that 34.1 per cent of the population ten years of age and over, are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as compared with 30.9 per cent engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. The number of factory wage earners in 1914 was 194,310, while in 1919, the number was 265,220—an increase of 36.5 per cent. Wisconsin ranks tenth among the states of the union in the number of persons engaged in manufactures, in the value of manufactured products, and in the value added by manufacture. It is eighth in the number of factory establishments, and in capital invested in manufacturing. The number of persons ten years of age and over, engaged in the different important occupations, are as follows:

A. J. ALTMEYER

Manufacturing and mechanical industries	339,573
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry	308,038
Trade	91,062
Domestic and personal service	68,332
Clerical occupations	60,910

Transportation	60,686
Professional service	52,233
Public service	10,616
Extraction of minerals	3,951
Total	995,401

For the protection of the large number of citizens engaged in these various industrial employments, Wisconsin has enacted progressive labor laws. These laws are all administered by the Industrial Commission. It is its duty to do everything possible to prevent industrial accidents and to eliminate needless loss of life and property through fires. It also administers the Compensation Act, the Apprenticeship Law, and all laws relating to the employment of women and children. It is further charged with the duty of promoting the voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of labor disputes. It conducts eleven free employment offices in the state and regulates private employment agencies. In broad terms its duties, according to the statutes, are to administer and enforce "laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment, and frequenters of places of employment" and "to ascertain, fix and order such reasonable standards, rules, or regulations for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment and public buildings, as shall render them safe."

For convenience of administration, the Industrial Commission has divided its work into seven departments: Safety and Sanitation, Workmen's Compensation, Employment, Women and Child Labor, Apprenticeship, Statistics and General Administration. It has 139 permanent employes and its total expenditures for the fiscal year 1921-1922 were $286,140.

Safety and Sanitation

The largest department of the Industrial Commission is the Safety and Sanitation Department, and on the work of this department is expended one-third of the commission's total appropriation. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety devices which must be used in industry or the details of safe building construction. They merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places of employment and buildings which are safe to employes and frequenters, and make it the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe. In the discharge of this duty, the Industrial Commission has therefore adopted the following safety codes:

General Orders on Safety.
General Orders on Sanitation.
General Orders on Fire Prevention.
General Orders on Existing Buildings.
General Orders on Safety in Construction.
General Orders on Safety and Sanitation in Laundries.
Building Code.
Elevator Code.
Boiler Code.

Wisconsin State Electrical Code.
Industrial Lighting Code.
School Lighting Code.
General Orders on Mines.
General Orders on Quarries.
General Orders on Acetylene Charging Plants.
Refrigerating Plant Code.
General Orders on Automobile Lights.

All of these codes were drafted by advisory committees, composed of representatives of the employers and employes in the industries affected, and were adopted after widely advertised public hearings.

These orders are enforced through the inspection service of the commission. There are eleven district deputies who endeavor to make systematic inspections of all factories and other places of employment in their territory. In addition, the commission has a number of engineers on its staff to deal with special problems, such as lighting, ventilation, building construction, fire prevention, elevator inspection, boiler inspection and mine inspection. In all the inspection work, it is the endeavor of the commission to secure the cooperation of both employers and employes in accident prevention. The commission's deputies are not mere policemen, but seek to help employers solve their accident and industrial health problems.

Workmen's Compensation

The chief purpose of the workmen's compensation act is to guarantee at the expense of industry, necessary medical treatment to injured employes, and at least enough compensation to keep them and their dependents from becoming public charges. It is a plan also for avoiding needless litigation, and for securing prompt payments to the injured. The compensation allowed is only a part of the wage loss, but since the question of negligence on the part of the employe is eliminated, it is sure.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, there were 16,820 compensable accidents reported. During this same year there were 15,852 cases settled. In approximately 93 per cent of these cases, settlements were made without a formal award of the industrial commission. In all cases, however, complete reports are furnished to the commission so that injured employes are sure to receive the full amount due them.

In 7 per cent of the cases—which involve, however, more than one-half of the total benefits under the act—the commission must determine the rights of the parties by a formal order. This part of its work involves 2,018 hearings each year, which are held in all parts of the state. These hearings are conducted by a member of the commission or by an examiner, but the commission as a body passes upon and decides all cases.

The table given below gives the total benefits which have been paid under the compensation act.

TABLE I

CASES REPORTED, CASES SETTLED AND BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT, SEPTEMBER, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1922.

	Cases Reported	Cases settled	Benefits					
			All benefits	Average per case	Indemnity		Medical aid	
					Amount	Average per case	Amount	Average per case
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total, Sept. 1, 1911 to June 30, 1922	154,795	133,780	$17,140,181	$128	$13,018,138	$97	$4,132,043	$31
Sept. 1, 1911—June 30, 1912	1,332	846	60,350	71	42,400	50	17,950	21
July 1, 1912—June 30, 1913.	3,698	2,841	253,300	89	173,900	61	79,400	28
July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914.	10,127	8,496	851,200	100	581,200	68	270,000	32
July 1, 1914—June 30, 1915.	11,006	11,377	1,254,654	110	945,045	83	309,609	27
July 1, 1915—June 30, 1916.	16,015	12,848	1,216,189	95	938,774	73	277,415	22
July 1, 1916—June 30, 1917.	20,560	17,157	1,576,320	92	1,184,371	69	391,958	23
July 1, 1917—June 30, 1918.	19,361	15,825	1,705,468	108	1,278,383	81	427,085	27
July 1, 1918—June 30, 1919.	18,448	16,471	2,191,912	133	1,683,010	102	508,902	31
July 1, 1919—June 30, 1920.	18,441	14,445	2,040,505	141	1,567,072	108	473,433	33
July 1, 1920—June 30, 1921.	18,987	17,622	3,030,300	172	2,361,845	134	668,455	38
July 1, 1921—June 30, 1922.	16,820	15,852	2,959,974	176	2,252,138	134	707,836	42
1922—								
June	1,388	1,331	319,793	240	237,799	179	81,994	62
May	1,528	1,502	284,416	189	216,967	144	67,449	45
April	1,462	1,361	216,324	159	162,119	119	54,205	40
March	1,592	1,996	305,136	153	223,912	112	81,224	41
February	1,597	1,215	217,138	179	166,040	137	51,098	42
January	1,566	1,466	322,269	220	251,025	171	71,244	49
1921—								
December	1,335	1,379	279,159	202	217,935	158	61,224	44
November	1,398	1,190	201,238	169	153,410	129	47,828	40
October	1,254	1,321	240,191	182	188,410	143	51,732	39
September	1,192	930	140,718	151	105,084	113	35,634	38
August	1,320	1,046	194,330	186	148,012	142	46,318	44
July	1,188	1,115	239,262	215	181,376	163	57,886	52

Of these 154,795 cases reported, 13,449 should never have been reported since they were not compensable accidents (i. e. less than eight days, not in course of employment, not an employe, etc.) The open cases therefore, are 7,566.

Employment

Free employment offices are maintained by the industrial commission at Milwaukee, Superior, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Racine, Madison, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Wausau, Rhinelander, and Ashland. All these offices are conducted under cooperative arrangements between the industrial commission and the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. All expenses for quarters, equipment, telephone rental, and janitor service are defrayed by the city, while the state, through the industrial commission, pays the salaries of all employes. The work of these free employment offices during the fiscal year 1921-1922 is summarized in the table following this article.

The total number of verified placements made by the free employment offices was 79,266 as contrasted with 7,681 placements of the private employment agencies during the same period. Of this total

number, 33,593 were casual workers, 14,482 were common laborers, 6,010 woodsmen, 5,693 agricultural laborers, 4,864 skilled and semi-skilled men in manufacturing industries, and 4,777 were servants.

Women and Child Labor

Under the child labor law of Wisconsin employers must secure permits for the employment of children under seventeen years of age, except in agricultural pursuits, in domestic service in cities where there are no vocational schools, and for casual work around the home of the employer. All such permits are issued by the industrial commission. In Milwaukee these permits are issued directly from the commission's office through its paid employes. Elsewhere in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies—more than 200 in number—who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. In 1921-1922, 4,452 child labor permits were issued in Milwaukee and 6,083 in the rest of the state. This is much less than half the usual number due to the industrial depression.

Besides being responsible for the issuance of child labor permits, it is the duty of the industrial commission to secure compliance with the child labor law by employers and parents. Children under the age of 16 may not work in any gainful occupation, other than domestic service or farm labor, more than 48 hours in any week, nor more than 8 hours in any one day, nor before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, nor more than six days in any one week. Compliance with these provisions of the child labor law is secured through the inspection of places of employment, through educational propaganda, and through the enforcement of the provisions of the compensation act, giving treble compensation to minors injured while illegally employed.

This department of the commission is also responsible for the enforcement of the women's hours of labor law. The statute limits the hours of employment of women to periods which are not injurious to their life, health, safety and welfare, and makes it the duty of the industrial commission to determine the limits for various industries. Pending such determination, a maximum ten hour day and fifty-five hour week for day work, and an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week for night work is prescribed. An order adopted by the industrial commission has prohibited night work for women in factories and laundries, but in other respects, has not disturbed the maximum limitations set forth in this statute.

The minimum wage law is also enforced through this department. This statute provides that all employers of women and minors shall pay to all such employes a living wage and requires the industrial commission to determine what is a living wage. In the discharge of this duty, the industrial commission has fixed the living wage at 25 cents an hour for cities with a population of 5,000 or more, and 22 cents an hour for smaller places. Lower rates are permitted for inexperienced

employes, and for children under 17. In the determination of these rates, the commission has been assisted by an advisory wage board, composed of four employers and four employes, selected by the principal organizations of employers and employes, and four representatives of the general public, selected after consultation with other members of the board.

Apprenticeship

Wisconsin is the only state in the union which has a modern apprenticeship law, but such laws are to be found in many foreign countries. The purpose of this law is to encourage boys and girls to learn skilled trades and to meet the great need of industry for all around mechanics. Under this law learners in all skilled trades must be indentured and the terms of the indenture approved by the industrial commission.

To date the terms of apprenticeship contracts have been standardized in 65 trades. More than 750 boys have completed their contracts, providing for an average apprenticeship term of four years, and have received certificates of apprenticeship from the industrial commission. At the present writing, there are 1,455 live apprenticeship contracts in force in the state and the number is rapidly increasing.

Statistics

It is the duty of the industrial commission to collect statistics relating to industrial conditions in Wisconsin. Special emphasis has been given to statistics upon industrial accidents and compensation costs. These statistics have proved invaluable in the work of accident prevention and the determination of reasonable compensation insurance rates. Statistics are also gathered upon employment conditions. At the present time reports are secured from 1,300 employers having one-third of the total pay roll of the state, regarding the number of employes and the total amount of wages paid them. These reports are tabulated each month, the results being given to the newspapers and also printed in the Wisconsin Labor Market Bulletin.

Mediation and Arbitration

Upon the request of either party to an industrial dispute the industrial commission offers its services in attempting to prevent cessation of work, or in affecting a settlement if work has already ceased. If its services are accepted, it acts in the role of a mediator, trying to bring the parties together and to find a common basis for agreement. Wisconsin is fortunately free from serious industrial disturbances; however, a member of the commission acted as mediator in four strikes involving approximately 2,600 men. In three of these strikes, involving 1,700 men, he was successful in securing a settlement.

TABLE II

OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES—FEDERAL, STATE. MUNICIPAL— JULY 2, 1921, TO JULY 1, 1922

Offices	Applications for work			Help wanted			Referred to positions			Verified placements		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ashland	4,624	3,663	961	5,651	4,828	823	3,991	3,200	791	3,596	2,908	688
Green Bay	9,391	6,004	3,387	7,627	4,676	2,951	7,615	4,651	2,964	5,839	3,668	2,171
La Crosse	5,633	4,734	899	3,832	3,052	780	3,381	2,780	601	3,024	2,514	510
Madison	7,617	5,478	2,139	5,792	4,141	1,651	5,110	3,676	1,434	3,730	2,623	1,107
Milwaukee	53,283	34,463	18,820	51,545	32,236	19,309	51,333	32,210	19,123	37,906	24,486	13,420
Oshkosh	8,036	5,290	2,746	5,755	3,885	1,870	5,411	3,667	1,744	4,223	2,842	1,381
Racine	8,937	7,191	1,746	7,190	5,933	1,257	7,088	6,047	1,041	5,804	4,973	831
Rhinelander	5,479	5,377	102	6,240	6,077	163	4,245	4,160	85	3,758	3,697	61
Sheboygan	4,924	3,362	1,562	2,991	1,932	1,059	3,016	1,949	1,067	2,092	1,320	772
Superior	7,165	5,562	1,603	7,944	6,162	1,782	7,088	5,467	1,621	5,595	4,420	1,175
Wausau	5,959	5,083	876	4,908	4,202	706	4,227	3,520	707	3,699	3,115	584
Total	121,048	86,207	34,841	109,475	77,124	32,351	102,505	71,327	31,178	79,266	56,566	22,700

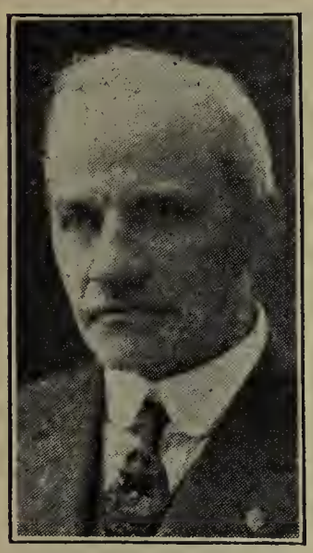
RAILROAD COMMISSION

By L. E. Gettle, *Chairman.*

Present Railroad Commission

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
L. E. Gettle	Madison	February, 1927
Henry R. Trumbower	Madison	February, 1923
.....	.....	.....
C. D. SeCheverell, Secretary	Madison	
C. M. Larson, Engineering	Madison	
G. C. Mathews, Statistical	Madison	
C. B. Hayden, Service	Madison	
G. C. Canright, Securities	Milwaukee	

THE name "Railroad Commission" was given to this organization at a time when its jurisdiction extended only to railroad matters. The law of 1905 brought railroad rates and service under the control of the then created commission but since that time the duties of the commission have undergone a gradual expansion. The public utility law placed all of the water, gas, electric, telephone, and heating utilities of the state under the control of the commission in so far as their rates and service are concerned. Later, the toll bridges of the state were classed as public utilities. Laws were also passed strengthening the control of security issues of utilities and railroads.



L. E. Gettle

For a time the railroad commission administered the rent regulation law until that law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The railroad commission also administers what is known as the "Blue Sky" law by which the sale of securities generally is subjected to review by the state.

The last report of the commission shows that it had a record of 1,647 public utilities in addition to the steam railroads of the state, of these, 979 were telephone utilities. Some branch of public utility service is supplied to over 1,100,000 customers in the state of Wisconsin. In the year 1921 the street railways of the state carried over 265,000,000 passengers and the traffic department of the commission has over 7,000 railway rate schedules in its files.

The various phases of the work of the commission are carried on in part by its central office organization consisting of the commissioners, the secretary, and clerical help required directly in con-

nection with the work handled by these officials, and in part by several departments which have been organized for carrying on particular portions of the work. These departments and their principal duties are briefly discussed herein.

Engineering Department

The engineering department of the railroad commission is perhaps more properly referred to as the railroad and utilities division of the state engineering department. In practice, however, this department is as closely affiliated with the railroad commission as any of its other departments. The principal duties of the engineering department are the valuation of utilities and railroads and the supervision of the service rendered by them. In recent years the matter of railroad valuation has been of rather slight importance but a considerable number of utility valuations still remain to be made. A very important part of the work is that of the supervision of service, including in this term matters affecting the quality of the service rendered the public, the degree of safety in the delivery and use of the service, and matters related to extensions of service to new communities or to serve customers heretofore not enjoying public utility service. A staff of inspectors is maintained whose duty it is to check up on the quality of service furnished and a great deal of time is devoted to advising with customers and utility people relative to extensions. The service division of the engineering department has also collaborated with national associations in the preparation of standard rules to promote safety in construction and in the preparation of a safety code for use in this state.

Statistical Department

Although the term "Statistical Department" has been applied to this division almost from the inception of the commission's work, the principal work of the department has not been statistical but has related to accounting and to rate matters. Audits required from time to time by the commission are made by members of this department and reports are made by the department regarding the financial condition of utilities in connection with the various rate cases. Some of these reports involve very small properties but others involve properties of great magnitude and rates affecting many thousand customers. In some years this department has made approximately 300 reports in the various rate cases pending before the commission although during the past year and a half or two years its work has been considerably reduced and its staff has been correspondingly smaller.

This department maintains the files showing the lawful rates of all utilities in the state and also has charge of securing, auditing, and tabulating the annual reports made by all utilities and the monthly

reports made in certain cases. One division of the statistical department deals entirely with railroad and express matters as distinguished from public utility matters. The work of this division relates not only to railroad and express rate cases pending before this commission but in some cases the railroad commission appears before the interstate commerce commission as representatives of the shipping interests of this state and the railroad division of the statistical department has considerable work in connection with such cases.

Traffic Department

As it was originally organized the principal function of the traffic department was the keeping of the tariff files of railroad corporations. Under a provision of the law passed subsequent to the original railroad commission act it was made the duty of the commission to audit freight bills for shippers and the traffic department has undertaken this work. The department also audits freight bills for the state of Wisconsin on shipments where freight charges are paid by the state. Freight bills audited for state departments alone amount to about $10,000 a year and freight bills audited for other shippers amount to several thousand dollars in the course of a year.

During the period of government operation of the railroads the work of the traffic department was considerably curtailed because for the time being the powers of the railroad commission over railroad rates were very much abridged but since the return of the railroads to private operation the work of the department has been expanded considerably.

The recent car shortages have furnished a great deal of work for the department and much valuable work has been done in securing cars for shippers. Also the department has been active in securing the prompt settlement of claims as well as in its regular work of furnishing information to the commission in connection with cases involving adjustments of railroad tariffs.

Securities Department

In some states the work which in Wisconsin is handled by this department of the railroad commission is assigned to an independent department. In other states it is handled by the state auditor or the secretary of state. It is work which has very little connection with the functions for which the railroad commission was originally established but is undoubtedly of very marked importance to the people of the state. The department supervises the sale of securities in corporations other than Wisconsin utilities and passes upon all applications for authority to sell such securities. The exact amount of undesirable securities whose sale is prevented by the department is difficult to state for the reason that many applications are withdrawn before being denied by the department but during the two

years ended June 30, 1922 the total of securities for which permits were denied or for which applications were withdrawn or the records otherwise closed amounted to $33,997,220. Unquestionably the activity of the department meant a saving to investors of the state of a considerable portion of this amount.

Many people seem to have an erroneous conception of the powers and duties of this commission as well as of the powers and duties of other state administrative agencies. No state administrative body has any powers except such as are conferred definitely by statutes passed by the legislature. There is no inherent power in any such department. They are all creatures of the legislature deriving all of their powers from the legislature and limited in their exercise by the authority conferred by the acts which created the departments. Often the railroad commission is taken to task for its failure to correct conditions which do not come within the scope of its authority and it is sometimes very difficult to get complainants to understand that the commission can only function within the limits prescribed by the legislature. State administrative departments do no more than carry out the expressed will of the people but just as they are subject to criticism in many cases because they cannot exceed their powers, they are also criticised in many cases when they merely carry out the duties specifically laid upon them by the legislature. Oftentimes people do not understand that the railroad commission does not function in a way to suit its own convenience or to suit the ideas of the members of the commission but that it attempts to carry out the commands of the legislature.

During the past two years there has been a very considerable development of a new agency in transportation, that is, the motor bus, and particularly during the last year the amount of business done by this agency has been very considerable. Improved highways and modern types of vehicles, coupled with the convenience which is afforded by a somewhat greater elasticity of service than is furnished in many cases by steam and interurban railways, have brought about this development. This motor bus transportation is a competitive factor which has had very serious effects upon some of the steam and interurban railways but which is not subject to government regulation. In some states the powers of the public utility or railroad commission include the regulation of motor busses but up to the present this has not been brought within the scope of the duties of the railroad commission.

Former Railroad Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
John W. Hoyt	Madison	Apr. 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
George H. Paul	Milwaukee	Apr. 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn	Oshkosh	April 29, 1874	Mar. 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb	Fond du Lac	Mar. 10, 1876	Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner	Portage	Feb. 1, 1878	Feb. 15, 1882
Nils P. Haugen	River Falls	Feb. 15, 1882	Jan. 3, 1887
Atley Peterson	Soldiers Grove	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
Thomas Thompson	Independence	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
Duncan J. McKenzie	Alma	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
Graham L. Rice	West Superior	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 5, 1903
John W. Thomas	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
John Barnes	Rhinelander	July 7, 1905	Aug. 1, 1907
B. H. Meyer	Madison	July 5, 1905	Jan. 1, 1911
Halford Erickson	Madison	July 21, 1905	May 1, 1916
John H. Roemer	Milwaukee	Aug. 6, 1907	Feb. 1, 1915
David Harlow	Milwaukee	Jan. 20, 1911	Feb. 20, 1915
Walter Alexander	Milwaukee	Feb. 20, 1915	June 21, 1917
Carl D. Jackson	Oshkosh	Feb. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1923
Henry R. Trumbower	Madison	May 27, 1916	Feb. 1, 1923
John S. Allen	Lake Geneva	June 21, 1917	Apr. 19, 1921
L. E. Gettle	Madison	April 19, 1921	Feb. 1, 1927

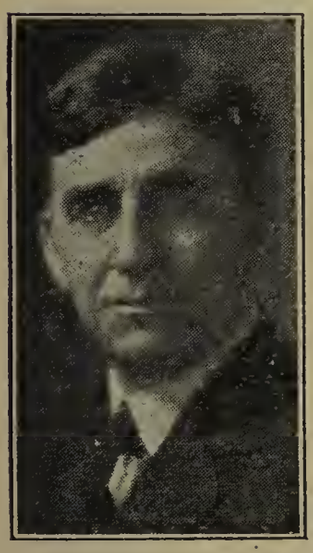
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

By Platt Whitman, *Commissioner*

Present Department of Insurance

Commissioner	Residence	Term expires
Platt Whitman	Highland	January, 1923
Deputy Charles J. Timbers	Mauston	January, 1923
Chief Actuary H. G. Von Brunnquell	Saukville	Indefinite
Chief of Life Fund John R. Lang	Wausau	Indefinite
Chief of Fire Fund E. D. Bullock	Madison	Indefinite
Compensation Insurance Board		
Platt Whitman	Highland	Indefinite
Fred J. Wilcox	Appleton	Indefinite
Thomas W. Broughton	Madison	August, 1927
Fire Marshal Department		
Platt Whitman, Chief Fire Marshal	Highland	Indefinite
Charles J. Timbers, Assistant Chief	Mauston	Indefinite
G. H. Kieland, Deputy	Madison	Indefinite
W. E. Finnegan, Deputy	Green Bay	Indefinite
Charles J. Good, Deputy	Ashland	Indefinite
William E. End, Deputy	Wauwatosa	Indefinite

AN OLD English writer has defined insurance as "the spreading out of the loss so that it falleth not heavily upon the shoulders of one man but lightly upon the shoulders of the many." Upon this principle the business of insurance is based. To carry out this purpose insurance companies are formed and the proper conduct of the business has been so vital to the public which must contribute the amount necessary to pay the losses, that the state has assumed the duty of insurance regulation. As early as 1870, supervision was deemed advisable and at that time the secretary of state was made commissioner of insurance ex officio. In 1878 a separate department was created and the office was made elective. In 1911 it was made appointive, the term of a commissioner of insurance being for four years.



Platt Whitman

It is quite a step from the beginnings of state supervision to the present day development of that department of state activity. The chief function of the insurance department is the supervision and regulation of the insurance business, although it has other duties to perform. The business has grown to enormous proportions and much of the credit for its splendid growth and stability is due to our

present system of state supervision. In general, the rights and duties of insurance companies and of the commissioner are governed by statute. These statutory requirements are too numerous to mention in detail, but a brief resume of some of them may be helpful.

The commissioner must supervise the incorporation of domestic companies and by certificate authorize them to do business. This involves an examination of all the steps in the incorporation proceedings; an investigation to see if the proposed corporation has, if on a stock basis, the amount of capital required, and if on the mutual basis, has the amount of insurance applied for which the law prescribes. He must require these companies to keep their books, records, accounts and vouchers in such manner that their statements may be verified to ascertain if there has been compliance with the laws.

He has charge of the licensing of insurance companies incorporated in other states and countries. This involves the examination of such companies to ascertain their financial condition and to see that all necessary statutory requirements are complied with before a license is issued.

One of his most important duties is to see that all companies doing business in the state are solvent and able to fulfill their contracts. The financial condition is ascertained from annual reports which companies are required to file, and by examinations. Before a new license is issued, the department makes a detailed audit of the annual statement of each company and if it is found that the company does not meet the financial requirements, a relicensing is refused.

All agents before being permitted to write insurance, must be licensed and the department issues more than 50,000 agents' licenses annually. The department collects all taxes and fees paid by insurance companies. Last year it collected nearly $1,300,000 in taxes. In addition to this, it collected $114,000 for agents' licenses and other fees, which is more than double the cost of operating the department, the amount appropriated for this purpose being $52,300.

A report is made each year to the governor, containing a statement of all insurance companies authorized to do business in the state, setting forth their financial condition, together with other information concerning insurance companies doing business in the state.

Under the law, all cities and villages containing regularly organized fire departments, are entitled to receive 2 per cent of all fire premiums paid in such city or village, toward maintenance of its fire department. The amount is collected from the companies by the insurance department and in turn distributed by them to the various cities and villages entitled to the same. The past year there was collected and paid out for such purpose the sum of $210,000.

Other statutory requirements covering rates, rebates, expenses and discrimination, all looking toward efficient regulation, are enforced by the department.

An insurance department cannot consider its duties done when it has simply discharged the obligations set forth in the statutes. In addition to these duties, it aims to be of assistance in the adjustment of differences between the policyholder and the company. Many persons ask advice concerning the taking out of insurance policies. While the department cannot discriminate between companies, it can give information which will be of assistance to the inquirer in reaching a conclusion.

The people of Wisconsin pay upwards of $62,000,000 annually for insurance premiums which is more than the entire amount spent in the state for education. There are 935 insurance companies of all kinds doing business in the state.

During the year 1921, the stock fire insurance companies collected premiums in the amount of $13,248,000 and paid out $8,228,000 in losses. The loss ratio was approximately 62 per cent. This ratio is the highest loss ratio ever reported in the history of the department. Due to economic conditions, the companies were faced with a declining premium income, increase in moral hazard, and an increase in the number of fires due to the fact that industry in general is passing through a period of declining profits, which always results in lack of upkeep and let-up of supervision as far as fire hazards is concerned.

The statistics over a five-year period indicate that while 1921 was very unprofitable, the loss ratios in the preceding four years were such that an increase in fire rates is not necessary at this time.

During the year 1921, mutual fire insurance companies organized under the laws of Wisconsin wrote premiums in the amount of $1,041,751, and paid losses in the amount of $444,825 on property located in Wisconsin. This loss ratio of 42.7 per cent compares very favorably with the loss ratio of 62 per cent reported by the stock companies.

There are 203 town mutual insurance companies doing business in the state. These companies write insurance on farm property within a restricted territory. Most of these companies operate on the purely assessment plan, making assessments each year to cover the losses. During the past year, about $2,000,000 of insurance was written, and the entire amount of insurance in force is approximately $850,000,000. These companies are an important factor in the insurance field. Because of the very small expense required to operate these companies, they are enabled to insure at a much lower cost than stock companies.

There are 31 old line life insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin, writing approximately $9,000,000 of insurance during the past year, and nearly $900,000,000 of insurance in force.

There are 70 fraternal societies licensed in this state, 21 of which are Wisconsin societies. During the past year nearly $42,000,000 of this type of insurance was written in this state and over $500,000,000 of fraternal insurance is in force.

Besides the foregoing, there is a class known as casualty insurance. This includes all other lines than those above mentioned. In this

class is automobile, health and accident, workmen's compensation, burglary, theft, and other insurance of this character. Between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 in premiums is collected for these different forms of casualty insurance.

The accompanying table will give the reader a clearer view of the number of companies doing business in the state, premiums collected, and the losses, taxes and fees paid.

Former Commissioners of Insurance

Name	Residence	From	To
Philip L. Spooner	Madison	Apr. 1, 1878	Jan. 3, 1887
P ulip Cheek, Jr	Baraboo	Jan. 3, 1887	Jan. 5, 1891
W'lbur M. Root	Sheboygan	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William A. Fricke	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1895	Oct. 15, 1898
Emil Giljohann	Milwaukee	Oct. 15, 1898	Jan. 5, 1903
Zeno M. Host	Milwaukee	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 7, 1907
George E. Beedle	Embarrass	Jan. 7, 1907	Jan. 2, 1911
Herman L. Ekern	Whitehall	Jan. 2, 1911	July 1, 1915
M. J. Cleary	Blanchardville	July 1, 1915	Apr. 10, 1919
Platt Whitman	Highland	Apr. 10, 1919	.....

Insurance Premiums and Taxes Collected and Losses Paid in Wisconsin During 1921

Fire Insurance

Kind of Company	No. of Co's.	Premiums	Losses	Taxes and fees
Stock, fire and marine	175	$13,294,059	$8,228,448	$385,350
Interinsurers and Lloyds	19	222,564	91,035	7,985
Mutual companies of other States	54	605,104	180,952	18,723
Mutual companies of Wisconsin	273	2,802,431	1,819,519	17,801
Subtotal	521	16,924,158	10,319,953	429,859
Life Insurance				
Wisconsin companies	7	8,713,474	2,040,340	618,476
Companies of other States	23	18,588,763	5,609,222	144,496
Subtotal	30	27,302,237	7,649,562	762,972
Fraternal Insurance				
Wisconsin societies	21	2,101,795	1,223,894	2,014
Societies of other States	50	3,725,810	2,282,735	1,220
Subtotal	71	5,827,606	3,506,629	3,234
Casualty Insurance				
Wisconsin stock companies	7	716,084	325,098	15,085
Stock companies of other States	65	7,594,027	3,070,807	175,318
Wisconsin mutual companies	26	3,197,462	1,580,939	746
Mutual companies of other States	15	574,005	370,070	14,462
Subtotal	113	12,081,578	5,346,914	205,610
Grand total	935	$62,135,579	$26,823,058	$1,401,676

THE STATE INSURANCE FUND

The Commissioner of Insurance has charge of the State Insurance Fund for Public Buildings. The fund was established in 1903 for the purpose of insuring state property owned and controlled by the various state departments against loss or damage by fire or wind. In 1913, the statutes were amended to provide for insuring county, city, village, school district, and library board property at the choice of the respective boards.

The rates used are 75 per cent of those charged by stock companies. Property owned by the state, with the exception of the State Capitol and the Historical Library, is insured for 90 per cent of its value. It is, however, optional with the counties, cities, school districts, etc., as to the amount they wish to carry, but with the co-insurance credit allowed when insured for 70, 80 or 90 per cent of the total value, most boards have taken advantage of this saving and carried insurance for these limits.

The success of the fund has been very marked; especially in late years while it has enjoyed a very favorable experience and attained great strength in assets. All of the resources are in the form of good interest-bearing securities, which in the last four years netted $61,977.98. During this same time the loss and expense cost amounted

to $57,036.54, which means that for the period from January 1, 1919 to December 31, 1922 the interest income of the State Insurance Fund more than paid losses and administration expenses. With this condition the fund was favored with an increase in surplus about equal to the net premium income for that period which approximated $500,000.

The following exhibit shows the saving of the State Insurance Fund during its existence:

Savings Exhibit

1903-1922, inc.

	State	Counties cities, etc.	Per cent
Premium which would have been paid to stock companies	$1,733,251.75	$130,695.53	100
Premiums actually paid into State Insurance Fund	1,299,938.81	98,021.65	75
Saving	$433,312.94	$32,673.88	25
Surplus December 31, 1922 (saving from operation)	619,538.15		35.7
Saving to the State	$1,052,851.09		60.7
Total saving	$1,085,524.97		

Inspections

During the year two inspections are made of all the principal state properties and one inspection made of each of the country, city and school properties. Especial attention is paid to the question of securing up-to-date valuations of these properties so that the proper amount of protection is carried by the various boards in control. Inspection reports are made calling attention to fire hazards which can be corrected and recommending certain changes and repairs along prevention line.

The loss ratio of the fund for past five years during which time this inspection department has been operating, indicates that the subject of fire prevention has been given attention and has resulted in a large reduction in the fire losses occurring on public buildings insured in the fund.

STATEMENT OF STATE INSURANCE FUND FROM APRIL 1, 1903 TO DECEMBER 1, 1922.

Income

Fiscal year	Premiums received on all State properties	Premiums received on other than State property	Interest
1903-1912	$221,808.26	.....	.....
1912-1913	61,931.55	$3,722.14	.....
1913-1914	63,199.62	6,584.72	.....
1914-1915	73,479.10	11,071.13	.....
1915-1916	68,578.14	10,360.30	.....
1916-1917	79,791.46	8,218.72	.....
1917-1918	74,582.15	5,885.87	$1,578.55
1918-1919	89,940.10	8,888.99	3,970.58
1919-1920	130,198.11	11,014.43	8,315.86
*1920	132,474.75	14,457.46	12,646.94
1921	146,627.80	7,493.12	17,179.70
1922	157,328.37	10,324.77	23,835.48
Totals	$1,299,938.81	$98,021.65	$67,527.11
Total income	.....	.....	$1,465,487.57

Disbursements

Fiscal year	Losses paid on State properties	Losses paid on other than State property	Expenses	Reinsurance
1903-1912	$210,067.48	.....	$ 22.05	.....
1912-1913	270.71	$ 26.92	1,519.36	.....
1913-1914	100,196.08	130.00	2,398.61	.....
1914-1915	57,202.31	12,914.95	5,196.01	.....
1915-1916	135,326.74	55.00	1,561.52	.....
1916-1917	21,903.01	4,155.57	1,619.15	.....
1917-1918	11,040.22	94.99	2,298.45	$31,750.40
1918-1919	20,784.59	11,205.66	1,868.20	1,043.35
1919-1920	10,056.21	3,970.86	1,657.25	4,334.30
*1920	11,185.93	55.25	1,933.46	56,050.73
1921	7,766.77	36.80	2,568.02	50,161.34
1922	14,449.05	555.70	2,801.24	—1,584.82
Total	$600,249.10	$33,201.70	$25,443.32	$141,755.30
Total disbursements	.....	.....	.....	$800,649.42
Balance	.....	.....	.....	$664,838.15

*The figures for 1920 are from April 1 to December 31, 1920.

Assets

Cash in State Treasury	$52,206.33	
Bonds	608,404.13	
Due from counties and cities	4,227.69	
Total ledger assets		$664,838.15
Non-ledger assets (estimate)		30,000.00
Total assets		$694,838.15

Liabilities

Reserve for premiums unearned	$75,000.00	
Reserve for losses and miscellaneous expenses	300.00	
Total liabilities		$75,300.00
Surplus		$619,538.15
Total		$694,838.15

THE LIFE FUND

The legislature of 1911 authorized the issue of policies of life insurance by the state through the life fund. By this act the insurance department was allowed two years in which to put the system into operation. The first policies were issued on October 24, 1912. There are now 506 lives insured in the amount of $435,000.

The life fund is designed to furnish insurance at cost. The rates for policies are based on the American experience table of mortality, which is used by all life insurance companies. The assumed rate of interest on investments to mature contracts is 3 per cent. The actual mortality under ordinary conditions is lower than the mortality shown by the table of mortality and the interest earned on investments by the life fund is in excess of 3 per cent. The mortality savings and excess interest earnings are returned to policyholders annually in the form of dividends. The surrender value on policies in the life fund is the full reserve and may be obtained at the end of the first year. Loans may be made on the security of the reserve at any time.

The life fund is under the direct management of the commissioner of insurance, who is assisted by other state officers. No additional compensation is paid to the state officers for their services to the life fund. The life fund pays no office rent, the business being conducted in the office of the commissioner of insurance. These savings of expenses go to the policyholders in the life fund.

The plan is absolutely sound. The element of profit and payment of agents' commissions is eliminated. The cost of protection since the inception of the fund has been very low. A ten-year endowment policy which has matured in 1922 netted the insured $1,017.48 at date of maturity. His ten annual net contributions amounted to $864.06. After ten years of protection, the benefit was $153.42 greater than the cost.

The basis and plan of this insurance is exactly the same as that in use by the larger and older companies in this country. It differs in that premiums generally provide a smaller amount for expenses than in mutual life insurance companies, due to the fact that the law provides for no agents or solicitors.

It gives the insured an added interest in the honesty and efficiency of his state government, which will make it better all around. It increases confidence in life insurance and encourages the extension of its protection to every resident of the state thereby increasing the business of sound life insurance companies.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The commissioner of insurance is *ex-officio* state fire marshal. All fires originating in the state must be reported to him by the local authorities, together with a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such further information as may be called for by the state fire marshal. A record of all fires

occurring in the state together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances including the origin of the fire, are kept in his office and are at all times open to public inspection.

If the fire is what is known as suspicious, it is further investigated by the deputy fire marshals who are employed for this purpose. There are four deputy fire marshals.

During the past year, 259 fires have been investigated. Twenty-six persons were arrested charged with arson. Of these, 11 were convicted and three others were committed to insane asylums. While it is quite difficult to obtain convictions on the charge of arson, the investigation of suspicious fires has a healthy moral influence in the community even though no arrests are made. During 1921, there were 3,160 fires with a total loss of over $9,500,000.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE BOARD

The compensation insurance board consists of the commissioner of insurance, one member of the industrial commission to be chosen by that commission, and a third person appointed by the governor. The members of the present board are Platt Whitman, commissioner of insurance, Fred M. Wilcox of the industrial commission, and Thomas W. Broughton, appointed by the governor. This board maintains an office in the department of insurance and may hold sessions or conduct investigations at any place in the state when deemed necessary to facilitate the discharge of its duties.

Under the law, all employers, unless exempted by the industrial commission, must carry insurance for the protection of their employes and it is the only form of insurance which is practically compulsory. For these reasons the solvency of the companies and uniformity and like treatment of employers is vital.

It is also one of the most modern types of insurance, having been in existence for only twelve years. In no field of insurance is regulation of rates and practices so essential as in workmen's compensation coverage. Owing to its comparative youth, lack of experience, and on account of rapidly changing industrial conditions, the fixing of rates is difficult.

All companies writing workmen's compensation insurance in this state must belong to a central bureau. This bureau is charged with the duty of inspecting and classifying each risk subject to the approval of the compensation insurance board. The law requires like treatment of all employers under like conditions and forbids insurance rates and classifications which are discriminatory. Under this plan employers are assured absolute unbiased and impartial treatment.

The board is authorized to approve rates which are not discriminatory and which in its opinion are adequate. Insurance companies may increase their rates over those approved as adequate, but they are not privileged to write at a reduction. Inadequate rates lead to insolvency and it is important that employers are protected by finan-

cially responsible companies. Competition prevents companies from increasing the rates above those approved as adequate.

The fundamental basis for insurance rate making is experience. The compensation insurance board, therefore, collects the necessary data in form of special exhibits compiled each year by insurance companies on the business written in the state. Every company must report its writings to the board and in each year approximately 40,000 policies are checked by the board, and upon being approved as complying with the law, are filed with the industrial commission. About $6,000,000 in premiums are paid by the employers of the state for workmen's compensation insurance.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

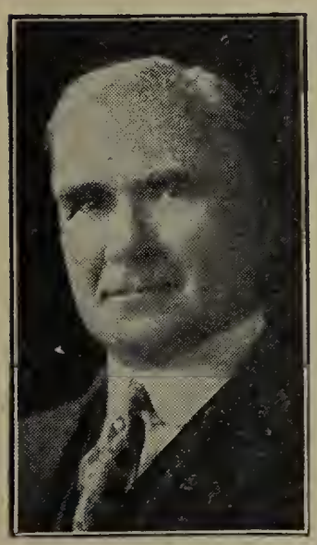
By Dr. C. A. Harper

State Health Officer.

PRESENT MEMBERS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Wm. F. Whyte, M. D., Pres., Madison — G. Windesheim, M. D.....Kenosha
Lyman A. Steffen, M. D.....Antigo — C. A. Richards, M. D...Rhinelander
E. S. Hayes, M. D.....Eau Claire — Otho Fiedler, M. D.....Sheboygan
C. A. Harper, M. D., State Health Officer, Madison
L. W. Hutchcroft, Assistant State Health Officer, Madison

THE State Board of Health under the statutes is charged with the general supervision of the conditions affecting the health and life of our citizens. More specifically, its chief function lies in preventing the development and spread of dangerous communicable diseases throughout the state. The board was established in 1876 with limited functions. Only nine states in the country and only two in the middle west—Minnesota, 1872, and Michigan, 1873—antedated Wisconsin in providing an organized health department.



C. A. Harper

The Wisconsin board has seven members appointed by the governor for a seven-year term and confirmed by the senate. By the bureau plan of organization the department has been able to extend its usefulness to nearly every field in which the health of the people is definitely concerned.

The State's Health Progress

The health advantages of Wisconsin are second to no other state in the union. A fertile soil, good markets, diversified agricultural interests, superior advantages as a manufacturing center, a reputation for recreational opportunities due to superior natural beauties, and our excellent educational advantages can well be mentioned as being peculiar to Wisconsin. But in the last analysis the health problem is the most important of all.

The birth rate in Wisconsin is more than twice the death rate. The natural increase in population, therefore, due to births occurring in the state is over thirty thousand each year. The general death rate of the state is considerably lower than the average for the registration area.

The death rate from typhoid fever is less than one-half the rate for the other thirty-three states in the area. For 1920 the death rate in the

registration area from typhoid fever was 7.8 per 100,000 population, while the rate in Wisconsin was 2.5 per 100,000 population.

The death rate from tuberculosis in the registration area for 1920 was 114.2 per 100,000 population, while the rate in Wisconsin was only 85.6. The same favorable comparison could be made for practically all of the communicable diseases.

The life tables for 1920 prepared by the United States census bureau show that the longest-lived people in the United States are those who live in Kansas, the expectation of life at birth in Kansas being 59.73 years for white males and 60.89 for white females. Wisconsin ranks next with 58.77 years for white males and 60.71 for white females. This is a very enviable record.

The Wisconsin statistics show that with the possible exception of maternal and infant mortality the average duration of life in the rural communities is longer than in the cities. The census office life tables show the average length of life remaining to each one alive at the beginning of age 40 for white males in rural districts is 30.20 years; at age 20 the length of life remaining is 45.92 years. For white males in cities the expectation of life at age 40 is 25.32 years and at age 20 it is 40.51 years.

At the basis of effective public health work is education of the public. This is attempted by this department in various ways. Through public talks, films, pictures and exhibits and by personal visit and inspection the board's field staff disseminates public health information as a regular function. Workers in the field of social hygiene, deputies and epidemiologists specializing in communicable disease control, and officials in sanitary engineering make the public platform a valuable agency for reaching the people with this message. In the domestic engineering field this work is done largely through department publications and the trade press. Thousands of bulletins on many subjects are distributed to citizens each year, and health information and board activities published in the state newspapers.

What the State is Doing for Better Child Health

Established in 1919 as a culmination of many years of effort on the part of women's organizations and health officials of the state, the bureau of child welfare and public health nursing has already made a distinct contribution to the cause of public health. Financed for the first two years out of the general fund of the state board of health, its aim was to reduce the infant and maternal mortality and improve the health of mothers and children by various methods. The first work was to organize the public health nursing service and render advisory service to many nurses employed by counties and cities, the biggest factor in child welfare work.

This bureau is designated in the Sheppard-Towner Act, a federal law for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, as the division to administer the funds allotted to the state for this work. The following is a brief statement of the activities and plans of this bureau:

Present Activities

Child health conferences: In the child welfare "special" in rural districts; in various cities irregularly for from one to three days each.

Regular prenatal and child health conference at 16 county health centers.

Issuing monthly prenatal letters. An average of 92 new names of expectant mothers are received each month.

Supervising 185 public health nurses doing school, industrial, community and county work; preparing record and report forms; receiving reports, and issuing monthly bulletin.

Holding district conferences of public health nurses in lieu of visits to individual by the advisory nurse, who spends her time with new nurses.

Letters offering certain service and leaflet on breast feeding sent with birth cards.

Distribution of printed material. (71,530 pieces in 1922.)

Loaning of posters and films and giving health talks.

Promoting little mothers' classes. (Certificates issued to 320 in 1922.)

Proposed Extension of Activities

To establish a total of 40 county maternity and infant health centers.

To hold institutes for maternity and child health workers.

To hold classes for mothers' helpers and midwives.

Present Staff

Director, one pediatrist, one obstetrician, two advisory nurses, four maternity center nurses, two stenographers, two clerks, one child welfare special nurse, one child welfare special driver.

Proposed Additions to Staff

One maternity center physician, one advisory nurse, six maternity nurses, one stenographer, one part time clerk.

During 1922 the child welfare special, a traveling child health center, was in the field from April 17 to November 24, visiting rural communities to provide the health service for rural mothers and children which is rapidly being provided for city mothers and children. A woman physician and a nurse give complete physical examinations to children under school age and advice to expectant mothers. The special visited 94 places in Rock, Grant, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oconto, Oneida, Bayfield, Portage, Monroe, Juneau, Jefferson, Waukesha and Dane counties in the order given. In all, 4,450 children under school age were examined and advice given to 74 expectant mothers.

Out of this number 657 were found to be normal, 1,045 underweight, 1,569 with defects of teeth, 1,585 of tonsils, 186 of eyes, 395 of nose, 103 of speech, 871 of glands, 331 of skin, 273 of bones, 332 of lungs, 190 of heart, 75 of nervous system, and 786 of genitalia.

These figures cannot show the actual value of the work done, the interest and gratefulness of mothers and fathers, the crippled children found who would never have received treatment, the babies suffering from malnutrition, the astonishment of mothers when told that proper everyday care would often prevent the need for circumcision, the appreciation of country physicians who brought difficult cases for diagnosis, and the many human interest incidents reported by the staff.

Maternity Centers

A limited number of county maternity and infant health centers are to be established to promote and maintain the health of child-bearing women, and children of pre-school age by giving complete physical examination, instructions to expectant mothers on care of themselves, advice on care of their babies and pre-school children, and instruction to the girls of Wisconsin on care of babies.

If these centers can be maintained for a period of five years, it is fair to evaluate the results as follows:

1. Infant mortality lowered one-half.
2. Maternal mortality lowered one-half.
3. Improved health of children upon entering school.
4. Increased hospital facilities for maternity cases.

The demand for these centers from the women of the various counties is greater than can be met with the present appropriation, 18 being all that can be maintained, and they are now in operation.

In order to secure a center, the county officially or through voluntary organizations must furnish the room and equipment and maintenance. Medical service for one day each month and nursing service for one week each month will be provided by state and federal funds. The attendance and the interest of the mothers indicate that the service is filling a felt need.

In comparing the plans for maternity and infant welfare work with that of other states, it is found that it is possible to begin with much more advanced work in this state because of the excellent county nurse law and the preparatory work done by the fifty-five county nurses.

What the State Board of Health is Doing

The prevention and control of dangerous communicable disease is the major function in public health work. When an epidemic occurs in any community the state board of health sends an expert to investigate the cause and recommends the means for prevention of the spread of the disease. If the local authorities are unable to control the situation, assistance is rendered until the epidemic is controlled.

Its laboratory, the state laboratory of hygiene, examines sputum for suspected cases of tuberculosis, cultures and swabs for diphtheria, blood for typhoid fever, pus for cases of gonorrhea, the central nervous system of animals for cases of rabies, chemical and bacteriological examinations of water for drinking purposes, suspected cases of anthrax,

glanders, actinomycosis, and the spinal fluid for meningitis. These examinations are made free of charge upon the request of any physician, health officer or veterinarian.

The psychiatric institute, located at Mendota Hospital for the Insane, makes the Wasserman test for syphilis free of charge to any physician in the state. (This institute is maintained by the state board of control.)

The board supplies diphtheria antitoxin, smallpox vaccine and tetanus antitoxin at wholesale prices to any citizen, whether indigent or not, and through the state laboratory of hygiene, the laboratory of the state board of health, anti-typhoid vaccine is supplied free of charge to all physicians of the state. (Smallpox vaccine and tetanus antitoxin are distributed direct from the central office of the state board of health and not from the antitoxin distributing station.)

It administers at the state laboratory of hygiene the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia. Since this work has been done out of a total of more than 300 persons who have been bitten by rabid animals there was but one death.

It has established and assists in the maintenance of branch and cooperative laboratories for rendering assistance to physicians in diagnosing dangerous communicable diseases, examination of water for drinking purposes, and such other public health work as the state board of health may designate.

It exercises jurisdiction over the qualifications of registered, certified or trained nurses practicing in Wisconsin and supervises the registration of all such nurses, and through its bureau of nursing education endeavors to maintain the highest possible standards for Wisconsin nurses and schools of nursing.

It seeks the conservation of child life, the promotion of the hygiene of maternity and infancy, and the inculcation of health habits in the younger generation through a department devoted to these special objects. It sends a motorized child health center into the state's rural districts from April to November to give advisory health aid to mothers and children remote from city health facilities.

It spreads the gospel of clean living and advocates the avoidance of social diseases and the early education of the youth in sex hygiene through special lectures, literature and exhibits.

It inspects, and, with the assistance of the laboratories, passes upon the purity of water and ice supplies furnished by railroads to their passengers in this state.

The board has general supervision and control over the waters of the state, and maintains a bureau of sanitary engineering through which plans and specifications of new water and sewerage systems, industrial waste and refuse disposal plants, and material alterations or extensions of existing systems are passed upon for approval according to law. This bureau also maintains systematic inspection and supervision over existing plants. Control over ice supplies also is vested in this branch.

The department collects reports of all communicable diseases and assists local health officers in guarding against epidemics. It makes a

special study of the causes and methods of prevention of excessive mortality from any disease in any portion of the state.

It inspects, either upon its own initiative or upon request, any public or private institution of any city, town or village and recommends changes necessary for sanitary improvement.

It assists the local boards of health, when necessary, in the abatement of nuisances and other conditions detrimental to health.

It provides by means of rules and regulations the periods of quarantine for certain dangerous communicable diseases, placarding and efficient methods of disinfection.

It assists each local health officer in making an annual sanitary survey of the territory within his jurisdiction and in maintaining therein a continuous sanitary supervision.

It furnishes to any township, incorporated village or city of the state without charge expert advice and assistance at any time in solution of health problems.

It inspects all labor camps within the state and enforces the regulations adopted by the board for the sanitary construction and operation of such camps.

It provides rules for the proper construction and operation of slaughterhouses and inspects them sufficiently often to insure proper sanitation.

It inspects every hotel and restaurant in the state at least once each year and sees that the sanitary requirements are complied with. The hotel and restaurant division is maintained by the license fees from hotels and restaurants.

The board prescribes rules and regulations governing the licensing of plumbers and the examination and inspection of plumbing and drainage, and furnishes without cost to the citizens of the state blueprints and working drawings of modern methods for the sanitary disposal of sewage for homes and industries lacking public water and sewer systems. The funds obtained from license fees make the plumbing department self-sustaining.

It provides for the inspection of all barber shops and establishes rules and regulations for their maintenance in a sanitary condition for the safety of the public. This department is also maintained from license fees.

It maintains sanitary supervision of beauty parlors in the interest of public health and enforces the state requirements for the licensing of apprentices, operators and managers.

It cooperates with the educational institutions and school systems of the state in all matters pertaining to health, and provides by means of rules which have the force of law such regulations and restrictions as may be necessary to maintain the schools of the state in a sanitary condition.

It licenses all embalmers practicing in the state and provides by means of rules and regulations, safe methods for the transportation of the dead.

The board is required, by law, to provide a minimum standard of requirements for mausoleums, both as regards the construction and main-

tenance, and to approve the plans and specifications for such construction.

It keeps an accurate legal record of the three most important events in the life of each citizen—his birth, his marriage and his death, so that today or one hundred years from now the record will be available for any of the many purposes for which it will be needed.

It sends free lecturers to public meetings whenever possible to speak on any health question, and furnishes lantern slides for public health lectures without charge.

It maintains an extensive public health exhibit consisting of photographs, charts, maps, blueprints, models, etc., that is furnished without charge to fair associations, chambers of commerce and other municipal organizations and public meetings.

It maintains an educational bureau for the distribution of information pertaining to public health and sanitation.

It distributes free of charge to all physicians and midwives in this state a solution of silver nitrate to be used in the eyes of every newborn child for the prevention of infantile blindness.

It distributes free of charge to any citizen of the state pamphlets relating to the prevention and control of dangerous communicable diseases prevention of infantile blindness and other pamphlets which will assist in providing a proper health environment. These pamphlets are written in plain language so that anyone can understand them.

In a word, it seeks in every available way to guard the people of the state against disease and to increase through better health, the happiness and prosperity of its citizens.

DEPARTMENT HEADS

DEPUTY STATE HEALTH OFFICERS

Dr. G. W. Henika, Madison.....First District
Dr. G. E. Hoyt, Milwaukee.....Second District
Dr. L. E. Spencer, Wausau.....Third District
Dr. V. A. Gudex, Eau Claire.....Fourth District
Dr. Louis Dorpat, Rhinelander.....Fifth District

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

C. A. Harper, M. D.....State Registrar

BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

H. M. Guilford, M. D.....Director
F. F. Bowman, M. D.....Epidemiologist
H. B. Sears, M. D.....Epidemiologist
Miss Martha Riley.....Director of Social Work
Miss Aimee Zillmer.....Assistant in Education

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

L. W. Bridgman.....Acting Director

BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Mrs. Mary P. Morgan, R. N.....Director
Dr. Blanche Horner-Rivers.....Pediatrist
Miss Mary Dunwiddie, R. N.....State Supervising Nurse
Dr. Mildred Van Cleve....Maternity and Infant Health Center Physician
Miss Ella F. McGovern, R. N..Maternity and Infant Health Center Nurse
Miss Emily I. Elliott, R. N....Maternity and Infant Health Center Nurse
Miss Anna McCarthy, R. N....Maternity and Infant Health Center Nurse
Miss Mary I. Boyes, R. N.....Maternity and Infant Health Center Nurse

BUREAU OF NURSING EDUCATION

Miss Adda Eldredge, R. N.....Director

Committee of Nurse Examiners:

Miss Elizabeth Casey, R. N., Ripon.
Miss Susan Norman, R. N., Waukesha.
Miss Mildred Felhauer, R. N., Milwaukee.
Miss Grace Crafts, R. N., Madison.
Miss Adda Eldredge, R. N., Madison.

LABORATORY SERVICE

W. D. Stovall, M. D., Madison.....Director State Laboratories
M. S. Nichols, Madison.....Chemist State Laboratory
Miss Katherine Wattawa, Rhinelander.....Director Branch Laboratory
Henry F. Miller, Kenosha.....Director Cooperative Laboratory
Miss Clarissa McFetridge, Oshkosh....Director Cooperative Laboratory
Miss Gladys Hadley, Superior.....Director Cooperative Laboratory
Miss Ruth Kuhns, Green Bay.....Director Cooperative Laboratory
Miss Marion Anderson, Beloit.....Director Cooperative Laboratory
Miss Josephine Foote, Wausau.....Director Cooperative Laboratory

BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

C. M. Baker.....State Sanitary Engineer
E. J. Tully.....Chemical Engineer

BUREAU OF PLUMBING AND DOMESTIC SANITARY ENGINEERING

Frank R. King, Madison.State Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineer
John H. Owens, Racine.....
.....Assistant State Plumbing Inspector, Southern District
Robert E. Hasselkus, Dousman.....
.....Assistant State Plumbing Inspector, Eastern District
Eugene Morse, Eau Claire.....
.....Assistant State Plumbing Inspector, Northeastern District

Committee of Plumbing Examiners:

Frank R. King, Madison.
Frank J. Smith, Milwaukee.
A. J. Matthias, Milwaukee.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DIVISION

Walter G. Mase, Madison.....Inspector
B. A. Honeycomb, Madison.....Inspector
Fred C. Borcherdt, Jr., Manitowoc.....Inspector

BARBER DIVISION

Charles E. Mullen, Madison.....Chief Clerk
E. C. Puerner, Fond du Lac.....Inspector
Fred C. Beth, La Crosse.....Inspector

Committee of Barber Examiners:

William L. Smith, Milwaukee.
Frank E. Zuehlke, Oshkosh.
John W. Hacker, Kenosha.

BEAUTY PARLOR DIVISION

Charles E. Mullen, Madison.....Chief Clerk
Miss Jean Abell, Portage.....Inspector

Committee of Examiners:

Mrs. Ella White Courtney, Madison.
Mrs. Josephine Raymond, Green Bay.
Miss Jeanette M. Jacobs, Milwaukee.

EMBALMING DIVISION

Committee of Examiners:

F. H. Pratt, Richland Center.
C. J. Gibson, Blair.
Evert C. Voth, Milwaukee.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM TIME OF ORGANIZATION ON JUNE 27, 1876

Name	Residence	From	To
O. G. Selden, M. D.	Reedsburg	1877	1878
H. P. Strong, M. D.	Beloit	1877	1883
J. T. Reeve, M. D., Sec'y	Appleton	1877	1895
Gen. James Bintliff	Janesville	1877	1883
Solon Marks, M. D., Pres.	Milwaukee	1877	1902
John Favill, M. D.	Madison	1877	1882
E. L. Griffin, M. D., Pres.	Fond du Lac	1877	1882
G. F. Witter, M. D.	Grand Rapids	1878	1892
Knut Hoegh, M. D.	La Crosse	1882	1889
S. C. Johnson, M. D., Pres.	Hudson	1883	1894
B. O. Reynolds, M. D.	Lake Geneva	1883	1892
Prof. W. W. Daniels	Madison	1882	1892
A. D. H. Thrane	Eau Claire	1889	1894
F. H. Bodenius, M. D.	Madison	1892	1898
C. H. Marquardt, M. D.	La Crosse	1892	1898
U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., Sec'y	Milwaukee	1892	1904
J. W. Hancock, M. D., Pres.	Ellsworth	1894	1895
Henry Day, M. D.	Eau Claire	1894	1895
J. H. McNeel, M. D., Pres.	Fond du Lac	1895	1901
G. W. Harrison, M. D.	Ashland	1895	1903
Q. O. Sutherland, M. D.	Janesville	1895	1909
F. C. Suiter, M. D.	La Crosse	1898	1905
W. F. Whyte, M. D., Pres.	Watertown	1898	1925
L. E. Spencer, M. D.	Wausau	1901	1912
C. A. Harper, M. D., Sec'y	Madison	1902	1923
H. A. Meilike, M. D.	Clintonville	1903	1917
E. S. Hayes, M. D.	Eau Claire	1905	1926
L. P. Mayer. M. D.	Hudson	1905	1913
C. H. Sutherland, M. D.	Janesville	1910	1921
C. H. Stoddard, M. D.	Milwaukee	1912	1915
Otho Fiedler, M. D.	Sheboygan	1913	1927
J. M. Furstman, M. D.	La Crosse	1915	1919
C. A. Richards, M. D.	Rhinelander	1917	1924
*I. D. Steffen, M. D.	Antigo	1921	1923
G. Windesheim, M. D.	Kenosha	1919	1929
L. A. Steffen	Antigo	1923	1928

*Deceased, November. 1922.

List of Publications

Issued by the state board of health and mailed free to citizens upon request:

No.

23. Anti-spitting notices
27. Barbers, sanitary instructions for.
22. Barber shops, rules governing sanitation of.
11. Blindness in infants, prevention of.
2. Boards of health, powers and duties of (for health officers).
1. Bulletin of State Board of Health (quarterly).
16. Camp sanitation.
34. Chemical and dry closet code.
3. Communicable diseases, prevention and control of all.

Communicable diseases, prevention and control, (separate pamphlets):

5. Diphtheria.
10. Infantile paralysis.
33. Measles.
6. Scarlet feveh.
8. Smallpox.

9. Tuberculosis.
7. Typhoid fever.
33. Whooping cough.

13. Public comfort station code and rest room suggestions.
18. Dead, rules governing transportation of.
25. Eating places on fairgrounds, rules governing.
14. Hotels and restaurants, sanitation of.
17. Information of prenatal, infant and child care and related subjects, obtainable by writing the state board of health.
12. Laboratory of hygiene, instructions for use of.
35. Placards, separate cards for chicken pox, measles, German measles, typhoid fever and whooping cough.
19. State plumbing code.
20. Residential sewage disposal and water supply.
24. Quarantine signs.
29. School privies, code.
4. Schools, sanitary care of.
26. Septic sore throat, epidemiological study of an outbreak.
36. Shorewood's experience in control of communicable diseases.
15. Slaughterhouses, rules governing.
21. State board of health, what the board is doing.
30. Venereal disease control:

Set A. For young men.
Set B. For the general public.
Set C. For boys.
Set D. For parents of children.
Set E. For girls and young women.
Set F. For educators.

37. Water supply and drinking devices for schools.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN

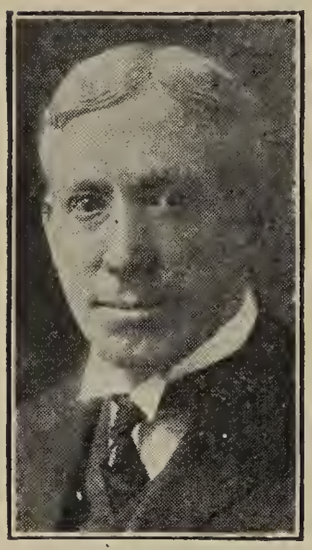
By M. J. Tappins, *Former Secretary.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Kading, *President*.....Watertown
J. D. Morrissey.....Superior
Henry Town .....Madison
F. A. Crocker, *Secretary*.....Madison

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD SINCE 1881

Chas. Luling	Manitowoe	1881-1892
Chas. D. Parker	River Falls	1881-1889, 1891-1895
James Bintliff	Darlington	1881-1888
Geo. W. Burehard	Fort Atkinson	1881-1885
Lewis A. Proctor	Milwaukee	1881-1891
Nicholas Smith	Janesville	1885-1895
Wm. T. Parry	Portage	1888-1893
Wm. C. Gilbert	Wausau	1889-1894
Wm. H. Graebner	Milwaukee	1891-1895, 1908-1913 1914-1919
Clarence Snyder	Ashland	1891-1897
J. E. Jones	Portage	1891-1895
J. L. Cleary	Kenosha	1891-1895
J. W. Oliver	Waupun	1891-1895
James E. Heg	Lake Geneva	1895-1898
Richard Guenther	Oshkosh	1895-1899
Wm. P. Lyon	Madison	1896-1905
Hans B. Warner	Ellsworth	1895-1896
Lemuel Ellsworth	Milwaukee	1895-1897
E. R. Petherick	Milwaukee	1897-1901
Geo. W. Bishop	Rhinelander	1897-1901
Nathaniel B. Treat	Monroe	1898-1903
Andrew G. Nelson	Waupaca	1899-1904
Herman Grotophorst	Baraboo	1901-1905, 1906-1910
Gustave Kustermann	Green Bay	1901-1905, 1906-1910
Allan D. Conover	Madison	1903-1905, 1905-1910
Harvey Clark	Monroe	1903-1908
Lester B. Dresser	St. Croix Falls	1904-1909
Almah F. Frisby	Milwaukee	1905-1911
Elmer Grimmer	Milwaukee	1905-1910
R. S. Cowie	Whitehall	1909-1914
Dr. P. H. Lindley	Chippewa Falls	1911-1916
Rev. Daniel Woodward		1911-1911
Ralph E. Smith	Merrill	1911-1915
Katherine R. Williams	Milwaukee	1912-1917
John P. Lewis	Friendship	1911-1915
J. O. Davidson	Madison	1915-1919
Geo. B. Harris	Waukesha	1915-1923
Chas. R. Lynes	Marinette	1916-1917
E. A. Everett	Eagle River	1917-1921
Laura B. Breese	Milwaukee	1917-1919
Maud E. Neprud	Madison	1919-1923
Henry Town	Madison	1921-
J. D. Morrissey	Madison	1923-
Mrs. Elizabeth Kading	Watertown	1923-

THE State Board of Control of Wisconsin has the complete management of all the state reformatories and penal institutions, 16 in number, and having a population of over 5,200 inmates. A review of the operation and maintenance expenditures of the state institutions shows that during the past biennium, $4,402,001.62 was spent for operation and maintenance, the net expenditures for operation and maintenance being as follows:



MATT TAPPINS

	1921	1922
Operation	$2,161,197.53	$1,969,348.94
Repairs and Maintenance	119,561.40	151,893.65
	$2,280,758.93	$2,121,242.59

With few exceptions, there has been an increase in the average daily inmate population of the institutions under the control of the Board during the last biennial period over the previous two-year period, as shown by the following table:

Institutions	Av. Pop. biennial ending June 30, 1920	Av. Pop. biennial ending June 30, 1922	Largest No. at any one time, past two years
Wis. State Hospital for Insane	656	620	692
Northern Hospital for Insane	619	647	681
Wis. Psychiatric Institute	.....	152	162
Wis. School for the Deaf	157	155	161
Wis. School for the Blind	131	110	116
State Public School	246	282	333
Wis. Industrial School for Boys	446	408	436
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	240	242	255
Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded	1,079	1,044	1,075
So. Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	83	104	122
Wis. State Prison	763	748	849
Wis. State Reformatory	260	338	400
Wis. Industrial Home for Women	.....	8	8
Central State Hospital for Insane	104	106	114
Wis. State Sanatorium	173	170	179
Tomahawk Lake Camp	20	20	22
	4,977	5,154	.....

Creation of Board of Control

Prior to 1881 the state institutions of Wisconsin were managed by local boards of trustees. There was an accompanying board of Charities and Correction which made suggestions to the trustees for improvements and other matters, but that board was clothed with no power or authority to enforce any of its orders.

The legislature of 1880 was advised that there was some mismanagement of the institutions; that there was no uniformity in business methods and no uniformity in accounting or the purchase of supplies for the institutions. The legislature in 1880 appointed a committee to make an investigation of the institutions, and recommend to the legislature of 1881 a system for the better management of the institutions. The committee recommended that a centralized board be created for the management of the state institutions, but it did not recommend that the Board of Charities and Correction be abolished, or in any way given more or less powers than it had prior to that time.

The Board of Charities and Correction had power to inspect all county institutions, such as jails, poorhouses, asylums and police stations. The new Board created was given the title of State Board of Supervision, and was given the management of all the state institutions, of which there were seven at that time. The law provided that the appointment should be made for a term of five years, and that the Board should consist of five members, the appointments to be made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The following is a list of the appointments to the First Board: Charles Luling, Manitowoc; Hon. Charles D. Parker, River Falls; James Bintliff, Darlington; George W. Burchard, Fort Atkinson; Lewis Proctor, Milwaukee.

The State Board of Supervision and the Board of Charities and Correction continued to exist until 1891, when both boards were abolished, and a new board, known as the State Board of Control, was created, and all the powers and duties of the two former boards were given to that board. That board continued to exist until 1895, when it was abolished, and a new board of Control created. The new board was given the same powers and duties as the former board.

Board's Duties and Powers

Principal duties and powers of the Board of Control are as follows: Preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property pertaining to the state institutions, and promote the objects for which they were established; take and hold in trust all property, real or personal, transferred in any manner to the state to be applied for the use or benefit of any of the institutions or the inmates thereof; make full and complete inventories and appraisals of all property of such institutions each year, and at the close of each fiscal year cause all transactions and accounts relating to said institutions to be examined by accountants; establish rules and regulations for its own government, management of said institutions, and prescribe a uniform system of records and accounting; visit and inspect each institution at least once each month; appoint officers and employees of the board, superintendents and employees of the institutions, field agents, inspectors, probation officers, and fix the salaries; provide for spiritual advice and ministration, and give such instructions in occupational therapy in institutions under its control as it may deem wise; make monthly estimates of expenditures and purchases for the institutions; investi-

gate all complaints against any of said institutions, or the officers or employees thereof; fix reasonable standards and regulations for the construction, repair and maintenance, approve plans and sites of county charitable, curative and penal institutions; visit the county charitable, curative and penal institutions, aid in securing the best sanitary and housing conditions in such institutions, and advise such measures as are for the protection and welfare of the inmates; audit the accounts and settlements between state and county for the maintenance of inmates in state and county charitable, curative and correctional institutions; supervise the probation of adult and minor offenders; provide for the transfer of nonresident insane; report biennially to the Governor proceedings of the previous biennial term, with such recommendations as it may deem fit respecting the subjects in its charge or under its supervision.

In addition, the board is invested with the power to approve or disapprove the licensing of home finding societies. It is also clothed with the power to act as a commission in lunacy to determine the sanity or insanity of any person committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane or any other institutions to which commitments may be made.

The Board may also transfer inmates committed to state and county charitable, curative, reformatory or penal institutions from one institution to another. It is clothed with power to parole prisoners from the state prison and House of Correction, with the approval of the Governor, and to parole inmates of the Industrial School for Girls, Industrial School for Boys, State Reformatory, and the Industrial Home for Women.

The Board also may establish and conduct various industries at the state penal institutions for employment of convict labor, and may employ convicts on highways, and lease convict labor on contract.

Revenues Derived by Institutions

Revenues derived by the institutions under the Board of Control are from two sources—amounts paid the institutions by counties for the care of inmates, and institutional receipts derived from miscellaneous industries, activities and other sources.

In 1921 the total receipts from counties was $442,003.14, and the total miscellaneous institutional receipts was $580,460.61, a grand total of $1,022,463.75.

In 1922 the total of receipts from counties was $468,710.18, and the total of miscellaneous institutional receipts was $695,731.83, a grand total of $1,164,442.01.

The net profits of the Binder Twine Plant, which amounted to $49,786.38 in 1921 and $35,464.26 in 1922, were not included in the above.

Numerous industrial activities at the prison and reformatory are carried on with profitable results and provide industrial training for many prisoners. Many others are employed on the institutional farms,

which are being operated on a large scale, while those unfit for industrial training are employed in numerous other institution duties.

The Auto Tag department at the prison furnished the automobile license plates used by the state automobile licensing bureau. Approximately 345,000 auto and truck license plates and 6,500 motorcycle plates were made in 1921, and 390,000 auto and truck, and 6,000 motorcycle license plates in 1922.

The results of the operation of the binder twine plant at the prison during the past two years has been satisfactory. The output of this plant was disposed of on the open market, and no difficulty experienced in disposing of the entire product.

The plant furnished an average daily employment for 82 prisoners during the biennium; 4,269,650 pounds of twine being made during 1921 and 4,912,600 pounds made in 1922.

The total revenue derived from the operation of the plant in 1921 amounted to $452,158.99, the cost of twine sold, selling expenses and depreciation in inventory values amounted to $402,372.61, leaving a net profit of $49,786.38, while during 1922 the total revenues amounted to $507,781.58, the cost of twine sold, selling expenses and depreciation in inventory values, $472,317.42, leaving a net profit of $35,464.26. The inmate earnings in 1921 amounted to $3,916.57 and $5,361.82 in 1922, or a total of $9,278.39 for the two year period.

The Contract Labor furnished to the knitting plant provided an average daily employment for 252 prisoners in 1921 and 311 in 1922. The output of this plant was taken by the Paramount Knitting Company, who were under contract to employ between 200 and 300 men in the manufacturing of socks and stockings at the rate of 15 cents per hour per man for the first 200 men, and 12½ cents per hour for each additional man, ten hours to constitute a day's work. The state's earnings under this contract during 1921 amounted to $101,438.10 and $123,698.42 in 1922, or a total of $225,136.52 for the two-year period. The inmate earnings amounted to $13,135.71 in 1921, and $15,983.91 in 1922, or a total of $29,119.62 during the biennial period.

The total inmate earnings including the earnings of inmates employed in the twine and knitting plants amounted to $24,662.69 in 1921 and $30,319.28 in 1922.

On June 30, 1922, there was a balance in the prison industries fund of $63,328.82 and in the reformatory fund of $36,666.51.

Parole of Prisoners; Deportations

Under the provisions of the Parole Law, approximately 2,000 applications were considered during the past biennium, and a total of 1,160 granted. The number returned for violation of their parole has been exceedingly small. The prison records show that of the number paroled from that institution during the past two years, only 7 violated their parole; 4 of this number being returned to the prison, while 3 of them are at large. Out of a total of 271 inmates on parole from the Reformatory during the past two years, 11, or approximately 4 per cent violated their parole; while out of an average of 400 on

parole from the Industrial schools during the past two years, approximately 10 per cent violated their parole.

The total number of nonresident insane deported to other states during the last biennium was 40—a total of 28 persons who were residents of Wisconsin, though committed to the insane hospitals of other states, were ordered returned to Wisconsin.

Administration of Probation Law

During the biennial ending June 30, 1922, the courts of Wisconsin placed 218 adults and 165 minors on probation under the supervision of the Board. Probation was extended to those who had committed offenses varying from manslaughter in the fourth degree to comparatively minor ones. Forgery, larceny, burglary, abandonment and non-support composed the greatest number of offenses committed by adults, while burglary, larceny, forgery and operating automobiles without the consent of the owner were the greatest number of offenses committed by minors. Sentence was withheld by the courts in 198 cases and imposed and stayed in 185 cases.

A total of 61, or approximately 10.2 per cent violated their probation during the biennial period. A total of 288 or approximately 88 per cent of those on probation during the period were discharged as successful cases. The probation period of those discharged averaged 16 1-3 months.

In the way of restitution $5,000 was paid by probationers during their probation period. Those placed on probation for abandonment and non-support contributed over $8,000 to the support of their families.

During the last biennial 2,006 inspections of county and private charitable, curative, reformatory and penal institutions of the state were made by inspectors of the Board of Control. These inspectors paved the way for many improvements, especially in the jails and lockups.

Agricultural Activities of the State

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By C. P. Norgord, *Commissioner*

Heads of Divisions	Residence	Term Expires
C. P. Norgord, Commissioner	Madison	Feb. 1923
O. E. Remey, State Fair Secretary	Madison	Indefinite
O. H. Eliason, State Veterinarian	Madison	Indefinite
B. G. Packer, Director of Immigration	Madison	Indefinite
S. B. Fracker, State Entomologist	Madison	Indefinite
A. S. Alexander, Director of Horse Breeding	Madison	Indefinite
A. L. Stone, Director of Seed Inspection and Weed Control	Madison	Indefinite
W. H. Strowd, Director Feed and Fertilizer Inspection	Madison	Indefinite
Paul O. Nyhus, Director Agricultural Statistics	Madison	Indefinite
A. B. Alexander, Director Dog Licensing	Madison	Indefinite

Live Stock Sanitary Board

Com. of Agriculture, C. P. Norgord,	Madison	Ex-officio
Bacteriologist, State Agricultural College, E. G. Hastings	Madison	Ex-officio
Dr. L. A. Wright	Columbus	July, 1923
State Veterinarian, O. H. Eliason	Madison	Ex-officio
George McKerrow	Pewaukee	July, 1924

Board of Veterinary Examiners

V. S. Larson, President	Berlin	July, 1923
A. J. Abbott, Vice President	Marshfield	July, 1924
T. H. Ferguson, Secy.-Treasurer	Lake Geneva	July, 1925

THE Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was organized by the legislature of 1915, for the purpose of consolidating under one head, a Commissioner of Agriculture, all state activities for the promotion of agriculture. When originally organized the Department of Agriculture included seven distinct boards or departments, and since 1915 two other divisions of work have been added.

C. P. Norgord

Agriculture in Wisconsin represents an investment of over $3,000,000,000, and the income from this vast industry exceeds $200 for every man, woman and child in the state, and engaged in agriculture are nearly 1,500,000 individuals.

Agriculture is subject to many risks, which may be more readily appreciated, perhaps, when it is known that insects each year consume in the United States what requires the entire labor of 600,000 farmers to produce. Weeds are the cause of a 25 per cent crop reduction, and two animal diseases—tuberculosis in cattle, and hog cholera—cause an annual loss of nearly $100,000,000 each year in the United States.

Work of the Department

To endeavor to ward off losses to agriculture in Wisconsin as set forth, and in other ways protect this great industry, is the function of the Department of Agriculture, which, to better organize and conduct its work, operates through the following divisions: Agricultural Statistics, Entomology, Feed and Fertilizer Inspection, Horse Breeding, Immigration, Publication, Seed and Weed Control, State Fair, Live Stock Sanitation, Veterinary Examiner.

Briefly stated, the work of the department consists of the enforcement of laws for the protection of agriculture, the control of animal and plant diseases and the putting into operation up-to-date methods of agriculture of aid to farmers, particularly new settlers.

Wisconsin's agricultural policy, placing the control, regulatory and administrative work in the Department of Agriculture, and the educational and experimental work in the College of Agriculture has proven so logical and practical that it has been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture for the entire nation.

The policy is now being copied, in whole or in part, by a large number of the states.

Leads in Accredited Herds

Some of the many accomplishments of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture since its organization eight years ago are herewith presented.

The department originated the area or county test for the eradication of tuberculosis now copied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and leading states. Under this plan all the cattle in fourteen counties complete, and one other, lacking two townships, have been tested. The fourteen counties contain 15,000 square miles of contiguous clean territory; 24,000 herds, and 315,000 cattle, showing in the first test less than 1.6 per cent of tuberculosis.

The department started the State Accredited Tuberculin Tested Herd plan in 1915. Today, in cooperation with the federal government, this work leads the nation with 1987 state-federal accredited herds; 3,600 herds with one clean test, and 6,460 herds under supervision. This group of herds showed an average of 3.2 per cent reactors on December 1st. During this period 871,899 cattle were tested as compared with approximately 400,000 for the entire previous state history of the state. Progress in this work has been so great that during the past single year 10,681 herds, containing 287,300 head of cattle were tested, and the remarkable number of 7,386 herds, containing 192,036 head of cattle showing not a single reactor.

The efficiency of this work is illustrated by the results obtained in the accredited herd work on the first, second, third and fourth consecutive tests; Walworth, Waupaca and Barron counties given in the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ACCREDITED HERDS

County	First test	Second test	Third test	Fourth test
Walworth	18.9	4.5	1.9	1.8
Waupaca	2.8	2.5	1.27	1.58
Barron	1.3	.8	.89	.79

In 1915 the percentage of tuberculosis in the state was shown by the records 2.5 to 2.4 northern sections; 3.8 to 4.6 central section; 6.6 to 8.6 southern section, as against these the average of 3.2 per cent for the 1,987 accredited herds, and the range of ½ to 1.6 per cent of tuberculosis in the 14 northern counties tested make a favorable showing.

These constructive policies together with pasteurization in the creameries and cheese factories have raised Wisconsin's reputation for clean cattle from one of the two or three lowest to the leading state in the Union, to which all states are looking for clean cattle. Barron county, for instance, from a sale of approximately two carloads of cattle per year before the test sold thirty-five carloads during the first nine months after the area test. As a consequence of the work, the state is being combed for cattle and farmers are getting high prices. During the past year of depressed conditions among farmers, 34,051 head of cattle were shipped to other states as compared with 21,400, the average number of cattle per year for the previous seven years.

The successful development of these constructive policies has created a tremendous sentiment among the farmers in the state for tuberculosis eradication. Nearly all the counties are ready for the area test, and with funds available the project now under way will clean up tuberculosis in the state within the next five or ten years.

Hog Cholera is Controlled

Outbreaks of hog cholera with their tremendous losses to farmers have been reduced to a minimum by the campaigns of the department in cooperation with the federal government on vaccination and control of spread by sanitary and regulatory measures enforced upon the farmers. The outbreaks in bad years previous to this work frequently caused losses of approximately 10,000 hogs valued at more than $100,000. The work as carried forward has placed Wisconsin, which is seventh in total production of hogs down to seventeenth in losses.

The foot and mouth disease which ravaged the United States during the winter of 1914-15, reaching 22 states and 12 counties in Wisconsin was successfully entirely eradicated by the state veterinarian and the live stock sanitary board in this state in cooperation with the federal government. This work was brought to a close during the spring and summer of 1915 as this department was established. The epidemic cost this state 1,349 head of cattle, 1,764 head of sheep, and 1,561 head of

hogs. The complete eradication of this disease within nine months following its appearance was an accomplishment hitherto unknown in the world. It marks the acme of achievement in veterinary science and practice.

Through their annual examination and the prosecution of quacks and malpractice throughout the state, the veterinary examiners of the department have greatly raised the standard of veterinarians in the state. A great dairy state like Wisconsin, having so large an amount of valuable pure-bred stock, needs a high-class graduate veterinarian available to protect the health of the stock in every community. This board has done much to find places where the trade will support good veterinarians, and to secure a veterinarian worthy of the trade prepared to protect the live stock of all such communities.

Pure Bred Stallions Increased

In the fifteen years during which the stallion registration work has been conducted the percentage of pure-breds has been raised from 35 to 76.6; and the scrub has been almost driven out. While the gas engine has wrought havoc with the total number of horses in the state, these figures indicate that the quality and type has been improved and the pure-bred horse brought to the front in a remarkable way.

The enactment of the dog and stock law and its enforcement through the department of agriculture, town and county officials have greatly reduced the number of worthless and homeless dogs and the dangers from the same. Through this law the dog industry has been made to pay for the losses to live stock from dog ravages. The amount of indemnity is illustrated by payments in the following counties:

Grant	$3,736.20
Dodge	3,060.38
Lafayette	1,317.79
Chippewa	1,303.77
Waukesha	1,249.43
Pierce	1,164.01
Richland	1,610.80
Barron	1,191.10

The total income from dog licenses throughout the state for 1920-21 was $467,000; of this amount $44,450 was used for claims and operation, and $422,550 was returned to the towns, cities and villages for their general use.

Bee Disease Clean-up Successful

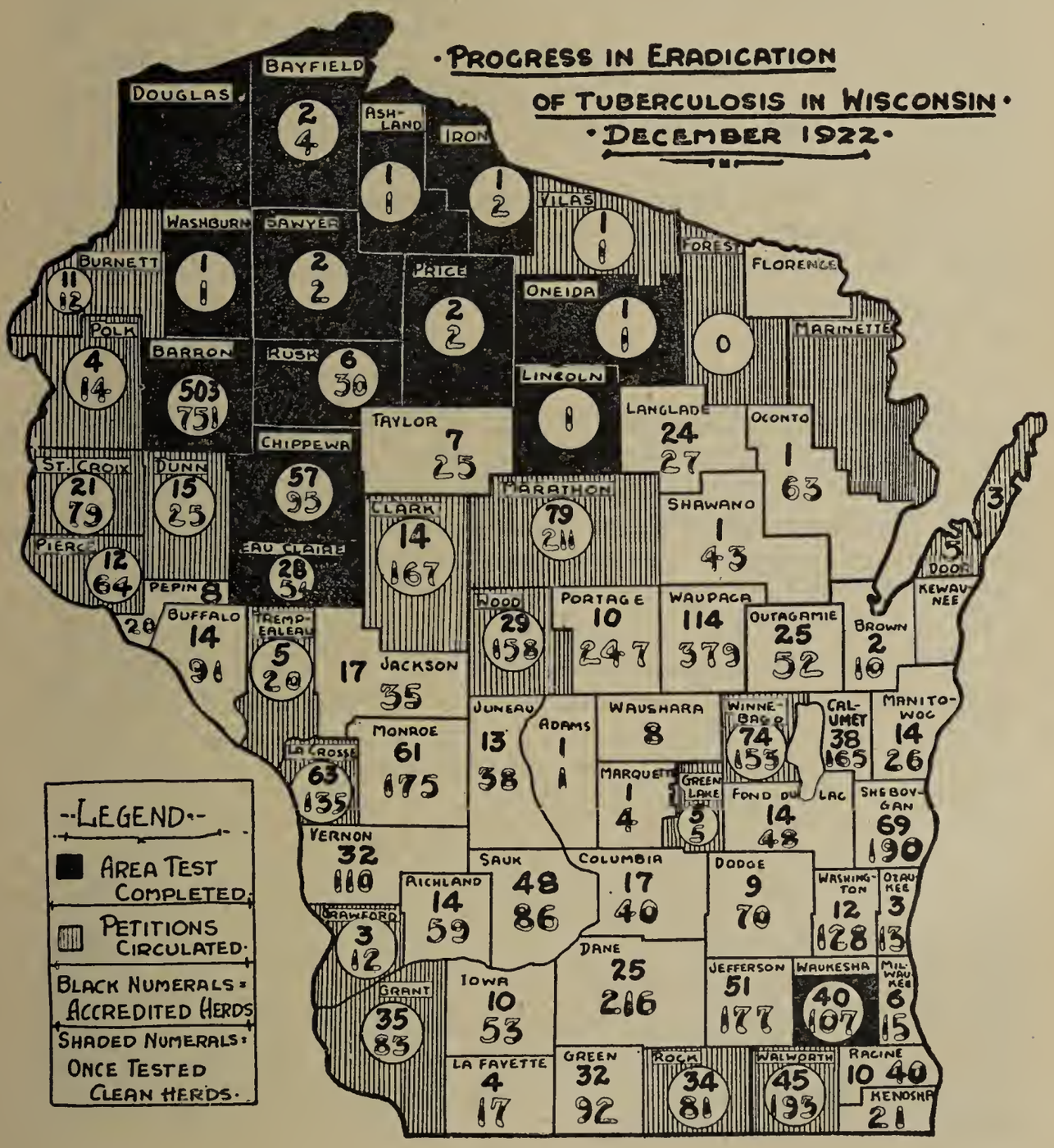
The department has successfully applied the area method of eradication to American and European foul brood in apiaries. Four counties have been entirely cleaned up, and twelve others are well on the way. This together with the successful enforcement of regulations restricting the movement of infected materials, has set free the wonderful opportunities for honey production in Wisconsin and put the bee industry on its feet. This method is now being adopted from Wisconsin by many other states in the Union.

Over two hundred nurseries have been inspected annually by the department, thus stopping many diseases at the doorway of the state.

The department has destroyed approximately 3,350,000 barberries. The eradication of barberries controls and stops the spread of black stem rust of grains. This disease annually causes losses of from $500,000 to $5,000,000 in the state.

The department has carried forward a campaign which promises to eradicate tobacco wildfire from Wisconsin and save a tremendous annual loss on this crop. This disease appeared on ninety farms last summer. During the first year of its appearance in North Carolina, the state lost $7,000,000, and it spread to nine adjoining states.

The white pine blister rust appearing on the white pines in the northwest section of the state has been controlled. This disease threatened to eventually extinguish white pines in Wisconsin which furnishes an annual income of $230,000. It also threatens the $93,000



white pine industry of the lake states. Nearly 30,000 acres have been covered by this campaign.

San Jose Scale Eradicated

According to the California Experiment Station the San Jose scale destroyed $10,000,000 worth of fruit in California. Previous to 1915 it had gained a foothold in Wisconsin, and was seriously threatening fruit and ornamental trees of the state. Since 1915 the department has eradicated this dangerous disease from nine different sections of the state centering around leading cities.

Campaigns for the eradication of other insect pests have been aimed at, large infestations of grasshoppers in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the state, and the corn root borer. The latter is rapidly moving westward from Ohio destroying from 25 to 50 per cent of the corn crop wherever it goes. This phase of the work is especially aimed to protect against losses from insects and fungus diseases. The loss from insects alone is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at $10 per capita for every woman and child in the United States. In Wisconsin it means an annual loss of approximately $25,000 to field and truck crops.

During this period the seed inspection division of the department has tested 28,766 samples of field and garden seeds, and condemned 793. It has analyzed 3,200 samples of feeds; 300 samples of fertilizers, and 100 samples of lime.

Seed and Feed Savings

Many prosecutions have been successfully carried through the courts. This means a protection of immense value to the feeders and crop producers and to the value of land by keeping out many dangerous weeds. It is estimated that farm lands have depreciated 25 per cent on the average by weeds, and the yield of crops is depreciated by a similar percentage.

An example of the great value of the seed inspection work is shown in the fact that one company alone, in Milwaukee, was prevented from selling a carload of garden seeds, germinating less than 50 per cent, and proportionate amounts in Racine, Kenosha and a number of other cities in the state. Had this dead seed been sown, it would have caused the loss of much needed and valuable gardens to a large number of poor people in the cities as well as gardeners and others.

An illustration of the value of the feed inspection to the farmers of the state is shown by the prevention of the sale of oat hulls by the agents of breakfast food concerns upon the markets of the state instead of ground oats, and oats and corn. Many attempts at such sale have been made and stopped during the past eight years. The value of control work of this kind is illustrated more by the high standard which dealers have found it necessary to maintain because of the efficiency of the inspection work.

Wisconsin is recognized as one of the leading states in the standards which are and must be maintained for seeds, feeds and fertilizers.

Weed Control Laws Important

By the enforcement of the weed control laws, and through them the development of sentiment in favor of weed eradication throughout the state, the department has well under way a work in the eradication of weeds, which in its way means more in the saving of labor in crop production, in yields per acre, and in the value of farm lands than even the eradication of tuberculosis.

Investigations by the experiment station show that the loss in crop production from weeds frequently amounts to from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. A dockage in grain from weeds alone in 1917 amounted to $30,000,000. The annual cost of eradication per farm amounted to $38.83. The value per acre of farms is frequently depreciated by 25 to 50 per cent as a consequence of the presence of noxious weeds.

Ten Thousand Settlers Located

The department through the division of immigration has been in touch with 10,000 new settlers, who have successfully located in Wisconsin during the past eight years. These industrious people are changing the northern wilderness of slashings to productive dairy farms with fine buildings and herds. They have increased the taxable value of the state by millions of dollars. One thousand dollars represents a small estimate of the value of each settler to his community and state. At this value the settlers are worth $10,000,000 to the state of Wisconsin. The department has set forth to these people the true facts concerning climate, soils and other advantages of the state. It has helped to provide them a square deal in their purchases of land and location in Wisconsin. It has given them information on how to get started in a new territory. Through the mortgage loan association act the inspection of their farms and the opportunities given them by the settlement companies the department has aided them in getting funds to clear their lands, erecting buildings, buying stock, with which to make a start in farming.

How Settlers Are Aided

Through the immigration division 2,369 settlers located in Wisconsin during 1921-1922; 15,777 homeseekers asked advice, of whom from 8 to 11 per cent report purchasing, and in these two years the Immigration division has been compelled almost daily to caution intending settlers against land proposals where the man, family, pocketbook, and the chances failed to fit. Homeseekers are reached by classified notices in papers, by exhibits at fairs and expositions and through personal contact.

How to use his limited capital wisely in developing; market for wood products; new land crops for dairying; methods of opening

farms, location, comparative fertility and problems of types of soil, the difference in length of growing season, school and road matters, are important subjects being discussed by the division with upwards of 16,000 inquirers responding to classified notices offering official service to homeseekers.

During this period more than half a million dollars ($547,420) in purchase or equipment loans to settlers was made possible by the division cooperating under the terms of the recent land mortgage association act. An amount hard to say, but probably more, has been saved intending settlers whose attention was centered on some "trade-your-city-flat-for-a-mortgaged-sand-farm-and-live-easy-the-r e s t-o f-y o u r life" proposition.

This division aims to keep in touch with the settler after he is on the land, to obtain and perhaps to give suggestions mutually helpful. Individual reports of progress have been received from 2,016 new families telling of work accomplished, health of family, future plans and problems commonly encountered in development.

Seed and Weed Control

Farm seeds of high vitality, free from the seeds of noxious weeds or too high a proportion of common weed seeds and dirt, are necessary if maximum crops are produced.

The state seed law was enacted in 1909. Since that time there has been a marked improvement in the quality of farm seeds sold on the Wisconsin markets. The sale of immense quantities of poor grade seeds or seeds infested with noxious weed seeds has been prevented, by the Seed and Weed Control division.

In 1908-09, the year before the law went into effect, 851 samples were sent to the laboratory for tests. The next year 1,795 samples were tested. The average purity of the samples was 92.1 and the average germination 82.5 per cent.

During the last fiscal year (1921-22), 4,549 samples were tested. The average purity was 96.4, and the average germination 84.4 per cent. An average of 140 lots of seed have been condemned annually because of noxious weed seeds. Had all this infested seed been sown, it would have added greatly to the already too great crop reduction due to weed infestations.

Weeds Menace to Prosperity

During the last year an entire carload of vegetable seed was ordered off the market in Milwaukee because of the poor vitality. Large lots of poor or nearly worthless seeds sold by the same company were also ordered off other markets. Many Wisconsin gardeners were saved thereby from serious loss.

Noxious weeds are a distinct menace to the prosperity of Wisconsin. For years they have been neglected until they have taken possession of many farms and threaten to overrun the state, unless drastic measures are taken to prevent their distribution.

This division has endeavored, through meetings with farmers, school boards, school-teachers and county boards, to convince them of the seriousness of the situation and has urged the coöperation of every one in an effort to prevent the spread of and eventually to eradicate the noxious weeds.

Because there are some citizens who fail to recognize their obligations to the owners of adjoining lands, the division has coöperated with and assisted town, village and city officers in the enforcement of the weed control law, which requires that all noxious weeds shall be prevented from bearing seeds.

The results of these efforts are evidenced by a much greater knowledge and appreciation of the problem in its relation to the state as a whole, a fine spirit of coöperation on the part of every one and more definite, concrete effort, by local officials and farmers to abate the menace.

Work of Veterinary Examiners

The Board of Veterinary Examiners conduct examinations of persons desiring to practice as veterinarians; recommends for revocation the license of any who prove unfit for their duties; institutes proceedings through the district attorney against individuals practicing illegally, and to generally protect in every way breeders from incompetent and improper treatment of their stock.

Examinations of applicants for licenses are held annually in June at the State Capitol, and at other times and places as may be proper. In order to keep pace with the advancement of veterinary education, the examinations are progressively more difficult. This policy is practiced so as to increase the standards of veterinary medicine, thereby guaranteeing the breeders more competent and reliable service.

Feeds and Fertilizers Inspected

The feed and fertilizer inspection division has supervision of the laws framed to protect the consumers of feeding stuffs, fertilizers, agricultural limes, legume bacteria and other soil inoculants, against fraud and misrepresentation. In addition it coöperates with the division of insect and plant disease control in the enforcement of the law regulating the sale of insecticides and fungicides.

Since Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the union and ranks high in the raising of live stock, the principal work of this division is in connection with the inspection of feeding stuffs. This part of the work alone indirectly saves the farmers of Wisconsin hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The adulteration of high-priced wheat mixed feeds with low priced products costs the farmers of Wisconsin $100,000.00 in a single year. The department has recently established standards which will largely prevent this.

A low grade feed composed largely of oat hulls was offered for sale with the claim that it was as good as bran and at the same price as

bran. The department forced the sale of this product on its true merits and it now sells for one-third its former price. This is approximately its true relative value to bran.

Thousands of tons of adulterated linseed meal were offered for sale as pure linseed meal at a price out of proportion to its value. The department also forced the sale of this product on its true merits and the price differential between the pure and adulterated product has widened.

Farmers Protected Against Fakers

In fertilizer inspection two products which were nearly worthless, and which were represented to give marvelous results in the field, were exposed to farmers and county agents.

In the inspection of legume bacteria the fraudulent character of a product which was misrepresented to defraud the farmers and well-meaning agents, was checked through publicity in the state press.

Three-fourths of the soils of the state of Wisconsin are acid, and it is estimated that fifteen million tons of lime are needed to overcome the acidity in Wisconsin's cultivated lands. Therefore, the regulation of the sale of lime is of great importance. While the cost per ton is low, large applications are required, and freight rates, chemical analyses and fineness of limestone are important factors in determining the cost per unit value of available lime laid down at the farm.

Information covering all of the above facts are carefully compiled and distributed to the farmers of the state annually.

The division makes over 1,000 analyses annually of products offered on the open markets in order to determine if there is fraud or adulteration in their sale, and disseminates this information to the farmers of the state through correspondence, bulletins, press notices and other means.

Eliminating the Scrub Sire

In 1907 Wisconsin originated the plan of licensing stallions for public service in order to regulate their use, and to improve the quality of sires. At that time there were 3,367 stallions in the state, of which only 35 per cent were of pure breeding. Since then there has been a gradual improvement in the quality of the stallions used, with the result that in 1922, 76.6 per cent of all the stallions used in the state were pure bred.

The stallion licensing law was originally enforced by the College of Agriculture, but when the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was created, the enforcement of the law was transferred to it. It is the duty of the division of horse breeding to issue licenses for stallions, and to take such precautions as are necessary to insure compliance with the law. Before a license is issued, the stallion must be examined and declared sound by a competent veterinarian. The stallion owner then sends his application and fee of $2.00 for a license, which is good until the 31st of the following December. The renewal fee for all stallion licenses is $1.00, and the fee for transfer 50 cents.

The licensing of stallions in Wisconsin has resulted in a great increase in the quality of horses in the state. Grade and scrub sires are gradually being eliminated, and pure bred stallions are rapidly replacing those now in use.

Control of Dog Menace

In 1919, the legislature passed the original dog law, which imposed a license fee upon all dogs over six months of age. Dogs have always been a menace when allowed to roam at large. The chief object of the dog law was to eliminate the mongrel, wandering dog, which terrorized sheep, and caused great damage each year in killed or maimed stock. The legislature of 1921 amended the law to do away with some of the provisions which had been found objectionable in the original law.

In its present form the dog law provides for a license fee of $1.00 for male and spayed female dogs, and $2.00 for females. Kennel owners may obtain a special license for $20.00. While the enforcement of the dog law remains with the local officials, the legislature provided that supervision of the law should rest with the department of agriculture.

The division of dog licensing specifies the forms to be used in licensing work, contracts for the dog tags, and supervises the enforcement work in the various counties, through both correspondence and field work. The dog law is rapidly gaining favor in the state, because of its claim provisions, which provide indemnity to stock owners whose sheep or other live stock have been killed by dogs. The dog law is also helping to eliminate many homeless dogs, and is thus helping to prevent rabies, which is of great danger both to man and beast.

Control of Animal Diseases

The Live Stock Sanitary board, composed of three ex-officio members, commissioner of agriculture, state veterinarian and bacteriologist of the College of Agriculture, and two members appointed at large by the commission supervise the control of all contagious diseases affecting animals.

Chief among the activities of this branch of service at the present time is the control and ultimate eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This problem is being attacked in coöperation with the Federal government through the testing of cattle under the area and accredited herd plans. Local veterinarians also do a great deal of this work annually and are a big factor in the solution of the gigantic task.

Under the area test plan all cattle in fourteen counties have been tested and reactors (tubercular cattle) sent to government inspected packing plants. These counties are as follows: Barron, Lincoln, Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Oneida, Iron, Vilas, Washburn, Chippewa, Sawyer, Rusk, Eau Claire and Price. These counties contain over 300,000 head of cattle. The average per cent of tuberculosis being

about one per cent. With the exception of two townships, Waukesha county has also been tested. Reports received by the department indicate that over twenty counties are now circulating petitions requesting the state for county-wide tests.

Wisconsin leads in the number of fully accredited state-federal herds with 1,876, containing 42,482 cattle. In all 6,364 herds containing 145,527 cattle are under supervision with several hundred applications on the waiting list.

Lack of Funds Serious

During the last fiscal year 278,300 head of cattle were tested. The total number tested during the period beginning July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1922, was 1,223,854; nearly half of this number being tested during the last two fiscal years. The demand on the part of the breeders has taken such proportions that the indemnity appropriations have been only sufficient to last for the lesser parts of fiscal years. Fully twice as many cattle would be tested annually providing sufficient indemnity funds were available.

As to the benefits derived from tuberculin testing, it is only necessary to take Lincoln county as an example. Previous to the area test Lincoln county sold one or two carloads of cattle annually for dairy purposes, but the year after the test was completed, 35 carloads for this purpose were sold at a greatly increased price.

The control of hog cholera is also of great importance, as losses to farmers amount to thousands of dollars annually. During the past two years, however, the losses have not been as great due largely to the better understanding of the farmers as to its seriousness. The work of the department in this connection is more of an educational nature in the form of newspaper and bulletin publicity and personal contact between the farmers and inspectors.

Tuberculosis eradication and hog cholera control work are both done in coöperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Other work of the division consists of supervising interstate shipments of cattle in general and feeders; the combating of other diseases such as "foot and mouth," "hemorrhagic septicemia," and "glanders in horses"; and aiding and serving the breeders in regard to the health of their cattle in various ways.

Insect and Plant Diseases

The control of an outbreak of grasshoppers in the northeastern counties of the state during the past two years has been one of the most important activities of the Insect and Plant Disease division. Through town board organizations over five tons of white arsenic, and one and one-half barrels of banana oil were distributed for the manufacture of poison bran mash, with the result that the grasshoppers were killed over areas totalling twenty thousand acres.

Potato spraying demonstrations held during the past season at four different points showed potato growers that careful spraying with

Bordeaux mixture would result in an additional yield of from 25 to 100 bushels per acre.

The cranberry pest control and survey service resulted in saving several thousand barrels of cranberries by informing the owners of outbreaks of the black-headed fire worm in time to save their crops.

At several locations at which San Jose scale had become established on fruit trees, spraying campaigns were undertaken, resulting in the treatment of 6,451 trees and bushes on 418 different properties.

Among outbreaks of plant diseases one of the most important has been that of tobacco wildfire, which appeared in Dane county in June, 1922. Ninety farms from among the seven thousand which grow tobacco were found infested and all available resources were immediately directed towards the extermination or control of the disease. This disease has become permanent and general in the East and annually covers losses of many millions of dollars. While next summer will tell the story the work of the past season indicates possibilities of eradication or at least preventing its spread beyond present area.

Protects the Honey Industry

Measured in dollars and cents, grain rust control is the line of work from which the greatest financial benefit may be expected. The common barberry, which is responsible for black rust epidemics, must be removed before these can be reduced. Three million, three hundred and fifty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-four of these bushes have been discovered in Wisconsin on 7,899 different properties. Most of these bushes have been removed and the remainder are being destroyed. All the cities and towns have been surveyed and the work has been practically completed on the farms of twenty-six counties. Several more years will be necessary to complete this campaign.

White pine blister rust, a highly destructive disease of white pines which is prevented from attacking the trees by the removal of currant and gooseberry bushes from the woodlot to be protected, was discovered in northwestern Wisconsin about six years ago and the protected areas are being enlarged by from five thousand to ten thousand acres per year.

Under the new apiary inspection law which has been in operation four years, bee disease clean-up campaigns are being carried on in twelve counties. The per cent of disease has been reduced from heavy general infection to about 2 per cent or less through this area. The division also enforces the law in regard to shipment of apiaries and used supplies.

Other lines of work of the division include the inspection of nurseries, orchards, parks and city trees for diseases and pests, giving advice in regard to insect control, taking charge of the pest reporting service and preventing the introduction and dissemination of pests from outside the state by maintaining restrictive quarantines.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

By Paul O. Nyhus

Director Division of Agricultural Statistics
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

THE Wisconsin Division of Agricultural Statistics is a natural outgrowth of the demands made upon the state for information concerning its agricultural resources and production. People generally have come to recognize the government (state or federal) as the proper authority to collect and disseminate information concerning these matters. As an unbiased agency, it alone can be relied upon without question to faithfully collect and impartially distribute such information as desired by the public. The report of no private agency can command the unquestioned confidence of the public. Moreover, the existence of a periodic governmental report prevents the circularization of false statements which might otherwise be issued to deceive the public

Paul O. Nyhus

To a considerable extent the kind and character of its statistics is a development in response to the inquiries received. For this reason, the original scope of its reports, begun when Wisconsin was a grain growing state, was limited to the principal grain crops and little attention was given to live stock. In recent years, as the state has more and more established its position as the leading dairy state of the Union, requests for dairy information have become more numerous and insistent. The division at present publishes much information concerning this industry, but much yet remains to be done. As increased appropriations become available, additional information concerning the State's major agricultural industry will be given first attention. There is urgent need of the establishment of a monthly report on the total production of milk by districts and counties. Such a service can be inaugurated when funds are provided.

Information Is Widely Distributed

The monthly forecasts of crop production, because of their timeliness, are the most important products of the division. In framing his program, the farmer-producer, should know as early as possible the probable production of the major crops, not only in his own locality, but in the state and nation. These forecasts are begun in the spring as soon as the planting season is over and are repeated each month until harvest. The report relating to the first of the month

is carried in the newspapers of the state usually by the 11th of the month. On July 1, 1921 the division began the publication, in printed form, of a monthly Crop and Live Stock Reporter. At present approximately 4,500 copies are distributed to persons interested chiefly, of course, in Wisconsin, but to some extent to a number living in other states.

In addition to the monthly forecasts of crop production, there is published each year an annual summary of crop and live stock production. This publication gives the agricultural statistics for all counties in the state. The annual summary is based largely upon the annual farm census collected for the department by the assessors of the state. The reports of the 1,750 assessors are becoming more and more accurate each year. It can be said with confidence that the reports are fully as complete as those of the Federal Census taken each ten years.

Information Gathered by 16,200

Crop conditions and a great deal of other information are reported to the division by a corps of 1,200 faithful crop correspondents. In addition to the regular crop correspondents, more than 15,000 other farmers, dealers, and manufacturers report various information to this division. Records of shipments of railroad companies, and movements through the public stockyards are other sources of information that is made available to farmers and the people of the state.

Since May, 1917, the Wisconsin State Department has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in the crop reporting work. A considerable saving in funds has been effected and the report strengthened by the utilization of the combined facilities of the two departments.

Crop and Live Stock Production

Wisconsin farmers experienced the lowest farm income in the economic depression following the war during the year 1921. The gross income of Wisconsin farmers for that year was $317,000,000, or $160,000,000 less than in 1920 and $234,000,000 less than in 1919—the peak year for agriculture in the state. The 1921 returns to farmers is the lowest in the past five years (1917 to date) since this estimate has been made. While the figures are not available for the pre-war years (1912-14), it is probable that the farm income in 1921 was as small or even smaller than in those years.

The year, 1922, however, brought new hope and encouragement to the farmers of the state with an increase in prices of farm products. The value of crops in Wisconsin was 20 per cent greater than in 1921, and the value of the live stock production 15 per cent greater.

The total value of Wisconsin crops in 1921 was approximately $189,000,000, or 57.5 per cent of their value in 1920. Because of the marked decline in farm prices, and the short crops, the 1921 values were the lowest since before the war. Preliminary estimate of the 1922 crop

values is placed at $228,000,000, which is 20 per cent larger than last year.

In 1921, only one major crop, corn, exceeded the 1920 outturn. From the standpoint of total production the year was much below the average. The tame hay crop was greatly reduced by frost damage in May; the production of small grains and potatoes by dry weather and hot winds in July and August; while corn withstood the dry weather and benefited greatly from an unusually warm fall. In 1922 practically every Wisconsin crop produced an above average yield. After a late spring, during which planting was greatly delayed, May was warm and produced a quick start, while ample rains and high temperatures in June advanced all crops rapidly. Hay crops made a particularly heavy growth. A cool July retarded corn but provided ideal conditions for filling and maturing of small grains. Higher temperatures during August and September insured filling and maturing of corn, and an unusually late potato harvest. The 1922 productions of corn, hay, and potatoes were the largest in the history of the state.

Wisconsin's Live Stock Industry

Generally speaking, Wisconsin's farm production is directed toward marketing in the form of live stock products. In 1921 live stock contributed 81.7 per cent of the total income of Wisconsin farmers. The specialization in dairying within Wisconsin, the leading dairy state in the Union—is expressed in the fact that the farm value of milk represents 56 per cent of the total value of live stock production.

Wisconsin ranked fourth among the states of the Union in total value of live stock for the years 1921 and 1922. Illinois, Iowa and Texas were the only states which exceeded our live stock wealth. Wisconsin has held this high rank for the past two years only. For the 5-year period previous to 1920, she held seventh place, but in the decline of prices following the war, dairy cattle did not suffer the reduction that did meat cattle, so that Wisconsin assumed a higher rank among the States.

In 1921 the severe decline in the prices of dairy products caused a marked decrease in the total value of live stock production in Wisconsin. The value in 1921 was over $120,000,000 less than in 1920 and $156,000,000 less than the value in 1919. The decreased value was due not only to the decline in prices but also to a smaller production in quantity of nearly all live stock products. Although the value of Wisconsin live stock suffered a decline, the decrease was not as great as in other states. It is generally conceded that Wisconsin's dairy industry enabled her to go through the depression following the war with less hardship than states with a different type of agriculture.

Milk, butter and cheese prices advanced in 1922. Prices of live stock in general increased with the result that the total value of live stock production in 1922 was greater than in 1921.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1923 AND 1922

	Number on farms in thousands		Farm value thousands of dollars		Farm price per head in dollars	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Horses	643	656	66,872	61,008	104.00	93.00
Mules	4	4	412	392	103.00	98.00
Dairy cows	1,759	1,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dairy heifers	436	436	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dairy cows and heifers	2,195	2,195	125,115	114,140	57.00	52.00
Other heifers	32	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steers	82	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves	598	597	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other cattle	164	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle other than dairy cows and heifers	876	885	19,622	17,346	22.40	19.60
All cattle	3,071	3,080	144,737	131,486	.....	.....
Brood sows	438	418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other hogs (over 6 months)	326	364	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigs (under 6 months)	961	877	.....	.....	.....	.....
All swine	1,725	1,659	22,598	17,420	13.10	10.50
Breeding ewes	251	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sheep (over 1 year)	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambs	74	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
All sheep	341	367	2,558	1,688	7.50	4.60
Hens and pullets	12,456	11,641	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other poultry	1,157	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....
All poultry	12,613	12,722	9,964	10,636	0.79	0.836
Colonies of bees	140	134	1,064	1,179	7.60	8.80
Total	.....	.....	248,205	223,809	.....	.....

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION—SUMMARY

Class of live stock and kind of product	Number or quantity in thousands		Farm value in thousands		Farm price dollars per unit	
	1921	1909	1921	1909	1921	1909
Meat products:						
Cattle, head	474	469	18,960	14,251	40.00	30.40
Calves, head	796	741	5,572	4,505	7.00	6.08
Sheep, head	407	414	2,523	1,986	6.20	4.80
Swine, head	2,281	1,776	56,341	23,815	24.70	13.42
Poultry, head	8,942	3,860	8,262	1,946	.924	.504
Sub-total	.....	.....	91,658	46,503	.....	.....
Other products:						
Milk, cwt	87,680	*57,073	144,437	*65,064	1.645	*1.14
Eggs, dozen	74,975	48,241	21,218	9,078	.283	.188
Wool, pounds	2,818	4,688	527	1,267	.187	.270
Honey, pounds	4,278	2,154	902	224	.191	.104
Sub-total	.....	.....	167,084	75,633	.....	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	258,742	122,136	.....	.....

*Estimate based on census data.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE, WISCONSIN CROPS

	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			
	1922 Acres	1921 Acres	1909 Acres	1922	1921	1909	Unit
Corn	2,209	2,109.9	1,458	98,300	97,405	49,163	Bu.
Oats	2,465	2,631.9	2,165	101,558	63,943	71,349	Bu.
Winter wheat	95	88.5	62	1,767	1,415	1,216	Bu.
Spring wheat	81	124.8	78	1,239	1,387	1,426	Bu.
Barley	443	473.0	816	14,200	10,647	22,156	Bu.
Buckwheat	25	40.3	26.3	360	602	302	Bu.
Rye	489	371.0	339	7,139	5,046	4,798	Bu.
Dry peas	32.4	35.2	78.0	568	433	1,165	Bu.
Dry beans	8	5.0	14.6	76	52	155	Bu.
Flax seed	4	5.6	9.4	52	59	119	Bu.
Clover seed	[1]127	[1]98.0	[1]119	229	167	215	Bu.
Timothy seed	[1]8.7	[1]12.5	[1]11	40	60	45	Bu.
Clover and timothy	297.2	2,653.1	2,499	5,201	3,407	3,782	Tons
Alfalfa	88.3	131.3	18	220	343	50	Tons
Other tame hay	94.6	279.8	49	132	398	68	Tons
Wild hay	[1]335	[1]364.1	[1]378	436	437	497	Tons
Potatoes	328	315.2	290	40,672	21,339	31,968	Bu.
Tobacco	40	47.9	40.4	45,600	61,406	46,909	Lb.
Cabbage	17	11.0	10.5	163	57	79	Tons
Onions	1.1	1.1	.6	418	100	129	Bu.
Canning peas	72.6	58.7	11.2	1,540	788	214	Cwt.
Hemp	2.5	8.1	.0	.....	6,400	.....	Lb.
Sugar beets	12	19.4	12.4	111	171	128	Tons
Other root crops	.....	8.5	1.2	.....	70	8	Tons
Apples	[2]2,368	[2]2,339	.....	2,024	1,050	2,232	Bu.
Cherries	[2]359	[2]359	.....	485	380	162	Crt.
Cranberries	2	1.6	1.7	62	29	25	Bbl.
Miscellaneous agricultural crops	.....	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals	9,481.5	9,443.4	7,980.0	.....	.....	.....	

	Farm Value (000 omitted)			Yield per acre			
	1922	1921	1909	1922	1921	10-year average 1911–20	Unit
Corn	$61,929	$45,191	$25,728	44.5	46.2	37.3	Bu.
Oats	39,608	20,892	28,663	41.2	24.3	38.3	Bu.
Winter wheat	1,820	1,378	1,194	18.6	16.0	20.7	Bu.
Spring wheat	1,276	1,348	1,398	15.3	11.1	17.9	Bu.
Barley	8,105	5,422	12,682	32.1	22.5	29.9	Bu.
Buckwheat	313	450	219	14.4	14.9	15.6	Bu.
Rye	5,140	3,583	3,163	14.6	13.6	17.2	Bu.
Dry peas	1,363	882	1,646	17.5	12.3	15.1	Bu.
Dry beans	274	157	264	9.5	10.3	10.7	Bu.
Flax seed	94	88	168	13	10.5	10.8	Bu.
Clover seed	2,336	1,653	1,420	1.8	1.70	2.27	Bu.
Timothy seed	120	162	76	4.6	4.5	.....	Bu.
Clover and timothy	62,984	52,282	34,816	1.75	1.28	1.62	Tons
Alfalfa	4,010	6,791	562	1.49	2.61	[3]2.68	Tons
Other tame hay	1,308	4,948	511	1.30	1.42	[4]1.52	Tons
Wild hay	3,357	3,952	2,616	1.30	1.20	1.26	Tons
Potatoes	13,422	20,208	7,918	124	67.7	102.9	Bu.
Tobacco	9,120	7,648	3,855	1,140.0	1,281.0	1,192.0	Lb.
Cabbage	825	1,905	686	9.6	5.19	8.23	Tons
Onions	627	195	96	380	91	241	Bu.
Canning peas	4,158	2,292	321	21.2	13.4	[5]19	Cwt.
Hemp	200	400	.....	.....	800	[5]9.32	Lb.
Sugar beets	471	1,194	667	9.1	8.77	9.74	Tons
Other root crops	56	455	48	.....	8.2	[5]7.6	Tons
Apples	2,388	2,541	1,896	.....	.....	.....	Bu.
Cherries	849	1,050	152	.....	.....	.....	Crt.
Cranberries	620	386	127	31	.....	.....	Bbl.
Miscellaneous agricultural crops	1,288	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals	$228,061	$188,917	$130,892	.....	.....	.....	

[1] Not included in total acreage.
[2] Trees.
[3] Seven year average (1915-21).
[4] Four year average (1918-21).
[5] Five year average (1917-21).

WISCONSIN'S IDEAL FAIR SYSTEM

By Oliver E. Remey,

Secretary of the Wisconsin State Fair—Directing the State Fair

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Head of Organization—Commissioner of Agriculture, C. P. Norgord, Madison.

Secretary of State Fair—Oliver E. Remey, Milwaukee.

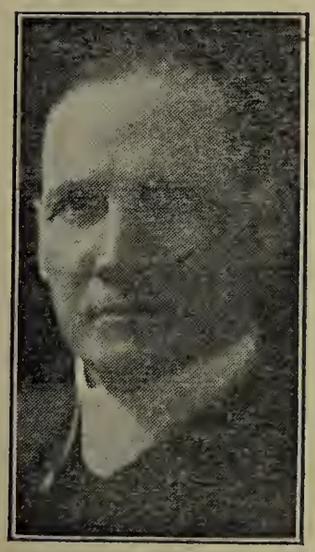
State Fair Advisory Board

Members	Residence	Term Expires
Mrs. F. B. Hanson	River Falls	February, 1926
Miss L. R. Schenck	Shepley	February, 1926
Robert McDowell	Oconto	February, 1926
John D. Jones	Racine	February, 1926
Math. Koenigs	Fond du Lac	February, 1925
C. J. Schoenfeldt	Fox Lake	February, 1925
H. D. Griswold	West Salem	February, 1925
O. H. Kjorstad	Haugen	February, 1923
R. J. White	Milwaukee	February, 1923
Thomas Saxe	Milwaukee	February, 1923
Herbert E. Austin	Boscobel	February, 1927

State Organization of Fairs

All Wisconsin fairs are included in the membership of the Wisconsin Association of Fairs, of which Charles Ingram, of Durand, is president, and A. W. Prehn, of Wausau, is secretary.

FAIR work in Wisconsin, through liberality of State aid and efficient supervision by the State, for many years has achieved remarkable educational and inspirational results; in fact, the system under which fairs are conducted in the Badger State has reached so commendable a state of efficiency that many other states are patterning their fair organizations after it.



Oliver E. Remey

Wisconsin ranks first in America in aid it gives its fairs, in its method of supervision of fairs and the high class of its fairs.

Wisconsin not only owns its State Fairgrounds, at Milwaukee, but operates its State Fair with its own funds, expended under direction of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and a State Fair Advisory Board of eleven members.

To the District and County fairs the State pays eighty per cent of actual premiums paid out for all exhibits, excepting trials of speed or other form of entertainment.

In 1922 Wisconsin paid out in State aid to eighty-four district and county fairs $281,000.00. The operation of the State Fair cost about $90,000.00, so that the State in 1922 aided fair educational work to the extent of about $371,000.00.

Law Governing State Aid

The law under which State aid is paid to district and county fairs is 20.61 (11), which reads as follows:

"To each such organized agricultural society, association, or board in the state, eighty per cent of the total amount of premiums paid by it at its annual fair upon live stock, articles of production, educational exhibits, agricultural implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and productions, for which published premiums have been offered; but no one premium so paid shall exceed the sum of thirty-five dollars to a single person, or fifty dollars for the township or other community group premium; and the amount of state aid so payable shall not exceed three thousand two hundred dollars to any such society, association or board whose total premiums paid do not exceed five thousand dollars; four thousand dollars to any such society, association or board whose total premiums paid are more than five thousand dollars but less than six thousand dollars; four thousand eight hundred dollars to any such society, association or board whose total premiums paid are six thousand dollars or more but less than seven thousand five hundred dollars; and six thousand dollars to any such society, association or board whose total premiums paid are seven thousand five hundred dollars or more.

"After July 1, 1921, state aid shall be paid to but one such society, association, or board for or in any county, such society, association or board to be designated by the county board in each county, except that societies, associations, and boards in counties containing a population of twelve thousand or more according to the last federal census which received aid hereunder for fairs held during the calendar year 1920 may, upon substantial compliance with the conditions prescribed by law, continue to receive such aid until otherwise provided by law."

Yearly Attendance Over 1,500,000

Extent of interest in fair work in Wisconsin is aptly shown by the fact that more than 1,500,000 attended Wisconsin fairs and allied shows in 1922. By allied shows is meant community fairs, poultry, food, grain, and like displays presented out of the fair season.

Strictly fair attendance at the eighty-four district and county fairs and the State Fair in 1922 totaled 1,210,510, of which over 1,000,000 paid an admission fee at the outside gates. Among those who did not pay admissions were exhibitors and their helpers, employes of the fairs and others entitled to admissions because of their identifications with the fairs. Complimentary attendance represented less than .015 per cent of the total attendance.

Records show that attendance at fairs given throughout the United States each year exceeds 50,000,000, and over one-half the entire population.

The eighty-five fairs presented under State supervision in Wisconsin in 1922 paid out in premiums $610,481.14. The total gate and grand stand receipts were $608,304.80, $2,176.34 less than was paid out in premiums, showing that Wisconsin fairs seek educational results rather than financial profits.

It is estimated that the value of fair plants in the Badger State exceeds $3,250,000. The actual value of the State Fair plant alone is $1,693,622.00.

All fairs receiving State aid, and thereby coming under State supervision, which is directed by the Secretary of State, must refrain from allowing the operation of any gambling devices on their grounds, and they must otherwise conduct their annual exhibitions under satisfactory moral and sanitary conditions. In the event of failure to comply with the laws regulating State aid, this aid is withheld.

In order that proper supervision of fairs may not suffer through laxity on the part of inspecting officials, law provides that State aid may be withheld on substantiated affidavit of any citizen who finds any fair has not strictly complied with the law in conducting its exhibition.

Fairs of High Class

Evidence of the high class of Wisconsin fairs is found in the fact that in this respect the State Fair ranks second to none in America, and the fairs presented at Chippewa Falls, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Superior, Wausau, Elkhorn, Janesville, Manitowoc, Marshfield, Oshkosh, Monroe, and perhaps elsewhere, are equal in actual educational fair results, and in magnitude of actual fair exhibits, to many State Fairs of other states.

Several of the fairs named, and others not named, present their exhibitions on up-to-date fairgrounds upon which have been erected modern buildings and other equipment at great cost.

Sentiment of citizens of Wisconsin toward their fairs is not only shown by the very large attendance each year, but by the fact that in nearly all the communities in which State aid fairs are given these projects are considered the most important evidences of public spirit and community enterprise, and invaluable in educational results. In fact, so necessary are fairs considered as a factor of social welfare and advancement that citizens everywhere do not hesitate to help to meet from their private funds deficits met each year in the operation of these fairs.

Throughout Wisconsin the prevailing policy of fair management is to place educational results and inspiration above financial gain. Citizens of communities realize their fairs through stock companies in which they own the stock, without desire for or expectation of profit. County boards and civic organizations also add funds to those liberally subscribed by private citizens. Those who are identified with fairs, it is readily seen, are of the highest type of citizens, and fair management in Wisconsin strongly reflects this fact.

No other form of education, excepting perhaps the common schools, effectively reaches so many people during the course of the year.

The outstanding fact in the presentation of any Wisconsin fair is that it is the great annual show window of its community, the chief source of agricultural and commercial encouragement, and the year's one great community gathering, where citizens mingle and friendships are revived, and also the great annual outdoor community holiday. The fair, better than any other agency, demonstrates that proper entertainment has its value in educational and inspirational work.

History of Wisconsin Fairs

Development of Wisconsin as a state is interladen with results of educational work by Wisconsin fairs, for what passed as fairs in those early days were held in the Badger State before 1848. Recognizing the value of the fair as an aid in development, the State began to give State aid to fair activity directly as it came into existence. As the result of a bill introduced in the Legislature on July 31, 1848, the first State Agricultural Society was organized in the Assembly Chambers, at Madison, on March 8, 1851, and the first State Fair was presented at Janesville on October 1 and 2, 1851.

Before the State Fair came into existence county fairs were held in Wisconsin. The Kenosha Agricultural Society held the State's first county fair at Bristol, Kenosha county, on October 10, 1850, and on October 17, 1850, Walworth county held a fair at East Troy.

County fairs also were held in Columbia, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, Sauk, Sheboygan, Washington and Waushara counties between 1850 and 1855. A county fair was held at Fort Atkinson on September 29, 1853, and a Sauk county fair was held at Baraboo on February 22, recognized by lawmakers, and in 1856 a law was passed giving State aid to all organized agricultural societies presenting exhibitions. This State aid amounted to $100.00 for each society meeting conditions.

The law giving State aid was revised in 1858, when aid was raised from $100.00 to $400.00 for each fair meeting conditions. The law was again revised in 1859, 1867, 1895 and 1911, and it reached its present form in 1921.

From about $1,000 the first year after the law of 1856 was passed, State aid has increased with development of fair work until the substantial figures presented in this article for 1922 have been reached.

State Organization; Pure Breds

So strong in public favor have fairs become that many counties are not satisfied with one fair but have two or more, as follows: Columbia, Grant, Outagamie and Sauk, three each; Jefferson, Juneau, Marathon, Monroe, Oconto, Portage, Richland and Rock, two each.

All received State aid, as they come within the law giving State aid as amended in 1921.

While several counties support more than one fair, the influence of many Wisconsin fairs extends beyond the boundary lines of their respective counties and attracts exhibitors and other patrons from adjoining counties. Some are known as inter-county fairs, but fairs of this class usually are classified as District Fairs.

For the purpose of exchanging ideas and improving methods of management, fair officials of Wisconsin have formed an organization known as the Wisconsin Association of Fairs, which includes all fairs of the State and ranks high among similar organizations in America. This organization holds an annual convention usually lasting two days, at which fair work is the chief topic of discussion.

It is claimed that the first pure bred cattle shown at a Wisconsin fair were exhibited at the Walworth county fair at East Troy in 1850. They were Durhams or Devons. That they were really of pure breeding is not generally accepted as true, it being a custom of that early day to sometimes designate native cattle as pure breds. It is claimed also that pure bred Hereford cattle were shown at the Racine county fair in 1857, Alderney cattle at the Columbia county fair in 1865, Swiss cattle at the Fond du Lac fair in 1869, Ayrshires at the Fond du Lac fair in 1870, Jerseys at the Walworth county fair in 1875, Holsteins at the Kenosha fair in 1880, Aberdeen-Angus at the Kenosha fair in 1882, Guernseys at the State Fair in 1886 and Red Polled cattle at the Richland county fair in 1892. Whether all were of pure breeding can be doubted, nevertheless from these exhibits have resulted the veritable pure breds of recent years.

State Fair a Wanderer

Beginning with its first exhibition at Janesville in 1851, the State Fair for over thirty years was nomadic, being presented at Janesville, Madison, Oshkosh, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee during this period.

The first organized effort toward permanent grounds and buildings came at Madison, when forty acres of land, now known as Camp Randall, was purchased in 1859, and a beginning at permanent buildings was made. The State Fair was given on these grounds in 1860, and then suspended for three years because of the great Civil War.

At the request of Governor Randall, the grounds were turned over for use by volunteer troops for training during the three-year period. All plans had been made for the State Fair of 1861, and about $5,000 expended for preparations. The State Agricultural Society, however, demonstrated its patriotism by immediately turning over the grounds when Governor Randall made his request, and plans for the State Fair of 1861 were called off. The Federal Government many years later paid the Agricultural Society $4,956.22 of the amount it had spent on preparations for the fair of 1861.

When the State Fair was resumed in 1864 it was again held at Janesville, and remained there during 1865 and 1866. It returned to Madison during 1867, 1868 and 1869, then went to Milwaukee from and including 1870 to 1875, back to Madison in 1876, to Janesville in 1877, to Madison until 1880, to Fond du Lac for 1881 and 1882, back to Madison until 1886, when it went back to Milwaukee and has remained there ever since, on its present grounds at West Allis since 1892, with the exception of World's Fair year, 1893, when no State Fair was presented.

In 1912 an effort was made to establish the State Fair at a more central point than Milwaukee, and in 1913 a committee of the legislature was appointed to investigate this project. Cities applying for the State Fair were Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Oshkosh and Green Bay. The committee visited all cities and decided that Mil-

waukee, being a metropolis of nearly half a million, and already having a State Fair plant, should retain the State Fair.

Abraham Lincoln Among Guests

During its existence nearly every Governor of Wisconsin and every United States Senator from Wisconsin has spoken at this great exposition.

Among other special guests have been Abraham Lincoln, General W. T. Sherman, General U. S. Grant and President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Among the most notable scenes to be enacted on State Fairgrounds was the parade and review of Wisconsin troops at the close of the Civil War at Camp Randall.

The most disastrous year in the State Fair's history was that of 1914, when during the summer a tornado razed the cattle barn and several other buildings, followed thirty days before the dates of the State Fair by a fire which destroyed the grand stand and several exhibit buildings.

The grounds also were devastated by a tornado in 1910, but the damage was not as extensive as in 1914.

The State Fair's most illustrious guest, Abraham Lincoln, spoke at the State Fair, in Milwaukee, on September 30, 1859, the grounds then being located at Thirteenth Street and Grand Avenue. Lincoln spoke from a platform wagon, which stood about 150 feet from the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Wells Street. A high wind prevailed, and plenty of dust was swept over the listening crowds, which were seated in "Brockway's Plank Pavilion," and for which, because of the size of the crowds, fears of collapse were entertained. It was the last day of the State Fair of 1859, and the weather was very hot. While he talked Lincoln was sheltered by a large ash tree, which threw a shade over the platform wagon.

Lincoln did not once refer to politics, but talked entirely of agriculture. After his speech Lincoln looked over the exhibits, witnessed some of the awards of premiums and also was entertained by a few of the so-called "side shows," trying at one show to accomplish a feat of strength by lifting a heavy weight over his head, which an athlete was doing, and in which Lincoln was unsuccessful, although a man of great strength. When unable to perform the feat of strength, Lincoln said to the man he had failed to imitate:

"Well, I can do something you can't. I can lick salt off the top of your head."

Has Proved Good Investment

The first State Fair at Janesville in 1851 was given on six acres of ground, surrounded by a high board fence, with no buildings, and the chief feature was a plowing match on the second day, won by J. M. Hay, of Janesville, who plowed a three-quarter acre plot in twenty-six minutes.

At this first State Fair there were 461 entries; the attendance was 13,000 for the two days; the total receipts were $570; the total amount paid out in premiums was $140, and, after all expenses were paid, there was a balance of $58.18—something of which the big State Fairs of later years have been unable to boast.

The present State Fairgrounds at West Allis include 147½ acres and the total value of the plant is $1,693,622.00, of which $885,000 is the value of real estate and $808,622.00 the value of buildings and contents.

In 1922 there were over 10,000 entries made by 3,091 exhibitors and $93,544.03 was paid out in premiums. The total receipts were $177,477.31.

The biggest attendance was that of 1920, when the total for the week reached 327,394.

The biggest attendance for any day was that of September 2, 1920, Milwaukee Day, when 114,987, nearly three times the population of the largest Wisconsin city outside of Milwaukee, passed through the gates.

The State Fair of today is a wonder city that springs up over night. Engaged in its preparation and realization are over 5,000 men, women, boys and girls, and the attendance on any day is seldom less than 50,000, running up to the record figures for Milwaukee Day, 1920.

The opening day each year, known as Children's Day, sees school children of the State admitted free, and free to the grand stand.

In 1922, 58,354 school children came under the educational influences of the exposition—47,514 on the opening day and 10,840 on the closing Saturday.

Among the big expositions of America in 1922 the Wisconsin Fair ranked second to none in class and educational effect, first in dairy cattle and swine, second in sheep, first in its utility poultry, first in its Dairy Show, first in its Automobile Show, trucks and machinery, first in its educational exhibit and equal to any in its boys' and girls', women's, agricultural, horticultural, bee and honey and amusements and other departments.

The 1922 Wisconsin State Fair was third in premium money paid exhibitors and fifth in attendance.

During the seventy-two years of its existence the State Fair has been attended, records show, by 5,063,916, 1,751,820 of whom attended during the past eight years.

The State Fair also has to show in the value of its plant for State Fair purposes over $500,000.00 more than the State has actually put into the State Fair during its entire existence of seventy-two years, including 1922.

How Managed and Directed

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was formed in 1851, and until 1898 it confined itself principally to the presentation of the State Fair, and the holding of an agricultural convention during each winter, at which agricultural and economic questions were discussed. Among

the members of the society were the leading men of the State, and in addition to its active membership the society enjoyed a large honorary membership.

In 1898 the State Board of Agriculture was organized to succeed the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, and this board continued the work of the society until July 1, 1915, when the present Wisconsin Department of Agriculture came into existence.

The object in organizing the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was to combine all the State's agricultural activities under one head, and the State Fair therefore became one of the divisions of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Agriculture being made the chief officer of the State Fair, and the management of the fair being placed in the hands of the Commissioner, a State Fair Advisory Board of eleven members, one from each congressional district, appointed by the Governor, and a secretary.

With the organization of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture the State appropriated funds for the operation of the State Fair and maintenance of its plant, and thereby made the State Fair a veritable State institution.

Under the law creating the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Agriculture is given absolute authority in the direction of the State Fair, members of the State Fair Advisory Board having no legal authority whatever. This feature of the law under which the State Fair is operated has been criticised since the passage of the law, but nothing has been done to modify the alleged shortcoming. However, during the eight years the Wisconsin State Fair has been a division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, the State Fair Advisory Board has practically directed the State Fair, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Secretary of the State Fair presenting all important matters to the board for its decision.

In addition to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Fair Advisory Board and the Secretary of the State Fair, the great annual exposition is realized each year through the efforts of an expert staff of superintendents of departments, and their assistants, selected for their particular qualifications for their respective departments. These number very nearly 100.

The entire State Fair organization is a model in direction and cooperation, and the State Fair each year reflects the efficiency of this organization.

Many Other Organizations Cooperate

Cooperating with those who direct the State Fair is every organization in the State which has for its aim promotion of agriculture. Every other educational agency in the State also cooperates, as well as the agricultural, weekly and daily press, and the many commercial organizations.

All of the national breed associations which have representation in Wisconsin not only cooperate in every other possible way, but

many of them aid materially by offering liberal special premiums for exhibits.

The Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association has appointed the following committee to aid in the promotion of the State Fair: E. H. Parker, Janesville, chairman; R. E. Reynolds, Lodi; Burlie Dobson, Lancaster; William Renk, Sun Prairie; J. P. Riordan, Mayville; Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.

Identified with the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association are all breed organizations in the State. Among other organizations identified with the State Fair are:

United States Department of Agriculture.
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.
Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association.
Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association.
Wisconsin Society of Equity.
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation.
Wisconsin Implement Dealers' Association.
Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association.
Wisconsin Bee Keepers' Association.
Wisconsin Horticultural Society.
Milwaukee Florists' Association.
Wisconsin Automotive Dealers' Association.
College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Colleges Associated.
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.
Wisconsin Department of Markets.
Board of Normal Regents and Normal Schools.
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.
Milwaukee Association of Commerce.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Objects of State Fair

When the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was organized in 1851, its aims were: "To promote and improve the conditions of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts."

As the State has grown and industry has expanded, so has the State Fair which, especially during recent years, has kept pace with the advancement of agriculture and commerce.

The State Fair accomplishes its results chiefly through object lessons, supplemented by demonstrations. There is no more effective means than the object lesson for obtaining educational results.

The chief aims of the Wisconsin State Fair are:

To educate through presentation of exhibits, which represent the best in their respective lines.

To inspire to greater effort by showing the best results obtainable in live stock breeding, agriculture, dairying, horticulture and other lines of activity in which the farmer and breeder are engaged or interested, such as farm machinery, automobiles and trucks.

By the presentation of plenty of clean, high class entertainment make visits to the State Fair for educational and inspirational results more inviting.

To bring the agricultural producer in closer touch with the consumer, that the consumer may be educated to become a more intelligent and persistent buyer of Wisconsin products, the best in the land.

To aid in intensifying production of food supplies of the highest type and the conservation of food supplies.

To induce all other educational agencies in Wisconsin to be presented on the fairgrounds for the purpose of disseminating information of value to every patron interested in the basic departments of the fair.

To present each year as nearly as possible a complete display of the best Wisconsin has to offer in its rural activities.

Exposition for All Classes

During the past eight years the Wisconsin State Fair has been directed to the end that, while promotion of agricultural activities must be outstanding, it shall be an exposition for all the people of the State, for these reasons:

Agricultural producers everywhere have been complaining for years of the markets for their products, and as a result better marketing methods are being organized by federal and state governments.

In other words, one of the big things to be accomplished is to bring closer together producer and consumer, so that both may profit.

Agricultural workers produce and urban workers are the chief consumers of what they produce.

The modern fair is the best show window of the community, county, district and state, and therefore the place, in preference to all others, where producer and consumer should meet.

The successful fair manager of today first devotes all available funds and energies to planning and realizing his fair proper, which has to deal with the producer chiefly in the way of exhibitor.

Having organized his fair proper, he then plans to attract to the fair as many consumers as possible, so that they may become more extensive and intelligent buyers of agricultural products.

Then, when the consumer is given proper consideration, the producer not only acquires the benefits resulting from competition but reaps a prospective commercial reward by having, at the fair, been brought in personal contact with the individual who will furnish the market for what he produces.

Following this policy, high spots in the success of the State Fairs of 1921 and 1922, and especially is this true of 1922, have been the extension of educational and inspirational influences toward the consumers. This is accomplished by showing the consumers what agricultural producers produce, what varied uses can be made of agricultural products, their food values, why prices for the best products should be higher, and so on.

In this special appeal the Wisconsin State Fair ranks first. It began it in a small way in 1915, but took its long step in 1922. In this departure it has succeeded far beyond expectations.

Truly a State Exposition

For seventy-two years the State Fair has exerted an educational and inspirational influence on the life and history of the great Badger State. Millions have seen and enjoyed it, and have been benefited because of its existence.

A State Fair should be a true mirror of the agricultural interests and activities of a state, and of their allied industries. That the Wisconsin State Fair meets this requirement is shown by the fact that every county in the State is represented in its exhibits departments.

In its own State the State Fair enjoys a distinctive and invaluable educational influence which cannot be exerted by any other agency or combination of agencies.

As a means of spreading knowledge of Wisconsin products outside the boundary lines of the State it is unexcelled, because the fame and effect of the State Fair has penetrated to nearly every corner of the world, and each year citizens travel from many states and other countries to not only see this exposition, but for the purpose of purchasing live stock and other Wisconsin-bred products.

No citizen of Wisconsin should fail to visit the State Fair each year. All who attend should plan to spend three days, for no one can fairly see the thousands of excellent features in less than three days.

In this respect what is said of the State Fair can truly be said of Wisconsin's district and county fairs, for each is the show window of its own community, as the State Fair is the show window of the State.

The State of Wisconsin has wisely financed its great annual exposition so that it always will be assured of a great State Fair, relieving those engaged in its management of responsibility for weather, bad economic conditions such as have prevailed during the past two years, and all other risks that are encountered in realization of any outdoor project appealing to public patronage. When the Legislature in 1914-1915 made the State Fair a genuine State institution its policy, as expressed by its Finance Committee, was: "Wisconsin must have a good State Fair, or none; a poor State Fair, even though it might prove exceptionally profitable financially, would react as a detriment to the social welfare and the advancement of the State."

As a result, nowhere in the world can be seen an agricultural exposition of higher class, with higher educational ideals, or one striving more earnestly to realize its objects as a factor of social welfare in the great State it represents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WISCONSIN FAIRS IN 1922

RECEIPTS OF WISCONSIN FAIRS IN 1922.

County	City	Total	State aid for 1921	From memberships	Gate receipts	Grand stand	Entries	Subscriptions	Other sources
Adams	Friendship	$10,356.07	$2,221.20	$28.00	$1,447.85	$21.42	.....	$1,500.00	$ 5,137.60
Ashland	Ashland	14,999.65	2,413.40	.....	3,886.05	213.00	405.00	.....	8,082.20
Barron	Rice Lake	17,097.30	4,000.00	50.00	6,748.30	682.25	376.50	.....	5,240.25
Bayfield	Iron River	8,126.90	3,141.40	.....	1,528.00	107.50	.....	.....	3,350.00
Brown	De Pere	35,202.53	4,800.00	.....	12,945.60	3,192.75	585.70	.....	13,678.48
Buffalo	Mondovi	10,584.35	4,000.00	225.00	4,449.50	500.00	.....	.....	1,409.85
Burnett	Grantsburg	6,208.83	825.84	.....	1,454.95	207.40	121.00	.....	3,600.00
Calumet	Chilton	13,411.89	2,427.60	700.00	3,114.10	544.10	363.17	1,862.44	4,400.48
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	89,169.96	6,000.00	650.00	17,565.90	7,402.00	709.53	1,105.30	55,737.23
Clark	Neillsville	15,622.74	3,973.39	60.00	5,680.75	425.00	1,233.60	.....	4,250.00
Columbia	Kilbourn	12,622.00	4,000.00	.....	2,242.50	102.00	2,177.50	475.00	3,625.00
Columbia	Lodi	11,631.52	4,000.00	.....	1,213.50	157,55	1,212.90	4,125.00	922.57
Columbia	Portage	25,880.83	4,000.00	150.00	7,820.92	4,856.75	2,627.25	.....	6,425.91
Crawford	Gays Mills	9,169.12	2,482.76	.....	3,664.24	298.75	759.47	1,500.00	463.90
Dane	Madison	39,576.70	4,000.00	25.00	12,398.00	3,010.55	1,664.50	.....	18,478.65
Dodge	Beaver Dam	40,055.46	4,800.00	250.00	15,863.47	6,634.62	1,268.99	258.00	10,980.38
Door	Sturgeon Bay	8,969.92	2,225.20	.....	2,486.40	481.90	372.15	2,589.25	815.02
Douglas	Superior	55,186.22	6,000.00	1.00	13,166.40	5,104.00	539.75	100.00	30,275.07
Dunn	Menomonie	19,948.42	2,908.80	.....	7,678.50	1,061.00	.....	295.60	8,004.52
Eau Claire	Augusta	9,800.91	3,200.00	75.00	1,790.75	212.75	.....	2,000.00	2,522.41
Florence	Florence	1,955.15	703.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251.55	.....
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	104,002.00	6,000.00	65.00	9,962.50	4,024.50	1,515.95	295.00	82,139.05
Forest	Crandon	8,740.80	1,527.20	.....	1,398.60	115.00	.....	.....	5,700.00
Grant	Bloomington	4,338.01	1,812.20	20.00	137.10	1,578.25	135.15	340.00	315.31
Grant	Boscobel	11,654.30	3,200.00	150.00	2,876.95	528.50	563.15	.....	4,335.70
Grant	Platteville	22,446.43	3,184.76	.....	7,897.55	1,429.75	3,153.75	1,891.00	4,889.62
Grant	Lancaster	8,350.49	2,749.20	180.00	3,707.00	Inc. in gate	432.00	700.00	582.29
Green	Monroe	45,444.98	4,000.00	40.00	11,766.50	3,580.75	3,346.98	296.50	22,414.25
Green Lake	Berlin	9,266.53	2,821.96	.....	3,794.02	Inc. in gate	91.75	50.00	2,508.80
Iowa	Mineral Point	15,074.60	3,063.08	60.00	3,636.25	976.75	583.10	.....	6,755.42
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,459.22	3,200.00	.....	4,320.75	941.20	947.27	600.00	6,450.00
Jefferson	Jefferson	19,748.15	3,200.00	.....	3,847.45	608.00	1,672.50	404.15	10,016.05
Jefferson	Watertown	16,295.41	3,069.24	.....	5,165.35	1,767.95	510.00	10.00	5,772.87
Juneau	Elroy	12,916.62	3,190.08	.....	1,420.50	266.75	1,940.70	648.59	5,450.00
Juneau	Mauston	19,750.98	4,000.00	256.25	5,205.92	593.50	384.00	.....	9,311.31
Kenosha	Wilmot	3,875.87	431.96	201.00	1,607.95	.....	.....	110.00	1,524.96
Kewaunee	Luxembcurg	9,021.24	2,530.24	.....	2,528.75	333.35	1,036.40	.....	2,592.50
La Crosse	La Crosse	34,087.59	6,000.00	.....	12,191.60	2,100.00	901.00	1,251.67	11,643.32
Lafayette	Darlington	21,828.56	3,065.87	.....	7,415.37	Inc. in gate	1,326.00	.....	10,021.32

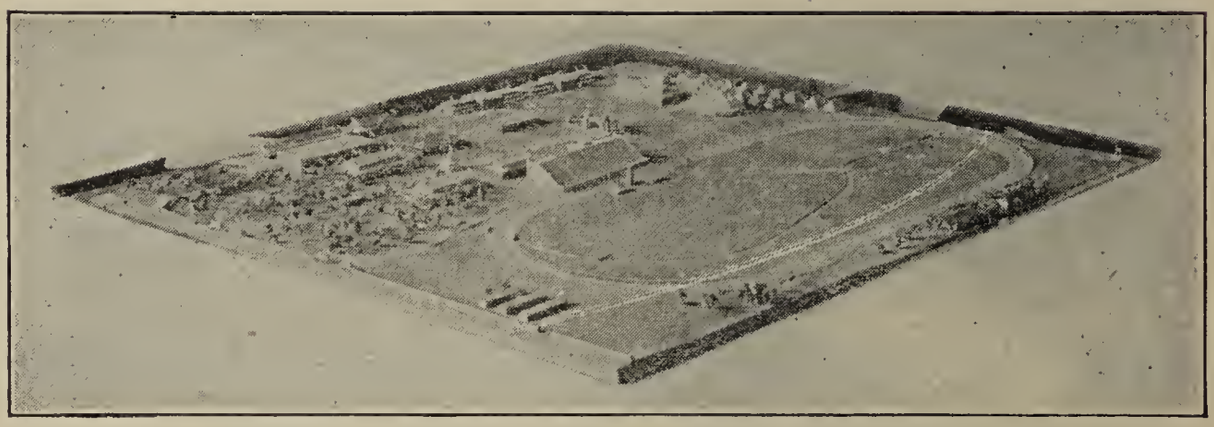
Langlade	Antigo	16,672.61	3,200.00	125.00	2,403.51	499.65	.....	5,900.00	4,544.45
Lincoln	Merrill	16,641.21	2,210.62	.....	5,430.81	Inc. in gate	138.90	.....	8,860.88
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	17,656.55	3,200.00	.....	8,386.10	2,078.30	416.15	.....	3,576.00
Marathon	Athens	1,993.09	556.00	38.00	.....	.....	28.25	845.84	525.00
Marathon	Wausau	30,340.34	4,800.00	25.00	10,067.05	5,208.46	321.20	90.00	9,828.63
Marquette	Westfield	13,928.90	4,000.00	360.00	6,786.85	260.30	521.75	.....	2,000.00
Monroe	Tomah	14,500.43	4,800.00	.....	2,792.40	267.65	1,168.18	.....	5,472.20
Oconto	Oconto Falls	8,058.77	1,756.88	.....	2,444.40	124.10	41.80	.....	3,691.59
Oneida	Rninelander	16,555.97	2,019.40	414.00	2,252.10	270.47	.....	.....	11,600.00
Outagamie	Hortonville	8,702.75	1,949.72	20.00	977.75	.....	694.28	.....	5,061.00
Outagamie	Seymour	13,741.14	4,000.00	.....	4,303.75	716.80	1,257.54	.....	3,463.05
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	16,981.25	3,412.00	.....	2,782.00	233.85	1,224.32	.....	9,329.08
Pepin	Durand	42,131.05	4,800.00	.....	10,842.50	Inc. in gate	.....	.....	26,488.55
Pierce	Ellsworth	11,672.97	2,354.20	.....	4,333.20	300.00	197.50	.....	4,488.07
Polk	St. Croix Falls	14,220.14	3,200.00	.....	4,380.70	577.50	957.27	.....	5,104.67
Portage	Stevens Point	16,981.25	2,156.00	10.00	5,153.96	839.14	823.90	.....	7,998.25
Price	Phillips	No report.							
Richland	Richland Center	11,481.15	2,230.44	.....	5,362.25	1,139.30	181.06	.....	2,568.10
Richland	Viola	5,555.37	2,178.80	10.00	1,806.59	305.25	792.23	6.00	456.50
Rock	Evansville	16,495.05	2,259.40	1,883.00	2,393.79	Inc. in gate	291.15	.....	9,667.71
Rock	Janesville	55,817.40	3,200.00	6,865.00	9,983.00	3,656.00	1,954.13	65.00	30,094.27
Rusk	Ladysmith	9,168.50	1,302.32	57.50	3,291.35	378.15	80.00	700.00	3,359.18
St. Croix	Glenwood City	6,041.64	1,235.32	.....	1,029.59	.....	.....	428.00	3,348.73
St. Croix	New Richmond	10,760.89	2,248.40	.....	1,194.28	222.50	1,060.23	.....	6,035.48
Sauk	Baraboo	22,504.34	6,000.00	90.00	4,786.81	683.50	2,665.35	.....	8,278.68
Sauk	Spring Green	10,106.98	6,000.00	.....	1,468.35	312.50	2,050.85	.....	275.28
Sawyer	Hayward	14,023.11	2,499.20	.....	1,331.25	209.30	260.00	.....	9,723.36
Shawano	Shawano	11,554.46	2,565.76	95.00	3,565.50	369.25	135.00	.....	4,823.95
Sheboygan	Plymouth	29,409.33	4,000.00	.....	8,465.00	2,629.45	140.00	1,905.00	12,269.88
Taylor	Medford	9,620.29	1,660.44	80.00	2,055.58	82.99	144.48	.....	5,596.80
Trempealeau	Galesville	17,692.93	3,191.40	1,962.50	3,369.38	418.70	2,204.65	824.75	5,721.55
Vernon	Viroqua	16,060.08	2,752.32	23.00	6,291.00	677.00	371.00	404.50	5,541.26
Vilas	Eagle River	No report.							
Walworth	Elkhorn	50,174.95	6,000.00	165.00	14,024.25	9,676.24	2,042.85	1,537.35	16,729.26
Washburn	Spooner	6,830.75	1,540.00	.....	2,268.90	106.35	.....	.....	2,915.50
Washington	West Bend	23,748.29	4,000.00	25.00	3,419.00	648.00	.....	.....	15,656.29
Waukesha	Waukesha	5,079.72	1,216.00	57.00	1,326.45	.....	197.50	.....	2,282.77
Waupaca	Weyauwega	15,419.06	2,809.58	.....	5,013.25	670.60	482.65	.....	6,442.98
Waushara	Wautoma	11,906.79	1,861.40	10.00	4,289.04	456.35	210.00	.....	5,080.00
Winnebago	Oshkosh	29,795.85	2,917.40	60.00	12,036.95	2,955.25	850.50	.....	10,975.75
Wood	Marshfield	23,709.21	3,200.00	.....	5,728.39	927.60	323.27	.....	13,529.95
State Fair	Milwaukee	177,355.29	.....	.....	73.852.80	36,356.00	7,782.97	.....	59,363.52
Total	.....	$1,689,968.10	$244,451.62	$15,561.25	$467,715.62	.....	$64,967.62	$36,365.49	$732,590.46

EXPENDITURES OF WISCONSIN FAIRS IN 1922.

County	City	Total	Premiums except speed	Speed and other contests	Fair expenses	Secretary's office	Improvements	Other purposes
Adams	Friendship	$10,464.31	$4,224.25	$200.00	$2,039.72	$150.00	$1,012.96	$2,837.38
Ashland	Ashland	15,171.57	3,902.45	2,335.00	3,511.88	624.16	1,799.82	2,998.26
Barron	Rice Lake	17,114.13	5,211.90	2,445.00	3,969.34	317.52	1,499.87	3,670.50
Bayfield	Iron River	7,638.06	3,252.75	1,000.00	1,620.56	200.00	1,000.00	564.75
Brown	De Pere	33,992.57	6,086.50	3,121.00	14,335.07	800.00	5,850.00	3,800.00
Buffalo	Mondovi	10,584.35	5,466.50	1,750.00	2,617.85	250.00	500.00	.....
Burnett	Grantsburg	5,383.35	2,686.00	1,204.50	560.08	26.25	906.52	.....
Calumet	Chilton	16,426.29	3,690.75	2,430.00	3,648.17	572.70	6,019.60	65.07
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	89,046.59	12,332.23	5,618.55	19,335.16	1,900.00	4,266.49	45,594.16
Clark	Neillsville	15,666.73	6,168.00	1,800.00	2,525.35	831.25	2,000.00	2,342.13
Columbia	Kilbourn	12,586.25	6,201.25	775.00	2,120.00	275.00	400.00	2,815.00
Columbia	Lodi	11,650.40	4,813.25	.....	906.13	60.45	236.68	5,633.89
Columbia	Portage	25,841.81	10,160.00	5,303.12	7,907.90	532.51	948.38	989.90
Crawford	Gays Mills	9,637.23	3,632.40	782.50	3,213.22	176.32	1,425.12	407.67
Dane	Madison	37,898.69	9,258.94	8,425.00	12,376.14	169.00	3,555.20	4,114.41
Dodge	Beaver Dam	40,816.48	7,115.45	4,987.50	15,836.40	1,710.00	5,433.16	5,733.97
Door	Sturgeon Bay	6,744.72	2,436.50	1,354.00	1,719.65	300.00	194.57	740.00
Douglas	Superior	55,283.44	7,998.75	1,575.43	17,941.85	1,078.97	6,050.00	20,638.44
Dunn	Menomonie	19,965.76	5,335.00	2,480.00	2,948.89	250.00	2,521.25	6,430.62
Eau Claire	Augusta	9,978.20	5,635.25	1,500.00	262.95	500.00	1,900.00	.....
Florence	Florence	1,949.89	645.00	189.50	775.69	.....	89.70	250.00
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	108,381.87	12,914.35	6,110.00	14,067.03	1,000.00	2,359.43	71,931.06
Forest	Crandon	8,728.22	2,128.90	578.25	1,789.36	100.00	752.39	3,379.32
Grant	Bloomington	4,338.01	2,166.75	1,362.25	448.85	20.16	340.00	.....
Grant	Boscobel	11,383.50	2,836.25	1,230.00	3,431.61	130.00	419.10	3,336.54
Grant	Platteville	22,358.74	3,453.40	7,611.54	3,415.83	700.00	346.03	6,831.94
Grant	Lancaster	13,233.80	3,720.25	2,483.35	1,950.74	.....	531.65	4,547.81
Green	Monroe	45,438.18	7,045.61	7,365.25	18,069.22	645.00	12,313.10	.....
Green Lake	Berlin	10,287.55	3,371.25	1,260.00	3,311.55	300.00	1,566.75	478.00
Iowa	Mineral Point	15,515.22	4,468.90	2,038.96	3,344.28	362.45	523.60	4,777.03
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,472.98	4,458.75	1,460.00	2,696.59	750.50	100.00	7,007.14
Jefferson	Jefferson	24,433.96	7,076.25	2,200.00	4,596.46	640.21	1,064.41	8,856.63
Jefferson	Watertown	16,294.09	4,200.65	2,910.00	8,623.44	160.00	400.00	.....
Juneau	Elroy	9,726.54	6,803.40	.....	2,648.14	275.00	.....	.....
Juneau	Mauston	19,750.98	6,645.50	3,663.15	1,048.10	215.57	1,697.71	6,480.95
Kenosha	Wilmot	3,685.28	1,117.25	.....	2,232.82	.....	335.21	.....
Kewaunee	Luxembourg	9,082.50	4,439.50	2,000.00	1,372.50	450.00	438.00	382.50
La Crosse	La Crosse	34,572.38	10,501.42	4,115.00	11,776.29	1,300.00	941.04	5,938.63
Lafayette	Darlington	22,422.45	5,190.65	6,326.00	2,200.72	675.00	950.01	7,080.07
Langlade	Antigo	16,193.60	3,807.00	1,406.45	4,463.15	300.00	.....	6,217.00

Lincoln	Merrill	17,227.66	5,036.75	3,033.00	8,468.98	661.13	27.80	.....
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	22,964.12	4,669.00	3,410.50	9,133.97	1,000.00	4,750.65	.....
Marathon	Athens	1,988.37	701.00	.....	1,037.37	50.00	200.00	.....
Marathon	Wausau	29,504.53	6,443.10	4,796.52	13,894.45	1,292.20	3,078.26	.....
Marquette	Westfield	13,736.22	6,150.00	525.00	4,820.87	35.00	2,180.75	24.60
Monroe	Tomah	14,510.43	7,885.03	429.66	1,005.24	290.50	3,031.35	1,868.65
Oconto	Oconto Falls	8,374.41	1,923.65	.....	3,729.95	260.15	309.69	2,150.97
Oneida	Rhinelander	16,258.29	2,063.00	2,059.05	3,671.43	88.75	8,219.54	1o6.52
Outagamie	Hortonville	10,510.79	2,566.40	.....	6,769.03	100.00	1,075.36	.....
Outagamie	Seymour	13,732.58	6,733.20	1,819.10	2,152.79	422.97	2,604.52	.....
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	16,450.10	4,944.75	2,100.00	3,012.46	200.00	825.24	5,367.65
Pepin	Durand	42,208.58	8,401.35	3,175.00	3,800.00	650.00	10,715.26	15,466.97
Pierce	Ellsworth	11,557.44	2,824.50	820.00	2,347.43	94.00	2,067.15	3,404.36
Polk	St. Croix Falls	14,221.69	3,946.50	2,009.00	3,554.42	325.00	768.02	3,618.75
Portage	Stevens Point	17,099.17	3,685.00	3,377.20	5,984.59	369.00	1,129.33	2,554.05
Price	Phillips	No report.						
Richland	Richland Center	13,086.42	3,027.75	2,844.16	2,614.32	183.00	706.35	3,710.84
Richland	Viola	6,341.58	3,712.25	727.00	1,727.33	175.00	.....	.....
Rock	Evansville	16,411.32	4,220.00	2,034.35	10,018.14	138.83	.....	.....
Rock	Janesville	55,894.49	6,934.50	7,550.00	8,732.04	250.00	12,682.46	19,745.49
Rusk	Ladysmith	9,117.67	1,795.50	2,241.75	1,392.38	389.50	1,104.93	2,193.61
St. Croix	Glenwood City	6,050.37	1,932.50	.....	1,296.68	112.55	451.28	2,257.36
St. Croix	New Richmond	10,760.89	5,134.25	1,597.00	1,997.29	150.00	568.00	1,314.35
Sauk	Baraboo	22,526.52	7,801.75	1,042.00	7,629.01	32.00	708.43	5,313.33
Sauk	Spring Green	10,104.68	7,809.00	228.70	1,363.28	90.00	100.00	513.70
Sawyer	Hayward	14,027.30	6,112.75	2,010.50	368.64	100.00	276.42	5,158.99
Shawano	Shawano	12,290.25	3,831.45	1,253.00	1,081.77	957.32	3,089.71	2,077.00
Sheboygan	Plymouth	34,802.63	7,805.50	3,262.51	7,104.62	520.00	1,905.00	14,205.00
Taylor	Medford	9,689.14	2,528.80	700.00	2,663.39	384.41	.....	3,412.54
Trempealeau	Galesville	17,236.90	6,795.70	1,765.00	4,912.12	.....	1,321.37	2,442.71
Vernon	Viroqua	16,175.79	5,094.20	2,620.20	2,150.00	259.00	2,068.03	3,984.36
Vilas	Eagle River	No report.						
Walworth	Elkhorn	51,550.04	8,774.50	9,452.20	22,136.84	1,450.00	6,069.55	3,666.95
Washburn	Spooner	8,044.87	2,578.00	1,075.30	2,913.76	182.39	901.51	393.91
Washington	West Bend	24,098.92	7,744.00	1,800.00	4,584.35	360.00	3,755.20	5,855.37
Waukesha	Waukesha	4,819.97	1,652.00	.....	3,167.97	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	Weyauwega	15,537.46	3,553.40	1,615.00	6,122.70	293.60	1,008.99	2,943.77
Waushara	Wautoma	11,569.75	2,614.75	1,780.00	2,000.00	175.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Winnebago	Oshkosh	29,629.96	3,721.00	4,750.00	7,178.96	1,000.00	12,450.00	530.00
Wood	Marshfield	23,304.63	6,257.25	1,809.19	8,215.24	1,178.61	4,669.95	1,174.39
State Fair	Milwaukee*	304.839.79	73,450.93	24,261.98	179,686.78	7,000.00	20,440.10	.....
Total	.....	$1,844,216.39	$465,454.11	$207,370.17	$576,099.27	.....	$190,447.95	$364,876.96

*Includes agency and percentage; see "Fair Expenses" for operation.



WISCONSIN STATE FAIR PARK WHEN COMPLETED

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS

By Edward Nordman, *Commissioner*

Name	Residence	Term expires
Edward Nordman, Commissioner	Polar	September, 1927
L. G. Foster, Deputy Commissioner	Madison	Indefinite
Anita J. Rhodes, Chief Clerk	Madison	Indefinite
W. P. Jones, Fruits and Vegetables	Lodi	Indefinite
B. B. Jones, Market News, Inspection and Standardization	Madison	Indefinite
A. C. Reis, Counsel	Madison	Indefinite
N. C. Hall, Certified Public Accountant	Madison	Indefinite
C. N. Wilson, Accountant	Madison	Indefinite
Math Michels, Dairy Marketing	Fond du Lac	Indefinite
Mrs. Lulu Mattson, Dairy Marketing Assistant	Amery	Indefinite
H. M. Lackie, Poultry and Egg Marketing	Madison	Indefinite
C. N. Pulley, Tobacco Marketing	Madison	Indefinite
P. H. Pressentin, Special Investigator	Milwaukee	Indefinite
William Kirsch, Research Assistant	Madison	Indefinite
R. E. Ades, Chief Potato Supervisor	Wautoma	Indefinite
Gottlieb Marty, Foreign Cheese Assistant	Monroe	Indefinite
M. M. Littleton, Radio Specialist	Waupaca	Indefinite
C. D. Adams, Honey Grading Supervisor	Wauwatosa	Indefinite

THE Wisconsin Department of Markets came into existence three and a half years ago. The Legislature at its 1919 session created a Division of Markets which formed nominally part of the Department of Agriculture. The Legislature of 1921, however, abolished the original act creating the Division of Markets and has passed in its stead a new law creating a separate and independent Department of Markets. This new law conferred upon the Commissioner of Markets the power to establish grades and standards and to enforce them, the power to prosecute unfair practices and methods of trade and other powers with the object of bringing about an orderly and efficient method of marketing. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the problem of marketing the products coming from an investment of $3,531,000,000 is an enormous and complicated procedure. This is the problem confronting the agricultural interests of Wisconsin and needless to say it is a most complex one.

Edward Nordman

Principal Lines of Work

In the early stages of the development of the State the problem of marketing was comparatively simple. The average farm was for the most part self-sufficing. Little was bought and sold. Food for home consumption; raising of sheep for wool to be manufactured in cloth at home; cattle raised for meat and shoes; and in general the whole

scheme could be said to be one of raising what was needed for home consumption.

Today farming is in direct contrast to the early period. The bulk of the population in the United States now lies on the average of some 1,000 miles from the source of production. The farmer today buys practically all the necessities he uses on the farm and sells a large share for city consumption. The important object of agricultural activities up to the last few years has been the increased production. While the importance of this phase of agricultural activities should not be discounted, the emphasis in the coming years must be placed on more efficient distribution.

The functions necessary to transfer products from the producer to the consumer may be classified as follows: Assembling, grading and standardizing, packaging, processing, transporting, storing, financing and distributing. These services are necessary whether done by private or cooperative middlemen. The main problem to be considered is by what methods can these services be performed most efficiently.

The principal lines of work which are now being prosecuted with the view of bringing about needed reforms in our marketing system are described below.

Standardization and Inspection

Standardization and inspection go hand in hand for without standardization, inspection of food products can hardly hope to be a success.

The idea involved in standardization and inspection is, that products properly graded and shipped from the place of production will reach the consumer in better condition and that properly graded products bring more money to producers and dealers and will give the consumer full value for his money. With this object in mind the Department has established standards on potatoes, cabbage, apples and honey. These standards are being enforced and, in addition, a new grade has been established for certified seed potatoes and grades for strawberries and onions were recommended.

The inspection work carried on by the Department has for its purpose the enforcement of grades and standards established on food products. In the case of potatoes, apples and cabbage the inspection work was done at the shipping point where the products were being graded and prepared for the market. In case of honey the inspectors centralized their work at the stores and wholesale houses which handle honey. In addition to the regulatory work the inspectors have made inspections on carlots of produce to determine the grade and quality for which a fee has been charged the applicant. This inspection has been of both a compulsory and a voluntary nature. In addition to the shipping point certification work there has been conducted during the past year a market carlot inspection which helped receivers to settle disputes arising between themselves and the shipper.

During the 1921-1922 season the Department of Markets has employed a number of inspectors. These inspectors did not receive a salary. They received a fee for each inspection and the inspection

service was thus entirely self-supporting. The fee charged for potato inspection was $2.50 per car and during the time between December 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, there were potato certificates issued on 7,431 cars.

With the opening of the 1922-1923 season a change was made from compulsory to a voluntary system of inspection as a result of a co-operative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The inspection at present is being done by seven salaried inspectors and grading supervisors and four men working on a fee basis.

The apple inspection work was carried on in one apple section of the state, namely the Door County section centered at Green Bay; cabbage inspection was cut down this year due to the very unfavorable season and only one part-time inspector was employed. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And finally, during the past year 1,880 stores in 299 cities were inspected for honey by the one inspector employed by the Department of Markets during the heavy season from July to November.

Market News Service Essential

One of the chief requisites for profitable marketing is complete information on market conditions and prices. This information is essential to the farmer because upon his knowledge of marketing conditions may depend the financial success or failure of his year's work. The information is likewise necessary to the dealer in his operations; moreover, the consumer can purchase to better advantage if he will keep in close touch with the available market information. Because of the vast importance of reliable marketing information the Department has in operation a rather complete market news service which is available to all citizens free of charge.

Each day during the marketing season there is mailed from the Department's office a complete mimeographed bulletin giving market conditions and prices on live stock, fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, hay, grain and other miscellaneous products. The reports contained in the bulletin are received over a special private leased wire operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a branch of which runs into the Department's office. Thus the Department is in direct contact with all of the large marketing centers from Boston to Kansas City and is furnished with accurate government market information gathered by trained market reporters. The reports are of two types, namely, shipping point information and the reports from the central receiving markets.

The mail bulletin is sent free of charge to any person in the state making application for the same. From October, 1921, until November, 1922, this bulletin was issued from Waupaca as the Department has centered its entire market news activities at that point. During the time the bulletin was issued from Madison a total of 259 bulletins were issued for a total circulation of 334,628 copies. Since November 1, 1922, the bulletin has been issued from Waupaca to an average daily circulation of 1,346. Most of the recipients of the bulletins are farmers

although large numbers are mailed to dealers, retailers, consumers, newspapers, educational institutions, etc. Outside of the Daily Mail Bulletins the Department of Markets maintains other kinds of services, namely, the newspaper service, the market news letter, the special potato bulletin and the Radio Market Reports.

Aids Co-operative Organizations

One of the most active and successful activities in which the Department was engaged during the past year is the field of co-operative organization. To understand the importance of this branch of the activities of the Department it must be borne in mind that organization of societies for buying and selling eliminates the waste and unnecessary expense by reducing the costs of operation through wholesale buying and selling and by making possible the reduction of the number of middlemen concerned in the transfer of commodities.

The organization of farmers into co-operative societies has made a marked progress in Wisconsin in recent years. Wisconsin has now between 2,500 and 3,000 co-operative societies. Among them are creameries, cheese factories, live stock shipping associations, potato warehouses, elevators and other miscellaneous agencies. The activities of the Department in this field consists of:

1. Services rendered through the introduction of business methods in co-operative organizations.
2. Investigations of co-operative organizations with the purpose of determining what steps should be taken to improve their effectiveness and get the facts concerning their management, and
3. Assistance in the organization of new associations.

The activities of the Department of Markets in this field are intimately connected with the essential prerequisite of successful co-operation, namely, the keeping of accurate records and detailed information concerning the business of individual co-operative societies. With this purpose in view the Department of Markets employs a trained accountant whose work is to make uniform accounting installations for co-operative organizations. The past year has shown particular activity with reference to the adoption of uniform accounting systems by co-operative associations. Adoptions of the creamery accounting system devised by the Department were made at eighteen places; warehouse accounting installations were made at five places and an accounting system was introduced by the representative of the Department at the Farmers' Live Stock Sales Organization at the Milwaukee stock yards. In addition, oil station accounting installations were made at five different places. Altogether since the beginning of these activities by the Department of Markets there were the following installations made: Twenty-two warehouse accounting adoptions; twenty creameries, seven cheese factories, five oil stations and two live stock shipping associations, making a total of fifty-five installations.

Investigations of Management

The marketing law passed in 1921 gives the Department the power to investigate the management of any co-operative association doing business in this state and to make the facts, relating to said management, available to the members of the association, provided that a request for such investigation has been filed with the Department, signed by at least twenty per cent of the members (in the case of associations of less than five hundred members) and by at least one hundred members (in case of five hundred or more members). In compliance with this provision, four requests have come to the Department during the past year. The first of these concerned an organization where the affairs for three or four years were involved. Due to the almost total lack of records several weeks' time was required to complete the audit and investigation. This investigation revealed a number of errors of omission and commission which will be guarded against in the future as the result of the installation of the Department's warehouse accounting system. Four more requests of a more or less similar character were made and each case was thoroughly investigated and where necessary better business methods were introduced. A careful study was also made of the accounting methods of the Burley Tobacco Pool of Kentucky which makes it possible for the Department to render valuable aid to the newly organized Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool. In this connection it should be noted that negotiations are under way for the installation of the Department's warehouse accounting system at the several warehouses that are becoming affiliated with the newly formed potato marketing organization.

In our dealings with co-operative associations during the past year we note that it has been a particularly successful season for creameries and cheese factories while warehouses and shipping associations have not done so well. A declining market has made the advantageous functioning of shipping associations and warehouses difficult while the high price of butterfat has stimulated co-operative activities allied with the dairy industry.

The good arising from uniform accounting among co-operative associations is not to be measured alone by the number of installations that have been made, but more particularly by the benefits that have accrued to the several firms that have made the installations. By the adoption of these systems the organizations have been able to make more intelligent income tax returns, they have come to know and analyze statements of assets and liabilities relative to their business and to understand that a statement of receipts and disbursements is not a statement of operations. By the adoption of uniform accounting systems an excellent opportunity is afforded for the comparison of operating costs one with another by like enterprises. The same thing holds true with reference to all phases of operations, purchases and sales. Representatives of the Department endeavor to follow up the installations and answer such questions as may arise in the minds of the individuals who handle the records.

Results in Creamery Work

The activities of the Department in the field of co-operative creamery work were very fruitful of results during the past year. A great deal of time was spent by a representative of the Department in furthering the cause of co-operation through assistance given to the Wisconsin Co-operative Creameries Association, whose object is to encourage better and more economical methods of production and distribution of dairy and poultry products. The Department of Markets has earnestly endorsed this organization in the belief that it will become an important factor in solving the problems of standardization, elimination of waste, mismanagement in individual plants, unfair competition in butterfat, all of which results in a higher overhead and in the manufacture of poor quality butter. To date there are seventy-seven creameries who have signified their intention of joining the state organization. The by-laws of this state organization provide that creameries which serve a similar district and whose natural location makes it possible to work together can form units and work to overcome or better the conditions of all lying in that natural group. These different groups work together through their state organizations on matters pertaining to the welfare of them all.

The representative of the Department is working through this organization on grades for Wisconsin butter looking forward to the time when this association will adopt a brand or trade-mark for the best grade of butter that can be produced so as to advertise it under the organization's brand name and reap the return benefit which comes with repeat orders that follow a high quality food product. Wisconsin sweet cream butter, like mello-cream cheese, will be an established fact as soon as the farmers are awake to the possibility of collecting a premium on a guaranteed high quality butter which is known to the consumer as an advertised brand of his own, backed by his quality guarantee.

Important Investigations in Progress

Besides helping to organize the Wisconsin Co-operative Creameries Association the Department of Markets has rendered many other services to co-operative creameries. Talks were made before butter makers and patron groups on standardization, co-operation, composition of butter, elimination of overhead expenses, and all allied subjects that must be understood by a large majority of the patrons and butter makers before a successful marketing agency for butter can be built. Another important field in which the Department was very actively concerned was the organization of carload shipments. Thus a northwestern district, known as District No. 1, which last year shipped on to the eastern market 251 cars of butter, shipped this year 373 carloads. These carlots continued on the average of 360 tubs of butter at 63 pounds net each and showing a net saving of $33,570.00 to the creameries over the old L. C. L. rate. The saving in reaching the market quicker and in better condition and the value of receiving notice of the date of arrival which carlot shipping makes possible can hardly

be overestimated. There are smaller groups in St. Croix, Pierce, Dunn, Monroe, Barron and Price counties that are carlot shipping now under the same plan and the saving to these various small groups amounts to nearly as much more as the total of the larger group.

The investigational activities form one of the most important branches of the work of the Department. As was mentioned above the present system of distribution can be improved by removing some of its defects. In order to accomplish that the facts must be known as to whether there are any defects and what they are. The knowledge of these facts can be arrived at only by investigations. These investigations are conducted by two accountants and one special investigator. During the past year the Department has been conducting investigations into the retail meat distribution of Wisconsin cities as well as that of the cost of distributing milk in Milwaukee. These investigations will be completed in the near future and will be published in the form of bulletins. Moreover, the coal situation was thoroughly investigated and special efforts were made to relieve the coal shortage in the state.

Wisconsin Products Exposition

It has been the opinion of leading marketing experts and leaders among farmers' organizations for a long time that there was need of a mid-winter fair or marketing exposition to advertise Wisconsin products. As a result, after holding a number of conferences at which all the agricultural interests, the distributors of food products, associations of commerce and manufacturing interests were represented, it was decided that much improvement can be made in the present marketing conditions by holding a marketing exposition.

The Department of Markets agreed to take charge of the management and supervision of this exposition which received the unanimous endorsement of all present. The month of December was devoted to putting on a Wisconsin Products Exposition which was staged in the Milwaukee Auditorium during the week of December 5-10. This was the first attempt made by a state department to supervise a sales show and it was crowned with success. The main arena of the large Milwaukee Auditorium was used in putting on exhibitions. Booths 10x12 feet were sold at from $50 to $75 each to commercial firms and agricultural agencies with the result that $3,127.50 was taken in for space. The expenditures necessary to put on a show of this kind were kept within the limits of the receipts so that this marketing exposition was put on at no extra expense to the state.

The object of this show was to make the Milwaukee Auditorium the show window of Wisconsin during exposition week so that prospective buyers of our products could come to Milwaukee and, under one roof, see true representative samples of any commodity that they wished to purchase. The results of this first exposition were very gratifying. The following are a few of the sales made during the exposition and the results that they have brought to the state:

One potato sprayer firm sold twenty-eight potato sprayers to Wisconsin farmers during the week. Another manufacturer sold sixteen gas engines. One county agent sold two thousand bushels of pedigreed grain, practically all of which went to Wisconsin farmers, while another county agent sold a car of Smith Strain Triumph seed potatoes to an Alabama farmer who has reported at this writing the results of his planting. This man states that from the 600 bushels of seed potatoes purchased at the exposition he harvested and marketed eighteen carloads or 10,800 bushels. A number of other transactions took place during this mid-winter show which have returned to Wisconsin farmers thousands of dollars.

At the close of the exposition a conference was held at which all interested parties were invited and everyone agreed, considering the success of the first Wisconsin Products Exposition, that plans should be made to perfect an organization to make this exposition an annual affair.

Looks Into Transportation Rates

An investigation was made to determine how long a distance cheese and butter could be shipped to concentration points under concentration rates to advantage, the object being to endeavor to figure out if we could not eliminate some of the concentration points with the state. The investigation showed that because of the close margins that the distributors work on they were obliged to confine their activities to a small area. The investigation further showed that 90c of every $1.00 received by the distributor was returned to the cheese factories from which the cheese was manufactured. On account of this small margin a few cents per hundred weight in freight rate turned profit into loss. This proved true in all the different producing sections of the state. For example, the difference between Plymouth and Marshfield rates to eastern markets shows a spread of about 50c per hundred weight which makes it impossible for points taking the Marshfield rate to compete on eastern and southeastern markets with cheese being shipped from Plymouth and lakeshore districts while the western markets take the same rate from all the cheese producing sections. This condition makes it impossible for the cheese industry to develop in northern Wisconsin and confines the industry to the lake-shore counties for a favorable rate.

Investigation further showed that during the war cheese rates received horizontal advances. We may look for no horizontal reductions in these rates. Any horizontal advance creates maladjustments. These necessarily reflect unjustly and disadvantageously to some localities. Up to this time no analysis and no intelligent thought or effort have been directed towards ascertaining what disadvantages may have resulted in the changes of the past.

Investigations show that under the present rate there is a spread of $1.04 per hundred weight between Brodhead as a southern point and the northern points in the state producing cheese to the New Orleans market, a spread that makes it prohibitive for the manufacturer of

cheese in the northern counties to compete with cheese manufactured in the Brodhead or southern district. The same thing proves true of southeastern and eastern shipments, the Marshfield district taking a much higher rate than the Plymouth district to these points.

Important Hearing Arranged For

It became evident that a readjustment of the whole rate-making policy was necessary before we could get any relief. With this thought in mind I solicited the support of expert traffic men and cheese shippers to assist in this work, with the result that some of the cheese shippers furnished the capital to secure the services of an expert traffic attorney to assist in working out a plan of readjustment on cheese out of Wisconsin. It was a large problem that we had undertaken, and it took much time and study before we found a basis or starting point. After months of work we found that the Interstate Commerce Commission had established a rate from New Orleans to St. Louis. This gave us a basis or starting point. We extended this rate to Chicago on the same basis that had been used between New Orleans and St. Louis. Then we used our lake differential to lake points in the different districts of the state. The state was divided into three districts known as the Plymouth-Muscoda district, Marshfield district and the St. Paul district. A common shipping point in such district was used as a basis for determining the rate from that district to lake ports. This method of rate making was approved by most carriers. After this plan had been worked out to cover practically every cheese shipping point in the state it was then submitted to the cheese shippers for their approval. The new plan reduced the spread between the northern and southern points of the state to a margin where shippers felt they could carry the differential. Then a conference was held with the carriers and the whole plan discussed with the result that Mr. Cleveland of the Chicago and North Western asked that we be given a hearing before the Trunk Line committee. He agreed to docket this proposal which has been done and I am informed that the hearing will be held some time this month with all interests, including shippers and local carriers, asking for a blanket rate on cheese out of Wisconsin via the Cairo Gateway. It was interesting to note that even the railroads operating within our own state did not appreciate the fact that 70 per cent of all the cheese manufactured in the United States was manufactured within the boundaries of our own state.

Expert Traffic Advice Offered

In order that greater consideration be given to the cost of transportation, conferences were held with cheese shippers, farmers' associations, and shippers of produce and live stock, to endeavor to work out means by which we could establish some kind of an organization through which the agricultural interests of the state could get expert traffic advice at a reasonable cost. After considerable discussion a

committee was appointed to work out a plan. This committee advised the organization of a traffic department to be known as the Wisconsin Agricultural Traffic Association, of which are attached copies of Articles of Incorporation and object. A campaign was put on for membership in the six different departments and over 6000 letters were sent to farmers' associations and commercial firms asking them to take out membership in one of the different departments of this traffic association. We endeavored to impress upon the different shippers the necessity of having a large membership in order to be in a position to give expert traffic advice at the lowest possible cost. After months of work among the different lines of industry soliciting membership, the cheese department was the only department that had a membership large enough to organize. This organization was perfected and this department stands to join with any of the other departments as soon as they have a membership large enough to warrant the organization of their department. The warehouse department was next but they did not muster a membership large enough to warrant the organization of their department.

The Articles of Incorporation state that at least three departments must be organized before the general traffic association can function. We were unable to secure a membership large enough to accomplish this. Therefore, in order that those having made application would not be deprived of traffic service, plans were worked out by which they could make individual contracts until such a time as the organization as a whole was in a position to function. Practically all of the cheese interests and a number of the members of the warehouse department have signed individual contracts with traffic agencies and are in that way receiving traffic advice that they have not been able to obtain prior to this time.

Service for Poultry Industry

Profits from poultry depend upon good stock, and it should be the function of a day-old-chick-hatchery to supply to farmers and poultrymen stock which will prove to be profitable. In many cases in the past this has not been done. A common practice has been to use market eggs or eggs from the poorer flocks for hatching purposes and advertise these cheap chicks in glowing terms as high quality stock from leading egg producing and show strains. This is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. Cheap chicks are produced from cheap eggs, and reputable breeders of good stock do not sell their eggs at market price. The buying demand has been built up for better birds and farmers and poultrymen who send away to a hatchery for their highly advertised stock have a right to expect this stock to be good. Hatcheries who send out to these people inferior chicks are proving to be a detriment to the hatchery business by destroying the confidence of the business, by destroying the confidence of the buying public in the commercial day-old-chick. They are also a menace to the future development of the poultry industry. If poultry keeping on farms is to continue to progress and to become more profitable better stock

must be available. And it is here that the influence of the hatchery will be most apparent. No improvement will ever be made by flooding our farms with mongrel or inferior chicks. Enough of these are already found there. And no permanent hatchery business can be built up without recognizing the production of good chicks as a fundamental principle in that business.

In the light of these facts, and realizing that more and better poultry is needed on Wisconsin farms, and that the hatcheries in the state which are trying to supply high class chicks have been forced into competition with other hatcheries which sell very inferior stock; the State Department of Markets in co-operation with the Poultry Department of the University of Wisconsin worked out a plan of accrediting and giving state recognition to the hatcheries producing good stock. These hatcheries are known as Wisconsin Inspected and Accredited Hatcheries. The plan was in operation during the hatching season of 1922 and worked so successfully that the work will be considerably extended for the 1923 season.

Accredited List of Hatcheries

The essentials of this plan are briefly as follows: A hatchery is inspected, and the breeding stock supplying it with eggs is inspected. If it is found to meet the state requirements it is placed upon the State Accredited list and given the right to use this fact in its advertising and to place the Wisconsin State trade-mark on each shipment of chicks. It is criminally liable under our Wisconsin Statutes for misuse of this trade-mark. Regulations governing its use are determined by our Department and violations of these regulations result in a hatchery losing the privilege to use it further and they are dropped from the accredited list.

After a year of this work hatcheries in the state have expressed themselves as pleased with the results. They state that there is an increasing demand for accredited chicks, that the inspection service has decreased the percentage of throwouts and that flock owners have taken a greater interest in improving their flocks. Only five complaints have been filed with our Department and these have all been settled. Every hatchery on the list this year has applied for reinspection next year and a large number of those who were not in a position to apply last year are lining up. We feel that by hatchery inspection we are insuring a supply of high quality chicks to farmers and poultrymen, and protecting our honest hatchery operators from the competition of inferior stock by giving them state recognition. We believe that as our plan becomes more generally understood and more widely advertised that the demand for accredited chicks will increase and that Wisconsin will be recognized as the home of high quality stock and honest hatchery men.

Results of Cheese Grading

The grading of American cheese, made effective February 13, 1922, has accomplished wonderful results in producing a high quality cheese. No less than 35 cheese dealers as well as others have expressed their opinion above their signatures claiming that the improvement in quality ranges from 20 per cent to 40 per cent better than for 1921.

By a program on quality we would not only benefit the producers but also the consumers of cheese as well. The low consumption of cheese in the United States is attributed to a lack of quality, and the lack of curing in cheese before being offered to the consumer. The annual per capita consumption of cheese in this country being only about 3.8 pounds when in foreign countries the per capita consumption varies from 10 to 24 pounds.

Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool

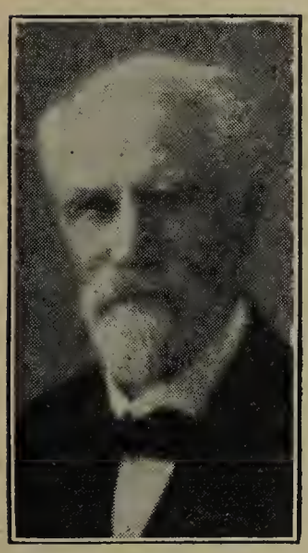
Another important organization that was brought into existence through the efforts of the Department of Markets is the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Pool. This is a co-operative organization whose purpose is to sell tobacco for the farmers. It is built upon sound business principles and includes seventy-five per cent of all the tobacco acreage in Wisconsin. This is the first year of its operation and it promises to be successful in obtaining for the farmers higher prices for their tobacco through the orderly marketing of their crop.

THE DAIRY AND FOOD AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

By J. Q. Emery, *Commissioner*

Name	Residence	From	To
H. C. Thom	Beloit	May 29, 1889	May 28, 1891
D. L. Harkness	Berlin	May 28, 1891	June 11, 1894
Thomas Luchsinger	Monroe	June 27, 1894	Feb. 7, 1895
H. C. Adams	Madison	Feb. 7, 1895	May 1, 1902
J. Q. Emery	Albion	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 10, 1915
George J. Weigle	Milwaukee	Feb. 10, 1915	Feb. 7, 1921
J. Q. Emery	Albion	Feb. 7, 1921	Feb. 7, 1925

THE office of Dairy and Food Commissioner was established by the Legislature of 1889, for the avowed purpose of furnishing the necessary power and means for suppressing the fraudulent manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese as well as the sale of adulterated, impure or diluted milk and the widespread and rapidly increasing adulteration of the food of the people, conditions then declared to exist and calling for correction.



J. Q. Emery

Expansion

Expansion of these functions of the Dairy and Food Department has since been made at nearly every session of the Legislature. In 1911, the Dairy and Food Commissioner was made ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures and was charged with the supervision throughout the state of the enforcement of the new vigorous weights and measures law enacted in 1911. This law vastly increased the official work of the Dairy and Food Commissioner. Among the other expansions of the original functions of the Dairy and Food Commissioner is the general law relating to adulterated drugs and foods, including drinks; the general law relating to the misbranding of foods; laws relating to the gathering and compiling of dairy statistics and promotive of the welfare of the dairy industry; laws relating to the false manipulation of the Babcock test and to unfair discrimination in the purchase of dairy products; pasteurization of by-products of creameries and cheese factories; the licensing of butter makers and cheese makers; the licensing and inspection of cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries, receiving stations, canning factories, bakeries, confectioneries, cold storage warehouses, bottling plants; laws calling for

the sanitary inspection of the places where dairy and food products are manufactured for sale or sold; enforcing the special laws relating to trading stamps, linseed oil, white lead, zinc oxide and turpentine, and the sale of cold storage goods.

Wisconsin the Leading Dairy State

That Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the Union is evidenced by the following: Wisconsin ranks first among the states of the Union in the volume of milk produced, which is 10 per cent of the total produced in the United States. Wisconsin ranks first in the total production of cheese of all kinds. Approximately two-thirds of all the cheese produced in the United States is made in Wisconsin. Wisconsin ranks first in the production of American cheese which is approximately three-fourths of all produced in the United States. Wisconsin ranks first in the production of Swiss, brick and Muenster cheese, and second in the production of Limburger cheese.

Wisconsin ranks second as a butter producing state, producing 11 per cent of all the creamery butter produced in the United States.

Wisconsin ranks first in the production of condensery products, producing upwards of one-fourth of the total production in the United States.

Wisconsin ranks eighth in the production of ice cream.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, Wisconsin had 2,807 licensed cheese factories, 667 licensed butter factories, 72 licensed condenseries, 675 licensed receiving stations and approximately 185,000 dairy farms.

The total value of dairy products of Wisconsin for the year ending June 30, 1922, based chiefly on reports to the Dairy and Food Commissioner by manufacturers and producers and partially on conservative estimates, was $200,828,249.92.

There were 298,732,969 pounds of cheese produced in factories, other than cottage, skim milk, primost, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese valued at $53,007,048.06. There were 4,495,963 pounds of cottage, skim milk, primost, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese produced, valued at $214,886.10; and 308,117 pounds of cheese produced on farms, valued at $98,599.

There were 138,693,322 pounds of butter produced in factories, valued at $57,001,852.05 and 8,666,037 pounds of farm made butter valued at $4,733,556.

Upon the generally accepted theory that quality in commercial butter determines its price, the quality of Wisconsin butter outranks that of all the states bordering on Wisconsin and the average of the entire United States as shown by the records of the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture. Each of the published Year Books of the United States Department of Agriculture from 1910 to 1920, inclusive, reports Wisconsin farmers as having received at the beginning of each month of each of those years, in nearly all instances, a higher price per pound for butter than was received by the farmers of any

of the states bordering on Wisconsin, and higher than the average price received by the farmers of the United States.

There were 423,100,003 pounds of condensery products consisting of evaporated, condensed, powdered, concentrated milk and evaporated cream, valued at $34,367,837.26; and 25,929,094 pounds of evaporated, concentrated, powdered and condensed skim milk and compounds, valued at $982,502.14.

The value of milk used in the manufacture of malted milk, etc., is valued at $580,967.38.

There were 5,950,556 gallons of ice cream produced, valued at $6,166,325.64.

It is estimated there were 960,621,235 pints of milk produced, used for family consumption, other than that furnished cheese factories, butter factories, condenseries and ice cream plants, valued at $28,818,637.05.

Skim milk was produced to the estimated amount of 2,550,955,989 pounds, valued at $7,142,676.77; and whey to the estimated amount of 2,567,407,785 pounds, valued at $3,594,370.48.

The estimated amount and value of milk and cream shipped to St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dubuque and other points outside of Wisconsin is 250,394,650 pounds valued at $4,118,991.99.

Inspectors

Inspectors are the agents or personal representatives of the Dairy and Food Commissioner in the field. They deal directly with dealers, manufacturers and the public. They are often called on to give information and advice which they must be prepared to give in all reasonable cases. They must be capable, tactful, conscientious, industrious and courageous in the performance of their duties. They are frequently called upon to give testimony in court to sustain prosecutions for violations of law.

Dairy, Creamery and Cheese Factory Inspectors and Their Activities

The dairy, creamery and cheese factory inspectors must necessarily be skilled and experienced in the technical work of butter making and cheese making and in other phases of the dairy business. These inspectors, twelve in number, during the year ending June 30, 1922, made 3,269 inspections of cheese factories, 2,200 inspections of butter factories, 56 inspections of condenseries, 561 inspections of receiving stations, 170 inspections of city and village milk supplies, 1,337 inspections of farm dairies, and in addition responded to numerous calls for inspection and instruction relative to a great variety of subjects of which there is no formal record. Cheese factory, creamery and condensery inspections include, where necessary, inspections of milk or cream offered, cans in which the same is delivered, and investigation of any suspected unlawful practices. In these inspections, suggestive instruction is given, when needed, on the various phases of the dairy industry. This instruction is not given in a mere formal,

perfunctory manner, but is given in an informal, personal way when and where the conditions are found to exist that furnish a concrete need and basis for such instruction. Compliance with law and improvement of conditions are the objects sought by inspection. When suggestive instruction fails to secure compliance with the requirements of law, prosecution necessarily follows. A carefully prepared printed pamphlet putting into preservable and usuable form suggestive instruction of the kind above mentioned is prepared and furnished by the department. It is conservative to state that many thousands upon thousands of dollars have been added to the annual income of the dairy farmers of the state by this unremitting expert service rendered from day to day for the past two decades and more. Nor is it too much to assert that the present exalted position of Wisconsin as a dairy state is due in a very large degree to this educational work together with the law enforcement through prosecution.

Laboratory

Properly to administer the various dairy, food and drug laws, chemical work and knowledge are fundamentally necessary. The enforcement of police powers regulating the manufacture and sale of the foods and drugs of the people of the state is an important matter having to do with public health and public welfare.

To determine whether dairy, food and drug laws have been violated, numerous samples of these commodities are collected and carefully analyzed each year. Prosecutions for violations of dairy, food and drug laws are based on these analyses; hence the necessity for careful, painstaking and accurate analytical work.

That this may be accomplished, there is maintained a well-equipped laboratory at the chemistry building at the University of Wisconsin. There are employed in the laboratory well trained and skilled analytical chemists. The varieties or classes of foods have been rapidly increasing. Food interests and manufacturers have extended their activities. New products are being developed and placed on the markets. Imitations and substitutes are continually appearing, some of which are fraudulent and detrimental to public health and public welfare.

With the development of the food interests of the nation, there has been established and maintained extensive laboratories to so regulate and control their products as to make difficult the detection of fraudulent substitutions in many cases. The duties of the food control chemists have become more exacting and difficult from year to year. To illustrate, when food laws were first enacted, methods of adulteration were so crude that detection was simple. A chemist might easily analyze and pronounce twelve samples of vinegar sold as cider vinegar, adulterated, while today, due to skillful methods of adulteration, a chemist may well work a week on a single sample before it is possible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to its purity.

There were collected and submitted to the laboratory for analysis during the year ending June 30, 1922, 1,654 samples suspected of being

adulterated. These samples consist of the various dairy products, foods, drugs, linseed oils, turpentines, white lead and zinc white.

That analytical work done on the samples will be competent evidence in case of prosecution, samples submitted by dairy and food inspectors to the laboratory are submitted under seal. After the analytical work is completed, the results of analysis are carefully considered to determine whether the manufacture or sale of the article of food analyzed was a violation of law. This calls for an accurate interpretation of the results of analysis, a knowledge of the law and in addition, it is necessary that all of the evidence to be presented in the case of prosecution be carefully gone over, putting together all the links of evidence thus collected to see whether the chain of evidence is complete. Great care is necessary in this work for the reason that the laws to be enforced are criminal statutes and no arrests for violations of these statutes must take place without the necessary evidence to sustain a prosecution lest the Dairy and Food Commissioner become liable for false arrests.

The dairy and food inspectors must be kept in close touch with the work of the laboratory, so that they may be informed concerning the legal status of commodities offered for sale on the market. The work of the food inspectors must be and is largely directed in the method of collecting samples, for it can be readily seen that a good deal of knowledge and judgment is necessary in the purchasing of samples. For a food inspector to buy samples of each and every food he meets in the course of his inspection would simply fill the laboratory with useless samples and pile up and make necessary useless analytical work.

The work of the laboratory is often necessary in the enforcement of the laws relating to the licensing of cold storage warehouses, bottling plants, canning factories, condenseries and butter and cheese factories. Often analytical work is necessary to assist in arriving at a conclusion as to whether sanitary conditions exist or do not exist. To express the annual savings to the purchasing public by this line of work would require a number comprising seven figures.

Food and Drug Inspectors and Their Activities

Food and drug inspections in the field must be carried on by persons especially trained and qualified. They must be capable of understanding and applying the numerous laws in whose administration they participate. They must do educational work in the various phases of their activities, similar to the kind of work done by dairy, creamery and cheese factory inspectors hereinbefore set forth. The work of drug inspection is similar in character to that of food inspection and is done by the same inspectors.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, the five food inspectors, with several vacancies prevailing for a considerable length of time, made 5,847 inspections of meat markets and groceries, 750 inspections of the 953 licensed bakeries, 463 inspections of the 615 licensed confectioneries, 52 inspections of the 44 licensed cold storage warehouses,

174 inspections of the 235 bottling plants, 213 inspections of the 131 licensed canning factories and have obtained numerous samples of foods suspected of being adulterated or misbranded and delivered the same to the chemical laboratory. Enforcement of the law relating to cold storage warehouses has required no inconsiderable portion of the time of food inspectors and the enforcement of the trading stamp law has required a still larger portion of the time of food inspectors and weights and measures inspectors. Much of the time of the food inspectors has also been required for the inspection of special foods coming upon the market suspected of being adulterated or misbranded.

Canning factory inspection is very intensive. Especially is this true of the pea canning factory inspection. The many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of peas are put into cans within a period of about six weeks. An hour's delay in a factory may mean hundreds of dollars of loss; hence the necessity of proper inspection to be sure that conditions in and about the factory are right at the start of the pack and so maintained. Inspection must be frequent, for bad conditions may develop over night. The product handled is perishable and of such a nature that if not handled in a clean and sanitary manner will cause intolerable conditions. Inspection has a very beneficial effect on the grower of peas, the farmer, for losses to the factory are reflected in the income of the farmer.

Wisconsin's canning industry has reached gigantic proportions. This is particularly true of the pea canning industry in which Wisconsin ranks first. Wisconsin's fabulous growth in this industry is shown by the following statistics giving the number of cases of canned peas produced in the respective years; namely: 1908, 2,200,000; 1909, 1,878,000; 1910, 1,086,000; 1911, 1,520,000; 1912, 2,658,000; 1913, 3,338,000; 1914, 3,555,000; 1915, 3,469,000; 1916, 2,763,000; 1917, 3,569,-185; 1918, 4,519,934; 1919, 4,317,000; 1920, 5,840,000; 1921, 4,063,000; 1922, 7,042,000.

Weights and Measures Department

Very briefly stated the principal duties of the weights and measures department are to inspect and test all commercial weighing and measuring apparatus in use in the state; to reweigh or remeasure commodities put up for sale or sold. The state weights and measures inspectors do all of the above mentioned testing and try-out work in all territory except in cities having a population of more than 5,000. The state creamery and cheese factory inspectors test scales in factories that they visit.

In cities of over 5,000 population city sealers are required and these city sealers work under regulations issued by the state superintendent of weights and measures, and the standards which they use are tested periodically by the state department.

When testing wagon and other large scales, also gasoline measuring pumps, the state sealers use specially equipped light automobile trucks.

These trucks, four in number, are in continuous use from April to December. The gasoline measuring pumps in use in the state measured upwards of 75,000,000 gallons of gasoline last year, which cost the consumers about twenty-two millions of dollars. Sealers of weights and measures tested approximately 6,800 of these pumps and found 2,077 of them incorrect, most of them giving short measure. The inspectors corrected this short measure to a large extent by adjusting 1,073 of these incorrect pumps, condemning for repairs 920, and condemning outright 84. Estimating the correction at an average of 4 cubic inches on a gallon, 1,300,000 gallons of gasoline worth $325,000 were saved to the consumers.

The importance of try-out work is apparent when consideration is given to the vast number of packages sold annually. During the past year 104,000,000 quart bottles were used for the sale of milk and 35,500,000 half pint bottles were used for the sale of cream. Upwards of 34,000,000 pounds of print butter was consumed in the state last year. The first years of inspection work in 1911 and 1912 disclosed the fact that quart milk bottles in use were often from 1 to 9 drams short and the half pint cream bottles were from 1¼ to 2 drams short. The so-called 1-pound prints of butter were from 1 to 2 ounces short. An average shortage of only 4 drams on a quart bottle of milk at 10 cents per quart represents a money value of $162,550. An average shortage of 1¼ drams on a half pint bottle of cream at 14 cents per half pint represents a money value of $97,187. An average shortage of one ounce on each print of butter at 35 cents per pound represents a money value of $743,750. The state and city weights and measures departments have saved more than the above amounts to the consumers of Wisconsin on the two products named, because if there had been no inspection, conditions would not have remained stationary, but would have grown steadily worse since 1911 when the department was organized.

The State Department of Weights and Measures has general supervision of all city departments which are required by law to be maintained in all cities of over 5,000 population. In addition to this general supervision, the State Department of Weights and Measures is required by law to do all of the testing, inspection and try-out work in all territory outside of cities of over 5,000 population, and to issue regulations and prescribe tolerances for the guidance of all sealers.

The state weights and measures inspectors spend considerable time in working with city inspectors in securing uniform and efficient methods in the work throughout the state, also in assisting new city sealers in the beginning of their work. The standards used by the various cities must be tested by the state superintendent periodically. Violations of the milk bottle law must be reported to the state superintendent of weights and measures and he in turn cooperates with the attorney general in recovering the penalty provided against manufacturers for the manufacture and sale of incorrect milk and cream bottles.

The law makes it a duty of sealers or inspectors of weights and measures to inspect, test, try, and ascertain if they are correct all weights, scales, beams, measures of every kind, instruments or mechanical devices for measurement, and tools, appliances or accessories connected with any or all such instruments or measurements employed in determining the size, quantity, extent, area, or measurement of commodities, things, produce, articles for distribution or consumption offered or submitted for sale, hire or award; and make it a misdemeanor to use any weighing or measuring device in the buying or selling of any commodity or thing which had not been sealed by a sealer of weights and measures within one year.

State sealers or inspectors must be conversant with the great variety of scales and weights, of measures and measuring devices, used in factory, mill, and store, and they must be field trained before being assigned to the responsibility and technical duties prescribed by law. Many patents have been taken out by manufacturers within the past twenty years on types of scales among which may be enumerated a great variety of computing scales used by grocers and at meat markets, of automatic scales used in weighing flour, grain and coal, of dial attachments to platform scales for rapid weighing in condenseries and in freight and express offices. These scales are a complicated series of levers, springs, spindles, racks and pinions, pendulums, dashpots, bearings and pivots, a defect in any one of which or in any part of which will cause an error in weighing. To be able to locate errors the sealer or inspector must be familiar with scale construction. The sealer must also have a knowledge of the durability, tensile strength and hardness of materials used in scale construction. Are the bearings made of cast iron, tempered steel, or chilled iron? Are the levers of sufficient weight or properly trussed to withstand the maximum load placed on the scale? The sealer must be trained in these matters before being assigned to his responsible duties.

Measuring devices are now replacing the quart and gallon measure for kerosense and gasoline, syrups and lubricating oils. Properly to inspect and ascertain defects in such pumps and measuring tanks requires technical knowledge and training. The testing of the delicate balances and weights in jewelry stores, creameries, and drug stores requires men skilled in the use of scales that record milligrams and grains in the place of pounds and tons. The testing of glass graduates in drug stores and of Babcock milk and cream test bottles used in creameries and cheese factories requires skill in the use of minims and cubic centimeters in place of the gill and the gallon. The sealer or inspector of weights and measures, to perform his duties efficiently must be familiar with both metric and English units of weights and measures; with the mathematical principles in ratio, with the laws of physics underlying levers and springs; have some knowledge of mechanics and a knowledge of the requirements of weights and measures laws.

Since the Dairy and Food Commissioner was made ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures, this department has un-

earthed more than a hundred different faulty conditions or practices for causing incorrect weighing or measuring and has reduced and is keeping this condition reduced to the lowest practicable minimum.

Merely to make first inspections and tests and to seal the appliances found correct and condemn outright or condemn for repairs the various kinds of weighing or measuring devices used in trade, and not return again for reinspection would fall far short of meeting the requirements of the weights and measures law or of being a corrective of the weights and measures evils. Follow-up or reinspection work is required to determine whether the use of condemned apparatus has been discontinued; to determine whether apparatus condemned for needed repairs has been properly adjusted, and in case it has been so adjusted, to seal the same; to determine whether commodities are being sold in quantity less than represented; and to determine if there are any violations of the law and to cause violators of the law to be prosecuted.

During the year ending June 30, 1922, the state and city sealers tested 201,381 mechanical devices for weighing or measuring. They made try-outs in 18,035, reweighing and remeasuring and inspecting 91,771 packages or commodities put up for sale or sold.

Present Organization

J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner, ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures; Harry Klueter, chief chemist and assistant commissioner; William Winder, second assistant commissioner, chief of the cheese division; Dr. Richard Fischer, consulting director of laboratory; Maude L. Walter, secretary to the commissioner; John E. Boettcher, chief of butter division; C. J. Kremer, senior food inspector; George Warner, chief inspector of weights and measures; three chemists; four stenogaphers; three clerks inclusive of one temporary clerk; twelve cheese factory and creamery inspectors, five food inspectors, eight weights and measures inspectors.

Court Cases

During the year ending June 30, 1922, there were 260 convictions for law violations.

Executive

As may readily be inferred the time and energies of the commissioner and of the office force are heavily taxed to give direction to these numerous activities, to conduct the correspondence on the multifarious subjects constantly arising, to grant conferences to numerous manufacturers and venders of food products relative to the legal status of their goods, to give due consideration to the granting or refusing of the thousands of licenses of various kinds as well as to the suspension and revocation of the same, to shape and carry on prosecution, to defend the validity of law in injunction proceedings and to respond to

calls for addresses on many phases of the scope and work of the department, all of which are essential elements in the administration of the dairy, food, drug, weights and measures laws of the state.

Conclusion

The statutes calling forth all these activities are in application of the fundamental principle set forth in Section 9 of the State Constitution, viz.:

> "Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws."

The existence and activities of the dairy, food, drug, weights and measures department is *per se* a powerful force in restraint of the doing of those things which the law forbids and in causing those things to be done which the law requires.

Miscellaneous Departments

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS

President

E. Ray Stevens ..... Madison

Vice Presidents

Harry E. Cole ..... Baraboo
Most Reverend S. G. Messmer ..... Milwaukee
J. H. A. Lacher ..... Waukesha
Frederic L. Paxson ..... Madison
Albert H. Sanford ..... La Crosse
E. B. Steensland ..... Madison

Superintendent

Joseph Schafer ..... Madison

Treasurer

Lucien S. Hanks ..... Madison

Curators, Ex Officio

Hon. John J. Blaine ..... Governor
Hon. Fred Zimmerman ..... Secretary of State
Hon. Solomon Levitan ..... Treasurer

THE State Historical Society of Wisconsin is practically as old as the state itself. In fact, the first movement looking to its formation occurred in 1846, when an organization was effected which, however, lagged in its activities. A new organization in 1849 was fostered by most of the state officers, by members of the state senate and assembly, and by distinguished private citizens interested in assembling and preserving the memorials of the new commonwealth.

HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Under a state charter which is still operative a reorganization took place in 1853, and at that time the society secured the services as secretary of Lyman Copeland Draper. That appointment guaranteed the success of the institution. Mr. Draper possessed the scholarship, the industry, tact, and breadth of vision required for the task. He was already recognized as an authority in the field of western history, was an indefatigable collector of documents, notes, and memoirs, relating to the west, was a writer of recognized standing, and a careful, painstaking editor. Beginning with a collection of fifty books and pamphlets, he accumulated in the course of thirty-five years a great library of Americana, a rich and varied collection of documents bearing on early Wisconsin history and biog-

raphy, and published ten volumes of material selected from that collection. At his death, in 1891, he bequeathed to the society his unique collection of materials relating to western history, accumulated mainly in the years prior to his advent in Wisconsin, and he also left to the society an endowment to be used for indexing the manuscripts. Under the name of *The Draper Collection*, that body of materials is known among scholars everywhere as the richest source for the history of the region west of the Blue Ridge and east of the Mississippi. It has been preserved in about 550 bound volumes, the individual documents in many cases having been mounted between strips of silk to prevent decay and to perpetuate their legibility.

Dr. Draper was succeeded in the secretaryship (an office later changed to superintendency) by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, who, in addition to the highest repute as an editor, was a brilliant historical writer, the author of numerous books. His editions of the *Jesuit Relations*, *The Original Journals of Lewis and Clark*, and *Early Western Travels* are the best evidence of his scholarship and editorial skill; and he also published a series of volumes in the *Collections and Proceedings* of the Society. But his *Story of Wisconsin*, in the American Commonwealths series (Houghton, Mifflin Company), demonstrates his ability as a writer of clear, interesting, and informing historical narrative.

Mr. Thwaites continued Draper's policy of building up both the general historical library and the manuscript collections. The growth of the institution during his incumbency of nearly twenty-five years was phenomenal, due in part to the wisdom of the state government in providing, on the university campus, a splendid library building in which to house both the historical library and the university library, under a cooperative plan for operating the two institutions.

The superintendency of Dr. Milo M. Quaife, 1913 to 1920, was signalized by the acquisition of several great collections of documents illustrating special phases of Wisconsin history, especially lumbering, by a vigorous policy in publishing both documentary material and mono graphic material bearing on the history of the state by the inauguration of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, and by generous participation of the society in assembling and preserving the war records of the several communities. Perhaps the most noteworthy result of Mr. Quaife's editorial work is the *Constitutional Series*, a group of three volumes (at least one more to be added) which assembles in convenient printed form all data relating to the making of the constitution of our state. A most useful monograph edited by Mr. Quaife is the *Economic History of Wisconsin during the Civil War Decade*, which was written for the society by Frederick Merk, and published in 1916.

The present administration, Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent, is carrying forward all of the leading activities for which the society has long been conspicuous among institutions of its type, and is developing certain policies entered upon when the present superintendent took control. The chief of these is the preparation of a great history

of Wisconsin by local communities, especially towns (or townships) covering rural life, and cities covering urban life. The scheme is called the *Wisconsin Domesday Book*, of which the first general volume, treating the *History of Agriculture in Wisconsin*, has recently come from the press, and a volume of *Town Studies*, including plats of twenty-five towns, will beissued soon.

The library of the society now contains 463,688 titles, of which approximately 224,626 are books and newspapers, and 239,062 are pamphlets. The manuscript collections are of vast extent.

Curators, Elective

(Term expires at annual meeting 1923)

Rasmus B. Anderson
Charles N. Brown
Harry E. Cole
Franz Eschweiler
J. H. A. Lacher
Most Rev. S. G. Messmer
Barton L. Parker
John B. Parkinson
Frederic L. Paxson
William A. Scott
Edward B. Steensland
William A. Titus

(Term expires at annual meeting 1924)

Henry C. Campbell
William K. Coffin
Lucien S. Hanks
Nils P. Haugen
Patrick B. Knox
John G. D. Mack
Frank W. Oakley
E. Ray Stevens
John Strange
Lawrence C. Whittet
William W. Wight
Mrs. Leslie Willson

(Term expires at annual meeting 1925)

Hans A. Anderson
Henry S. Butler
Matthew S. Dudgeon
Carl Russell Fish
Howard Greene
John L. Grindell
William Horlick, Jr.
Deborah B. Martin
Samuel M. Pedrick
Albert H. Sanford
John M. Whitehead
William F. Whyte

Standing Committees

Library—Knox (chairman), Eschweiler, Fish, Sanford and Superintendent (ex officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Mack (chairman), Grindell, Horlick, Titus and Superintendent (ex officio).

Printing and Publications—Paxson (chairman), Campbell, Lacher, Whyte and Superintendent (ex officio).

Finance—Steensland (chairman), Brown, Whittet, Scott, Greene.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

By Dr. Charles R. Bardeen,

Dean Medical School, University of Wisconsin.

Hospitals are a public necessity. Many diseases can be efficiently treated nowhere else. Human sympathy and practical economic considerations combine to demand that this efficient service be open to all. We desire to see those about us healthy and happy for their own sake as well as ours. We prefer to give a dollar to aid in cure to spending ten for care. Many who become life-long objects of public charity are such because of physical conditions which might have been remedied had efficient medical service been rendered before it became too late.

Custodial care of the physically and mentally unfit has long been recognized as a public function. The supervision of this in Wisconsin is entrusted to the State Board of Control and is one of its most important functions. The growth of supervision of this work in county institutions and the establishment of state institutions for the care of the insane and feeble-minded, the deaf and the blind, and of dependent children, many of whom are physically or mentally defective, has been described in the section on the Board of Control written by Mr. Tappins. At first the idea prevailed that it was sufficient to provide a humane home for these unfortunates coupled with some educational facilities for the children. The growth in the numbers of those needing this care became much more rapid than the growth of the population of the state. To keep custodial care from becoming an overwhelming burden it was evident that steps should be taken, on the one hand to prevent so far as possible the conditions which produce disease and dependency, and, on the other hand to attempt to cure physical defects while these are still remedial.

Public recognition of the importance of preventing disease may be seen in the increasing support and powers given the State Board of Health, described by Dr. Harper in the section on the State Board of Health, and in the growth of medical supervision of school children. Recognition of the importance of improving working conditions may be seen in the powers given the Industrial Commission and the State Board of Vocational Education.

The establishment in 1872 of the state and northern hospital for the acute insane was a recognition of the need of treating insanity early in order to effect a cure in remedial cases. Outside of the private institutions, necessarily expensive, and the newly established hospital for ex-service men at Farwells Point, the state still lacks an institution in which mental diseases can be treated at the stage when most curable, before insanity is well established. This need will in part be supplied by the State General Hospital, to which reference is made below.

The state school at Sparta was established in 1885 as a home for neglected and dependent children with the thought that for most of the children suitable homes might soon be found in private families. A large proportion of the children committed there, however, were diseased, crippled, or mentally defective. While under the law such children might be returned to the counties from which they came, this could not humanely be done since most of the counties had no provision for their care. In 1911 definite authority was given by law for committing to Sparta children with remedial defects, and the Board of Control was authorized to provide medical service either there or by sending the children elsewhere for treatment. Proper provisions could not, however, be established there, nor were there adequate facilities elsewhere for caring for any large number of children. The institution has thus become greatly overcrowded and the wise aim to reduce dependency by the application of adequate medical treatment has been hampered by lack of adequate facilities. To some extent this condition, during the past two years, has been alleviated by the care given to crippled children at the Mary Cornelius Bradley Memorial Hospital at the State University. This thirty-bed hospital was built and equipped in 1919 and was presented to the university by private gift for the study of more efficient methods of treatment of conditions not yet well understood. It has, however, been used in the main, since its completion, for the care of crippled children and children with other remedial defects, such as harelip. The majority of the children have come from Sparta. The resources for this work are limited. With the completion of the State General Hospital many more children may be cared for.

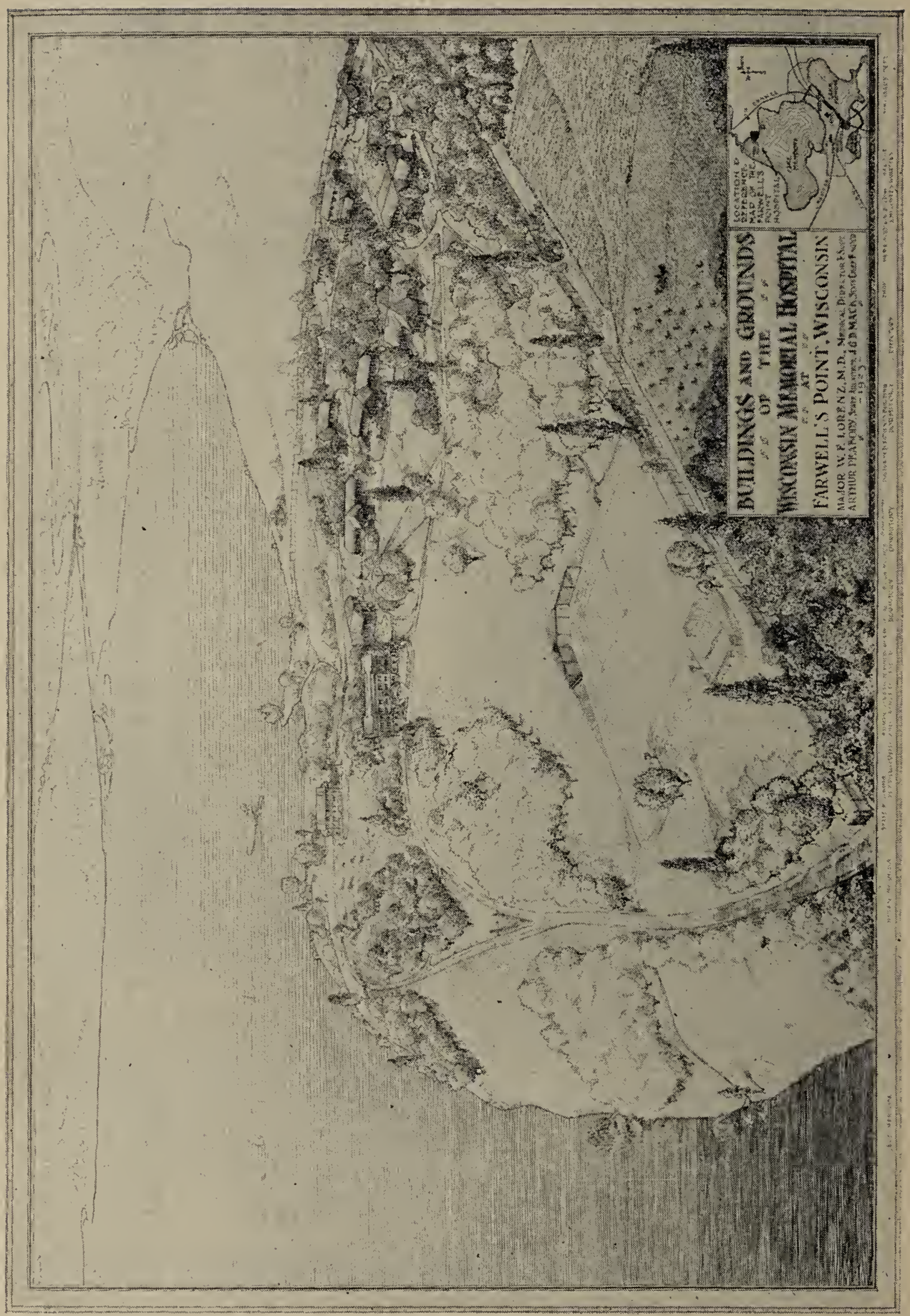
Tuberculosis is a disease which renders many dependent on others, as well as dangerous to others unless proper precautions to prevent its spread are taken. The state legislature in 1905 authorized the establishment at Wales of a hospital for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis in its remedial stages. In 1915 the legislature authorized counties to establish county hospitals for the care of such patients and authorized state aid in the support of such institutions. In 1917 it authorized the establishment of a camp in the northern part of the state. Both the state and county institutions have done much to decrease the evils of this disease. These institutions are under the supervision of the State Board of Control.

The experience at Mendota in the care of the acute insane, at Sparta in the care of defective children, at Wales in the care of tubercular patients, at the institutions for the care of the deaf and the blind where numerous conditions appeared which needed medical care not available, and at other institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Control, as well as the experience of the county nurses under the supervision of the State Board of Health, showed clearly, both from the humane and from the economic standpoint, that the state must do more than it has hitherto done in supplying hospital service for its citizens. In this respect it has been behind the neighboring states in which state general hospitals have long been among the most beneficent and popular of state institutions.

At the time of the special session of the legislature in 1920 an opportunity to remedy this defect appeared. The soldier bonus fund promised to be sufficient not only to carry out the provisions for which that fund was originally established, but also to leave a sufficient balance to build and equip a hospital. No more worthy use to which to devote this balance could be conceived. Those who served in the war risked life and health and the welfare of their families for their country and state. A state general hospital designed to save life, restore health, and promote general well-being, makes the finest of memorials for this service. The legislature accordingly authorized the establishment of the State General Hospital with the understanding that it should serve as a memorial to those who served in the war. Its supervision was placed in the hands of the Board of Regents of the State University because it was clear that the kind of medical service for which the hospital was designed could be given best in connection with the medical school of the university, already recognized as a center of medical research and high ideals. This hospital is now in the course of construction. It is designed to furnish highly specialized care in the various departments of medicine and surgery, and to supplement the existing institutions in the state by offering more highly specialized kinds of study and treatment than these institutions need for the usual service they are called upon to offer, and to offer facilities for the care of patients who are not at present able to obtain adequate treatment. The work of the hospital will be carried out with as close cooperation as possible with the work of the State Board of Health and of the State Board of Control, as well as with the work of other public and private organizations in the state devoted to public service.

At the 1921 session of the legislature the need was pointed out for more adequate facilities for the care of ex-service men suffering from mental and nervous diseases. Provision was accordingly made for this care as outlined by Dr. Lorenz.

This special hospital, as well as the State General Hospital, will enable Wisconsin to see that her ex-service men and their families, as well as the general public, are given facilities for efficient medical service when such is needed and could not otherwise be had.


BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
OF THE
WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
AT
FARWELL'S POINT, WISCONSIN
MAJOR W. F. LORENZ, M.D., Medical Director Ex-Chief
ARTHUR PEABODY, Senior Assistant, J. G. B. MACK, Senior Chief Engineer
1923

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL

By Major W. F. Lorenz,
Director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute.

Wisconsin acted promptly to solve certain serious problems that followed in the wake of the world war. There were certain disabilities directly resulting from military service which were not understood or appreciated by the federal authorities. To meet this situation Wisconsin appropriated funds for the erection of two hospitals. It was pointed out to the Wisconsin legislature of 1921 that the federal government failed to understand the problem of caring for mental diseases among ex-service men; that the federal government was unaware of the size of the problem and that totally inadequate provisions were being planned. In response to this situation the state legislature appropriated $250,000 for the construction of a special hospital for the treatment of mentally diseased ex-service men. This appropriation became available on July 1, 1921. A commission, authorized by this law, was at once appointed by the governor. Meetings were held shortly after the law became effective and a site for the new hospital was selected on Lake Mendota directly across from Madison.

The land selected is a high, prominent point well wooded, with an extensive shore line comprising about 54 acres. Many years ago Governor Farwell lived on this land and it has long been locally known as Farwell's Point.

The hospital authorized by the legislature is named in the law as the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. Plans were prepared by Mr. Peabody, state architect, and bids received from a number of general contractors. The lowest bidder was awarded the contract. Construction was started in the fall of 1921.

The hospital is built on the cottage plan, comprising a number of separate units, thus affording an opportunity of classifying the patients for intensive treatment.

The construction was somewhat delayed because of difficulty in getting building materials, and other like obstacles. In spite of this, rapid progress was made. By the fall of 1922 the originally planned buildings, excepting the main hospital building, were practically finished. In December, 1922, four of the separate units were occupied; the refectory building, cottages Nos. 1 and 2 for patients, and the employes' building. The refectory building has a complete kitchen equipment and dining room facilities sufficient to handle over 300 patients. This entire equipment was in full operation the latter part of December, 1922. Cottage No. 1, which consists of two large dormitories and a day room with all the necessary facilities, was occupied in the latter part of December, 1922. This building accommodates 50 patients. Cottage No. 2, planned for special treatment and disturbed patients,

was likewise occupied in December, 1922. The employes' building, which provides excellent facilities for attendants and employes of the hospital, was completed and occupied in January, 1923. The main hospital building, which is a two-story modern, fireproof building, especially designed for treatment of mental cases, will be completed the early part of 1923. This building will accommodate approximately 90 patients.

With $250,000 the state of Wisconsin has built a most modern hospital for the treatment of mental cases, with a capacity of 160 patients. The cost of construction and equipment of utilities amounts to approximately $1,500 per bed. This is a very remarkable record. Federal hospitals, and most state hospitals, recently built or contracted for cost from three to four times as much per bed.

It is interesting to note that the claims made in 1921 concerning the probable failure of the federal government to provide hospital facilities has become an actual fact. In the district comprising Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan no hospital for mental cases has yet been built by the federal government. There is a hospital planned for 1,000 beds. Illinois alone would fill this hospital at the present time if it existed. Wisconsin's promptness to meet a situation has resulted in the completion of a hospital before a federal hospital has even been started.

That the situation was urgent and emergency methods were warranted is borne out by our experience. Since 1919 approximately 500 ex-service men from Wisconsin alone have been treated at the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute for mental diseases directly or indirectly the result of military experience. The special facilities developed for the treatment of these ex-service men has resulted in a recovery rate of over 40 per cent. By the fall of 1922 the number of soldiers actually in the hospital under treatment was in the neighborhood of 200. The admission rate for new cases has steadily increased and it is believed, from present indications, that the peak of the load will not be reached before 1926 or 1927. In 1919 it was thought that Wisconsin's quota would be in the neighborhood of 600 patients. It is now evident that this estimate was very conservative. It is believed that within two years, at the present rate of admission, the new hospital will have to be increased in its capacity in order to meet the large number of cases that have and are developing in Wisconsin alone.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Present Members of Board

Members	Residence	Term expires
Elmer Grimmer, President	Marinette	Aug. 1, 1925
Geo. M. Sheldon, Treasurer	Tomahawk	Aug. 1, 1923
A. L. Church	Milwaukee	Aug. 1, 1924
B. G. Packer, Secretary, ex-officio	Madison	Indefinite
J. W. Everett, Assistant Secretary	Madison	Indefinite

Former Members of Board

		Term ending
Tom O. Mason	Cumberland	May 11, 1921
Clare L. Wildner	Superior	May 1, 1922

The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board created under chapter 656, Laws of 1919, has been in existence since August 1, 1919, when the original appointments to the board were announced. The board, however, did not really begin to function as a licensed board until January 1, 1920, when the first licenses were issued. Under the law all persons acting as agent for the sale or purchase of real estate and receiving compensation therefor must be licensed by the state, the fee for the licenses being $10.00 for brokers and $5.00 for salesmen, the salesmen being representatives of brokers, who work under their employ and supervision. The number of licenses issued by the board during each year of its existence has been as follows:

Character of Licenses	1920	1921	1922
Brokers	3,870	3,430	3,188
Salesmen	835	710	706

Since January 1, 1920, when the real work of the board began about 500 complaints have been investigated by the board and 244 hearings have been held, 131 having been held in 1920 and 1921, and 113 in 1922. As a result of these hearings the board up to December 11, 1922, had denied 99 applications for licenses and revoked 23 licenses, while adjustments have been arranged in 74 cases, the amount of payments resulting from these adjustments having been $50,646.69, the adjustments previous to 1922 having totalled $34,125.00 and the adjustments for 1922 amount to $16,221.69. These settlements also do not represent all the work of the board of this character as in six cases there have been lawsuits withdrawn while in six other cases proper title to land has been arranged for the complainants who were entitled to such titles but had not been accorded it. Included in the

work the board has accomplished was the stopping, through the denials or revocation of licenses or hearings, of auction sales of land sold as subdivision property near small towns and villages, and the denial of licenses to a number of applicants who have desired to sell either subdivision property of a speculative character in cities outside the state, or leases on oil lands or tracts of unimproved or irrigated lands in other states of doubtful present value.

The receipts of the board since it began its real work January 1 have been $118,915, as follows:

Year	Amount
1920	$43,120.00
1921	39,010.00
1922 to December 1	36,785.00

The disbursements have totalled $77,054.92, as follows:

Year	Amount
1920	$22,358.32
1921	31,856.20
1922 to December 1	22,840.40

There have been thirty-seven arrests at the instance of the board for selling real estate without a license. Three of these cases are still pending while in all but two others there has been a penalty exacted by the order of the court, although in four or five cases a dismissal has been allowed on payment of costs and a promise of the violator of the law to sell no more real estate as an agent.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Members	Residence	Term expires
Supt. of Public Instruction John Callahan	Madison	Ex-Officio
President of University E. A. Birge	Madison	Ex-Officio
Superintendent of Wisconsin Historical Society, Joseph Schafer	Madison	Ex-Officio
Miss Zona Gale	Portage	June, 1926
Herman J. Severson	Iola	June, 1926
C. B. Lester, Secretary	Madison	

The Wisconsin free library commission was established by act of the legislature in 1895. Its officers are: Chairman, Zona Gale; vice chairman, Joseph Schafer; secretary, C. B. Lester.

Chiefs of departments: Legislative reference, E. E. Witte; library school, Mary Emogene Hazeltine; traveling library and study clubs, Harriet C. Long; book selection, Mary K. Reely.

It is the duty of the Wisconsin free library commission (1) to assist in the establishment, maintenance and operation of public libraries, (2) to instruct students in library work and to continue the instruction of active librarians through visiting and advice, (3) to maintain a legislative reference library of material especially needed by members of the legislature and state officers, and to provide trained assistants for members in the technical drafting of bills, and (4) to make available books, traveling libraries, pictures and other educational material for individuals, organizations and communities not having adequate local library service.

Helps Public Libraries

The commission assists communities desiring to establish public libraries and advises in the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books, and in any effort to make books more available to the people.

This assistance is given through visits and consultation by some person trained in the particular problem at hand—for instance, cataloguing or book selection. Many such questions are answered by mail. The commission also publishes a monthly bulletin containing instructional material, numerous notes on current library practice, and a selected list of current books recommended for library purchase.

There are now 211 public libraries in Wisconsin. Practically every village or city able to provide adequate library service has its own local library. For smaller places the commission now advises the development of county library systems as the most economical and efficient method of providing library service.

Library School

The commission conducts a library school from which have been graduated 449 students since 1907. In addition 850 students have taken the short course of instruction in the summer. The school provides courses of training for library work in both public libraries and school libraries.

Through an economical organization of work the trained staff of the school are also available for consultation and advice for libraries throughout the state.

There is a large volume of correspondence answering specific questions on library management and helping in the solution of problems of every day work. This help and guidance always available makes possible much better service in smaller public libraries which cannot afford the services of a trained librarian.

Traveling Library Department

The commission provides a library service to supplement the resources of small public libraries, sends selected libraries for the use of women's clubs, study clubs, parent-teacher associations, boy scouts, farmers' associations, and many other kinds of organizations, and sends books directly to individuals living outside of communities with local public libraries. Half the people of the state are so situated outside of cities and larger villages. In this service the commission sent out 131,750 books during the last fiscal year. This was 61 per cent more than were sent in the year 1919-20, and 31 per cent more than were sent out in the year 1920-21.

In the last fiscal year 15,467 books were sent to community traveling library stations, 34,296 books were sent to public libraries to supplement their local resources, 45,526 books were sent to rural schools, 6,437 books were sent to study clubs and similar organizations, and 30,024 books were sent directly to individuals.

Community service was given to 1,358 communities throughout all the 71 counties of the state, and direct service was given to individual borrowers in response to 15,918 such requests.

Legislative Reference Library

As the name implies, the legislative reference library was organized primarily to give to members of the legislature such assistance as they might desire in the discharge of their duties as lawmakers. Members of the legislature may call upon this library to supply them with the best available information upon both sides of any public question of current interest. They can also get digests of the legislation in other states and in foreign countries upon any subject in which they may be interested, as well as information upon attempts made in this state to enact such legislation. They can also call upon the trained research workers who constitute the legislative reference library to make any special study for them which relates to pending or contemplated legis-

lation. In addition members of the legislature through the reference library can get the assistance of experienced draftsmen, who are employed only during sessions, in preparing bills and amendments to bills for introduction in the legislature.

To be in a position to furnish up-to-date and accurate information upon public questions, the reference library watches all the principal sources for such data—public documents, books and pamphlets, newspapers and magazines. When necessary it also sends out letters and questionnaires to get information not available in published form. It also keeps in touch with legislative reference bureaus and other similar research organizations in other states upon the work which they are doing and through arrangements for an interchange of material gets copies of all digests and other studies of these bureaus. It has also made an index of all bills introduced in the Wisconsin legislature since 1899, and has prepared the only complete index available anywhere of the private and local laws which have been enacted in this state.

The reference facilities of the legislative reference library have by law been made available not only to members of the legislature, but also to state departments and private citizens as well. Nor is it necessary to visit this library to get its service, as numerous reference questions are answered by letter. The drafting of bills, however, is done only upon written instructions from members of the legislature, or at the request of the governor. All services rendered are free and confidential, and strictly nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

The legislative reference library was the first institution of its kind in the entire United States. It was organized in 1901 and from date of its organization until 1921 was under the direction of the late Dr. Charles McCarthy. While no member of the legislature is compelled to use it, no less than 132 out of the 133 members availed themselves of its services in 1921. Nearly all state departments and many private organizations and citizens also make constant use of this library. Most other states as well as the federal government have copied this Wisconsin idea and now have similar research and drafting departments to assist legislators in making better laws.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

FORMER BANK COMPTROLLERS AND COMMISSIONERS

Bank Comptrollers

Name	Residence	From	To
James S. Baker	Green Bay	Nov. 20, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis	Watertown	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires	Mineral Point	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk	Kilbourn City	Jan. 2, 1860	Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsay	Ozaukee	Jan. 6, 1862	Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 3, 1870

Bank Commissioners

Name	Residence	From	To
Edward J. Kidd	Praïrie du Chien	April 24, 1895	April 1, 1902
Marcus C. Bergh	Viroqua	April 1, 1902	Jan. 17, 1911
Albert E. Koult	Kenosha	Jan. 17, 1911	Dec. 4, 1918
Marshall Cousins	Eau Claire	Dec. 4, 1918	May 7, 1923
Dwight T. Parker	Fennimore	May 7, 1923	

PRESENT BANKING DEPARTMENT

Heads of Department	Residence	Term expires
Dwight T. Parker	Fennimore	May, 1928
W. H. Richards, Deputy	Black River Falls	Indefinite
Thomas Herreid, Chief Examiner		Indefinite
Charles E. Butters, Chief Clerk		Indefinite

In 1852 the legislature created the office of bank controller. The duties of the office were laid down in chapter 479 of the statutes of that year.

The legislature of 1868 abolished the office and from January 3, 1870, to April 24, 1895, Wisconsin had no bank controller or commissioner.

James S. Baker of Green Bay was appointed in November of 1852 as the first bank controller and Jeremiah M. Rusk of Viroqua, later three times governor, was the last, going out of office in 1870.

In 1895 a banking commissioner, connected with the state treasurer's office was created and Edward J. Kidd was appointed.

The growth of the state banks can best be illustrated by the following table showing the condition of the banks as ascertained from the November statements for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Abstracts of Statements of State Banks, 1920, 1921, 1922

	Nov. 15, 1920	Sept. 6, 1921	Sept. 15, 1922
Number of State Banks	814	824	833
Number of Mutual Savings Banks	6	7	7
Number of Trust Companies	16	15	14
Number of Land Mortgage Associations	2	2	2
Total number of Banks	836	846	854
Resources			
Loans and discounts less rediscounts	$352,619,785.84	$330,624,038.99	$324,007,586.09
Overdrafts	1,071,940.58	730,647.67	611,899.73
United States securities	28,916,378.15	26,967,458.35	25,669,596.53
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	256,650.00	269,450.00	275,700.00
Other stocks and securities	1,973,848.36	990,512.41	1,338,849.00
Other bonds	52,085,959.71	52,519,726.03	57,936,325.06
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,422,437.50	11,434,858.51	12,241,522.36
Other real estate owned	1,101,999.31	1,221,551.71	1,509,635.07
Due from approved reserve banks	46,580,375.26	38,543,698.55	43,720,739.76
Due from federal reserve bank	5,486,382.89	4,430,852.44	6,043,755.65
Due from other banks	2,191,827.16	1,697,534.74	1,651,412.11
Checks on other banks in process of collection	2,384,168.86	1,954,505.47	2,203,222.31
Cash items	1,149,688.00	1,119,037.99	674,348.86
Gold coin and certificates	1,191,381.78	1,256,294.89	1,333,840.33
Silver coin	1,271,959.85	1,184,793.48	1,169,954.75
United States and National currency	8,515,275.93	6,479,945.54	7,147,466.74
Nickels and cents	194,384.59	189,082.33	194,978.06
Exchanges for clearing house and checks on other banks in the same place	3,027,177.98	2,849,354.48	2,802,212.69
Approximate interest earned but not collected	364,573.43	.....	.....
Expense account	11,310.68	43,696.30	11,362.06
Other resources	685,466.66	580,644.94	419,672.04*
Total	$520,502,972.52	$485,087,684.82	$490,964,079.20
Liabilities			
Capital stock paid in	$32,070,700.00	$34,251,650.00	$34,864,300.00
Surplus fund	11,251,654.61	12,564,897.07	13,309,299.44
Undivided profits, less current expense and taxes paid	9,856,747.48	9,528,258.19	9,793,455.31
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	318,621.77	.....	.....
Due to banks, deposits	7,952,021.56	7,662,998.65	9,512,315.96
Dividends unpaid	21,576.78	34,865.08	24,255.17
Individual deposits subject to check	150,509,183.34	131,724,990.49	143,890,713.79
Demand certificates of deposit	25,086,265.23	24,237,711.83	18,256,028.44
Time certificates of deposit	144,071,504.69	126,269,207.78	120,878,529.86
Savings deposits	120,670,573.53	114,578,843.30	118,313,336.89
Certified checks	173,167.18	305,696.82	300,275.67
Cashiers checks, outstanding	2,397,176.50	2,229,466.56	2,121,960.79
United States deposits	481,341.50	609,617.86	738,494.85
Postal savings deposits	216,357.11	78,732.60	83,527.84
Letters of credit and traveler's checks sold for cash and outstanding	6,636.75	112,865.00	103,472.88
Bills payable, including obligations for money borrowed, other than rediscounts	11,132,484.48	18,114,254.78	11,877,400.18
Acceptances executed for customers	435,316.00	31,628.48	7,400.00
Debentures	590,747.36	362,279.17	226,913.21
Special	1,495,041.98	671,990.08	539,825.17
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, assignee, etc	1,611,918.41	985,961.70	1,499,004.98
Other liabilities	153.936.26	731,769.38	1,345,059.57
Notes and bills rediscounted	.....**	.....**	3,278,509.20
Total	$520,502,972.52	$485,087,684.82	$490,964,079.20

*Includes customers liability on account of drafts paid under Letters of Credit for which this bank has not been reimbursed.—$97,250.20.

**Listed as contingent liabilities.

On September 15, 1922, there were 155 national banks in Wisconsin with total resources of $352,295,000.00 making the total resources of all banks in the state $843,259,079.20.

The legislature of 1903 created a separate banking department as it now exists and Major Marcus C. Bergh was appointed commissioner as successor to Edward J. Kidd, who died in office. The first annual report of Mr. Kidd listed one hundred and twenty-five state banks, one savings bank and five trust companies. The aggregate amount of the resources of these institutions was $43,601,829.47. The growth of the state banking institutions has been steady and the increase from year to year during the last several years has been especially marked. One state bank in Milwaukee today has resources nearly equal to the total resources of all state banks in 1903. On September 15, 1922, the state banking department had supervision over the following:

Commercial banks	833
Mutual savings banks	7
Trust companies	14
Land mortgage associations	2
Building and loan associations	115
A total of	971 institutions

Two examinations a year are called for by the statutes of each state bank, savings bank and trust company and one examination of each building and loan association. To perform the duties this office calls for a force of one commissioner, one deputy commissioner, one chief examiner, one chief clerk, twenty-one examiners or assistants and five clerks. Since 1917 only one bank has been permanently closed, the Montfort State Bank, Montfort, Wisconsin. This bank was closed on June 10th, 1922, due to the defalcations of the cashier. It is now in the hands of the commissioner of banking, and the loss to the depositors has not been determined.

STATE PRINTING BOARD

Members	Home	Term
John J. Blaine, Governor	Boscobel	Ex-officio
John Meeks, Superintendent Public Property	Wisconsin Rapids	Ex-officio
David Atwood, Editor	Madison	Appointive

Created by the legislature of 1915, the present printing board succeeds a division of the secretary of state's department and everything that is printed and paid for by the state of Wisconsin passes through its hands. Under legislative enactment the board makes all contracts for printing, binding, lithographing, engraving and advertising and furnishes the paper for the work for all departments, educational institutions, associations and organizations, receiving state aid.

During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922, $349,700 was expended for printing, paper, lithographing, engraving, and advertising, of which sum $240,115.72 was for printing alone, $94,349 for paper, and the remainder for lithographing and engraving. As far as possible the paper used in all state work is Wisconsin made paper of standard quality and is secured by competitive bids after samples have been carefully tested.

The various branches of the state printing is let by contract to the lowest bidder for a period of two years. The maximum price that can be paid is fixed by the legislature for all grades of work and in the even numbered years the contracts are let after advertisement in six state papers. At the present time firms in Madison, Milwaukee, Evansville and Des Moines, Iowa, have the contracts for the work at a material discount from the prices fixed by law as the maximum.

The printing is divided into seven classes: First, all legislative printing. Second, Wisconsin Session Laws, town laws, statutes, annotations, and blue book. Third, Governor's messages, official reports, pamphlets and magazines, bulletins and transactions of officers and societies, all books not otherwise classified, all printing except job work, for the State Historical Society, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wisconsin Archeological Society, University of Wisconsin, State Normal Schools, Wisconsin Branch of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and Board of Circuit Judges. Fourth, all job printing and all printing not otherwise classified. Fifth, newspaper publications. Sixth, Supreme Court reports. Seventh, printing for state institutions and departments located outside Madison.

The board is composed of the governor, the superintendent of public property and the editor of public printing, appointed by the governor. Its offices are located in the state capitol. Through the use of a revolving fund all bills are paid promptly and the departments ordering the work reimburse this fund by transfer through the secretary of state's office. All printing is ordered only on requisition of the department needing the work and all bills are audited and paid by the printing board direct.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Personnel

John Meeks, Superintendent.
A. G. Meyers, Assistant Superintendent.
T. A. Hoeveler, Chief Clerk and Accountant.
Edwin Johnson, Shipping and Document Clerk.

The superintendent of public property is an appointive officer. He is selected by the governor without approval or confirmation of the legislature for a term of two years. The superintendent appoints his own assistant, the other positions are filled from the civil service list. He is the director of what is known as the department of public property. This department has charge of the capitol building, the capitol annex, and the executive residence and the grounds surrounding these buildings.

The capitol employees who are under the supervision of the superintendent of public property are the janitors and cleaners, police and watchmen, elevator operators, telephone operators, laborers and scrubwomen.

The more important activities of this department include the following:

Purchasing

The purchasing of all furniture and furnishings, such as typewriters, calculating, numbering and adding machines, laboratory apparatus, stationery and office supplies, and all other necessary materials used in and about the capitol, capitol annex, and executive residence are done by the superintendent.

The above purchases are made by the superintendent out of a revolving fund on requisition signed by the head of a department or his deputy. At the end of each month a detailed statement is rendered to every department covering their purchases for the current month. The totals of these statements, after being approved by the respective departments, are carried on what is known as a transfer sheet. The several departmental appropriations are then debited with the amounts that have been approved and the superintendent's revolving fund is credited with the entire amount. In this way sufficient funds are always available to enable the superintendent to take advantage of all cash discounts, and, what is more, his purchasing power is never jeopardized, in fact, he is a preferred buyer.

To facilitate immediate deliveries, a stock room is maintained containing the commodities that are most frequently called for, such as, stationery and office supply items.

Documents

The superintendent of public property is also custodian of all public documents and pamphlets. Such books as the statutes, annotations, town laws, session laws, charter laws, and blue book are distributed through his office. One of the more recent pamphlets is the annual highway map which sells for twenty cents, of which some 30,000 were distributed during the summer of 1922.

Shipping

The shipping of all books as well as other materials that leave the capitol is done by the shipping department, which is a division of the public property department.

Multigraph and Mimeograph

A large saving to the state is brought about by the centralizing of all multigraph and mimeograph work in this department. Formerly all the departments did their own work, which of course, was not as economical as having all the work done in one department. Letterheads, form cards and letters that run into the thousands are printed at a small cost.

Rooms

Acting with the governor and chief engineer, the superintendent assigns the various rooms of the capitol so long as they are available. He has power to lease suitable rooms elsewhere when necessary. The large rooms such as the assembly and senate chamber as well as the rotunda are frequently used for state conventions and other state affairs. Whether or not an organization may use the legislative chambers and unoccupied rooms of the capitol rests with the superintendent.

THE WISCONSIN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Name	Residence	From	To
Otto Gaffron	Plymouth	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1917
T. J. Cunningham	Chippewa Falls	July 23, 1905	June 21, 1915
Samuel E. Sparling	Madison	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1907
C. E. Buell	Madison	June 21, 1907	June 21, 1913
Percy Ap Roberts	Hudson	July 14, 1913	June 21, 1919
Lewis G. Kellogg	Ripon	Aug. 13, 1915	June 21, 1921
F. W. Coon	Edgerton	June 21, 1917	Aug. 28, 1919
B. J. Castle	Madison	June 10, 1919	June 21, 1925
Cameron Frasier	Menomonee Falls	Sept. 4, 1919	Sept. 17, 1921
Jas. A. Peacock	Oconomowoc	Sept. 17, 1921	June, 1929
Mrs. Elizabeth Kading	Watertown	June, 1921	Feb., 1922
Secretaries			
F. E. Doty	Sun Prairie	June 21, 1905	Sept. 3, 1913
John A. Hazelwood	Jefferson	Sept. 3, 1913	May 20, 1922
R. G. Sharp	Oconto	May 20, 1922	.....

The Wisconsin Civil Service Commission was created by legislative enactment in 1905. The advent of civil service in Wisconsin signalized a movement that has reached every state, extending to national, state, county and municipal governments. The law grew out of a conviction on the part of many thoughtful public spirited citizens that, owing to the ever broadening functions of the State, the old method of selecting employes to public office on the basis of party service and party fidelity had become absolutely inadequate to meet the new conditions of greater and growing state activity demanded by modern industrial society. The view held by many political writers of a century ago that "That government is best which governs least" has gone into the discard long ago. With the ever increasing complexity of modern industrial life it became imperative for the state to assume functions, which otherwise would not be assumed at all, and thus the life and health and well-being of the individual members of society would be constantly jeopardized. In the administration of the law, founded upon the merit principle in state service, a new class of public servants was called for whose selection could not be left to political favoritism. Fitness was demanded—fitness by training and experience, and character fitness. This demand for trained and efficient servants became so imperative that it could no longer be ignored, and the law of 1905 was the result. A Commission was created in whose hands was placed the duty to supply the various departments and institutions of the state with competent employes.

The examinations conducted to test the fitness of the applicants have at all times been thoroughly practicable. Except for a few positions, where highly specialized knowledge or technical training are

required, the fundamental qualifications may be met by persons of a High School or a common school education. It will, therefore, be readily apparent that the civil service tests are a barrier to none qualified to serve the State in a creditable manner.

The extent of the work of the Commission is shown by the following statement for the past biennial period:

Number of examinations held	206
Number of applicants	6147
Number taking examinations	5378
Number permanently appointed	3491

In firmly establishing the merit principle as a basis for appointment to service under the State, rather than a political affiliation and a party fidelity, the Commission has rendered high and enduring service. Its work was done at all times with firmness and patience, keeping always in mind the aim and purposes of the Civil Service Act, so that now public opinion stands firmly behind the merit system. It is no longer necessary to demonstrate the superiority of the merit and fitness test for appointment to public positions of honor and trust. The system has vindicated itself in every particular.

The emphasis laid by the Civil Service Commission upon efficiency, training and character as conditions precedent to employment by the state has well-nigh dissipated the one-time prevailing notion that elections were mere scrambles for office, that party principles and platform pledges were of little significance, and that to the victors belonged the spoils.

The duties of the Civil Service Commission are increasing constantly as the functions and activities of the state are steadily growing in diversity due to the stress and complexity of present day industrial conditions. The Commission will continue to meet its problems with the aim and purpose solely to safeguard and improve the service of employes to the State.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Members	Residence	Term expires
John J. Blaine, Governor	Boscobel	Ex-officio
Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State	Milwaukee	Ex-officio
Henry A. Huber, Pres. pro temp. of Senate	.....	.....
Henry A. Huber, Chairman of Senate Finances	.....	.....
John L. Dahl, Speaker of Assembly	.....	.....
A. C. Dick	Milwaukee	February, 1925
John H. Kaiser	Port Washington	February, 1925
Joseph G. Lazansky	Kewaunee	February, 1925

The State Board of Public Affairs was created by an act of the legislature of 1911. Its length of life was limited to two years. The Board consisted of seven members; the governor, the secretary of state, the

chairman of the senate finance committee, the chairman of the assembly finance committee, and three other members appointed by the governor. The appointive members were subject to confirmation by the senate. In 1913 the legislature continued the State Board of Public Affairs. The membership of the Board was enlarged by the addition of the president pro tem of the senate and the speaker of the assembly. No change has been made in the membership of the Board since 1913. The annual appropriation since 1917 has been eighteen thousand dollars.

The membership of the Board as presently constituted consists of the governor as chairman; secretary of state, president pro tem of the senate, chairman of the senate finance committee, speaker of the assembly, and three men appointed by the governor.

The Duties of the Board

The State Board of Public Affairs has such supervision over every public body as is necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy of accounts and an economic and efficient conduct of its fiscal affairs. It has authority to inquire into the methods of conducting the affairs of any public body and may prescribe and direct the use of such forms of accounts as may be necessary to insure efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs.

It has authority to investigate any public body, to subpoena witnesses, compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of all papers, books of accounts, documents, etc. Every public body of the state is required to give free access to its accounts to the Board and to its employes when acting under its authority, and upon written request to furnish such facts and information as shall be within its knowledge or any of its employes or contained in any of its accounts.

It is the duty of the State Board of Public Affiairs to prepare biennially a budget showing the receipts and disbursements in detail of each public body in the state and to report the budget to the legislature together with such recommendations as it may deem wise.

The State Board of Public Affairs annually audits the accounts of the University, the Normal Schools, the Charitable and Penal Institutions, the State Treasurer, and various departments required by law to have audits.

Since the State Board of Public Affairs was established in 1911 surveys have been made under its direction of the rural schools of the state is required to give free access to its accounts to the Board and schools, and the University of Wisconsin, and it has investigated the duplication of work of public bodies and their efficiency of organization and administration.

The Board quarterly makes a report to the governor of the receipts and disbursements of each Board, Commission and Department, the Charitable and Penal Institutions, the University and Normal Schools, thus showing at the end of each quarter the receipts and disbursements of each state activity and the financial condition of the state government as a whole.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION

W. Stanley Smith, *State Prohibition Commissioner*

	Residence	Term expires
W. Stanley Smith, Commissioner	Madison	February, 1925
L. B. Nagler, Chief Deputy	Madison	Indefinite
F. R. Bloodgood, Deputy	Whitewater	Indefinite
B. C. Parkinson, Deputy	Madison	Indefinite
Carl Henning, Deputy	Madison	Indefinite
Harry Hewitt, Deputy	Neillsville	Indefinite
Ray W. Coates, Deputy	Ashland	Indefinite
F. B. Laabs, Deputy	Wausau	Indefinite
Royal L. Fuller, Deputy	Portage	Indefinite
W. W. Wismer, Deputy	Hayward	Indefinite
Edward T. Sullivan, Deputy	West De Pere	Indefinite
Conrad F. Asmuth, Deputy	Milwaukee	Indefinite
Gilbert L. Bredeson, Deputy	Rice Lake	Indefinite
Oswald K. Anderson, Deputy	Superior	Indefinite
Harold M. Lampert, Chemist	Madison	Indefinite

I assumed the duties and responsibilities of the office of State Prohibition Commissioner on February 17, 1921, and now submit the following comparative report for the years 1920 and 1921 of the fines collected and paid into the state treasury and credited to the state school fund, for violations of the state prohibition act.

This report does not include fines collected for drunkenness, drunk and disorderly conduct or for driving an automobile while intoxicated. Neither does it include fines collected under city ordinances or by the federal courts. It shows the amount collected each month in each county and to some extent reflects the growth of enforcement of the state prohibition act in the several counties for every month since the enactment of the law. It does not accurately show such growth, however, as in some counties straight jail sentences have been imposed without the alternative of a fine, and such sentences are becoming more numerous in nearly all sections of the state. In those counties where the local officers have been active in assisting in apprehending violators and where the courts have cooperated by imposing adequate punishments, the unlawful traffic in intoxicants has been practically suppressed. In other counties the traffic is still flourishing in varying degrees.

Summary for 1920

Total fines collected	$ 27,635.00
Average amount of fine	181.74
Total number of convictions	152

Summary for 1921

Total fines collected	$283,636.65
Average amount of fine	183.70
Total number of convictions	1,544

No permit fees were collected by this department under the Mulberger Act, but under the present law which went into effect July 1, 1921, the following permits were issued and permit fees collected for 1921, which have been paid into the general fund of the state:

Druggists (who fill prescriptions)	664	$ 6,640.00
Druggists (who possess liquor for compounding)	141	1,410.00
Druggists (wholesale)	3	30.00
Physicians (who write prescriptions)	1,444	14,440.00
Physicians (who possess liquor for emergency purposes)	43	430.00
Manufacturers	57	570.00
Dentists	21	210.00
Dealcoholizing plants	69	690.00
Veterinarians	8	80.00
Hospitals	12	120.00
Transportation companies	4	40.00
Laboratories	3	30,00
	2,469	$24,690.00

In addition to these permit fees, $13,356.70 was turned into the general fund of the state for the year 1920 by the town, village and city treasurers, to cover the 5 per cent of non-intoxicating liquor license fees due the state. All of such license fees for 1921 have not yet been paid to the state treasurer by the local treasurers, but should amount to nearly twice the above amount as the states' percentage was increased under the Severson Act to 10 per cent.

Better cooperation from local officials is rapidly being obtained and enforcement constantly becoming more effective. As a result of the increased activities of local officers a greater number of violators have been apprehended since January 1, 1922, than during any previous corresponding period. The percentage of convictions has also greatly improved and more severe penalties are being imposed so that now at least $1,000.00 per day is being collected in fines in state cases alone, besides the heavy jail sentences imposed.

OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor of Inspectors	Residence	Term expires
Thomas J. Cunningham	Chippewa Falls	April, 1925

The work of the Oil Inspection Department consists of the inspection of all kerosene, gasoline and like petroleum products. This inspection is for the two-fold purpose of protecting the public from danger incident to the use of explosive products, and also protecting purchasers from fraud in the sale of kerosene and gasoline.

The state is divided at present into 39 inspection districts, each in charge of a deputy oil inspector. An inspection fee of 5 cents a barrel is charged and inspectors are paid on a fee basis, with a minimum salary of $50 a month and a maximum of $150 a month. In addition to making quality inspections of oils, inspectors investigate and make reports upon fires and explosions presumably caused by kerosene, gasoline and other petroleum products. The department is also charged with the enforcement of the so-called "Red Can" law. This law requires that all gasoline, benzine and like inflammable products shall be sold and kept only in cans painted vermilion red, and so labeled as to indicate their contents. The object of this law is to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the handling of such products. Its enforcement has undoubtedly prevented many accidents which might otherwise have occurred from the mistaking of gasoline for kerosene.

The enforcement of the so-called "Red Can" law, and the educational work they do in general in calling attention to the dangers of careless or improper use of oil products, is the greatest service performed by the inspectors, and but for this service, many more lives and more property would undoubtedly be destroyed each year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the department inspected 3,521,980 barrels of petroleum products in the year 1921-1922, and collected $176,115.20 in inspection fees. The total cost of the department was $97,486.07, and the balance, $78,629.13, was turned into the general fund. The number of barrels of kerosene inspected during the year was 789,201 and the number of barrels of gasoline 2,732,779. In 1916-17 the number of barrels of kerosene inspected was 580,052 and the number of barrels of gasoline 1,032,422.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

(Chapter 337—1913. Sections 1636-202 to 1636-213)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws governing Certified Public Accountants. Conduct examinations and issue licenses to practice as Certified Public Accountants.

Members	Residence	Term expires
F. H. Elwell	Madison	June 25, 1922
B. A. Kiekhofer	Madison	June 25, 1923
Carl Penner	Milwaukee	June 25, 1924

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ARCHITECTS

(Created chapter 644—1917. Sections 2394-97 and 4432-9)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the laws relating to the registration and practice of architects. Examination of candidates for certificates of registration to practice as architects.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Frederick C. Turneaure	Madison	Ex-Officio
Arthur Peabody	Madison	Ex-Officio
H. A. Foeller	Green Bay	July, 1922
A. C. Clas	Milwaukee	July, 1923
A. C. Eschweiler	Milwaukee	July, 1921

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

(Created by chapter 632—1913. Section 1636-241)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the law regulating boxing or sparring matches and exhibitions, and licensing of athletic clubs. Biennial report furnished upon request.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Ralph A. Wettstein	Milwaukee	August, 1929
William P. Hart	Eau Claire	August, 1925
Arthur J. Schinner	Milwaukee	August, 1926

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

(Section 6.69)

FUNCTIONS: To canvass election returns for all elective offices except those wholly within one county, and to certify and publish results of elections.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	Ex-officio
State Treasurer Solomon Levitan	Madison	Ex-officio
Attorney General Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Ex-officio

CAPITOL COMMISSION, BELMONT

(Chapter 535—1917)

FUNCTIONS: Purchase and improvement of territorial capitol at Belmont and additional land for park purposes. (Temporary commission).

Members	Residence	Term expires
M. P. Rindlaub	Platteville	Life of Commission
Platt Whitman	Highland	Life of Commission
John G. D. Mack	Madison	Life of Commission

BOARD OF CONCILIATION

(Created by chapter 530—1919. Section 1729t)

FUNCTIONS: To investigate labor disputes and report their findings, wage findings are subject to review by the railroad commission. Reports are open to the public.

Members	Residence	Term expires
H. M. Warner	Madison	February, 1922
Marcus A. Kemp	Superior	February, 1923
William Mauthe	Fond du Lac	February, 1924

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

(Created 1885 by chapter 129. Section 1410e-1410L)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws regulating the practice of dentistry; examination of applicants for licenses to pursue the practice of dentistry in Wisconsin. Annual report furnished upon request.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Dr. William Kettler	Milwaukee	May, 1923
Dr. James L. Blish	Fond du Lac	May, 1924
Dr. Samuel H. Chase	Madison	May, 1925
Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May, 1926
Dr. Frank C. Babcock	Kaukauna	May, 1927

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

(Created 1897, chapter 297. Sections 36.23-36.30)

FUNCTIONS: To make a study of: the rocks of the state with reference to ores, building stones, road materials, lime, clay products and other valuable mineral resources; the soils of the state; the plants; the animal life with special reference to the fish, their distribution, food, enemies; the physical geography of the state, to be prepared in form suitable for use as school manuals; and the water power of the state. It is also directed to complete the topography map of the state, in cooperation with the United States Geographical Survey. Biennial reports and list of publications furnished upon request.

Commissioners	Residence	Term expires
Governor John J. Blaine	Boscobel	Ex-officio
Superintendent of Public Instruction John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio
President of University E. A. Birge	Madison	Ex-officio
President Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters A. L. Ward	Milwaukee	Ex-officio
State Geologist W. O. Hotchkiss	Madison	.....

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

(Created 1905, chapter 19. Sections 1747-1 to 1747-80, inclusive)

FUNCTIONS: To superintend the inspection, weighing and grading of all grain milled or received for milling, bought or sold in the city of Superior, and of all grain received for storage, stored or shipped from any and all elevators and warehouses located in said city which are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Ray J. Nye	Superior	February, 1923
E. W. Fiedler	Superior	February, 1924
Joseph W. Conner	Brule	February, 1925

STATE HUMANE AGENT

(Created 1919, by chapter 359. Section 1636km)

FUNCTION: Administration and enforcement of the laws relating to humane education and the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Name	Residence	Term
A. E. Frederick	Kendall	Indefinite

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

FUNCTIONS: Supervision, sale and renting of the public lands of the state.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee	Ex-officio
State Treasurer Solomon Levitan	Madison	Ex-officio
Attorney General Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Ex-officio
Matt Lampert, Chief Clerk	Madison	Indefinite

LUMBER INSPECTORS

(Sections 1730 to 1747, inclusive)

FUNCTIONS: To scale or measure logs at the request of the owner and to keep record of the same and of the marking adopted by each owner in his district.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Robert J. Patrick	Eau Claire	April, 1921
Arthur O. St. Clair	Ingram	April, 1921
Mike Schupski	Hawkins	April, 1921
D. H. Vaughn	Rhinelander	April, 1924

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

(Created 1915, chapter 438. Section 1435f-35)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the law relating to the practice of optometry; examination of applicants for admission to the practice of optometry.

Members	Residence	Term expires
William H. Dietrich	Madison	August 9, 1927
Archibald E. Harte	Evansville	August 9, 1923
Hugh McEwan	Fond du Lac	August 9, 1924
August A. Lueck	Antigo	August 9, 1925
T. O. F. Randolph	Milwaukee	August 9, 1926

BOARD OF PHARMACY

(Created 1882, chapter 167. Section 1409b-1409h)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of laws governing the practice of pharmacy; conduct of examinations and issuance of licenses to practice pharmacy; execution of laws governing the sale of poisons, narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

Members	Residence	Term expires
G. V. Kradwell	Racine	April, 1923
Otto J. S. Boberg	Eau Claire	April, 1924
Edward Williams	Madison	April, 1925
B. J. Kremer	Fond du Lac	April, 1926
Henry G. Ruenzel	Milwaukee	April, 1927

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(Created 1897, chapter 264. Sections 1435-1435b)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the medical practice act; examination of doctors to determine their fitness to practice medicine, surgery and osteopathy; examination of all applicants for reciprocal licenses to practice medicine; examination of midwives, and issuing of licenses to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy and midwifery.

Members	Residence	Term expires
J. M. Dodd	Ashland	July 1, 1923
G. H. Ripley	Kenosha	July 1, 1923
C. W. Rodecker	Holcombe	July 1, 1923
Spencer D. Beebe	Sparta	July 1, 1923
Minnie C. Hopkins	Oconto	July 1, 1925
Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1925
J. W. Brewer	Jefferson	July 1, 1925
R. B. Cunningham	Cadott	July 1, 1925

PULP WOOD SCALER SUPERVISOR

(Created 1919 by chapter 491. Section 1747-155)

FUNCTIONS: Supervision of the inspection and scaling of pulp wood bought in car lots.

Name	Residence	Term expires
Frank A. Lowell	Rhinelander	July, 1923

COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

(Created 1893 by chapter 83. Sections 13.31-13.32)

FUNCTIONS: To examine legal subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable; to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity in the laws of the states; to represent Wisconsin in conventions of like commissioners of other states; to consider and draft bills to be submitted to the legislature of the several states; to devise and recommend other courses of action; and to report to the governor before a legislative session the recommendations which he is to transmit for them to the legislature.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Julius E. Roehr	Milwaukee	June, 1921
John B. Sanborn	Madison	June, 1922
Eugene A. Gilmore	Madison	June, 1923

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

(Chapter 336—1921. Section 43.165, 20.145)

FUNCTIONS: Administration of the laws relating to the certification of public librarians.

Edna D. Orr.....Watertown
Nora Baust.....La Crosse
Adolph R. Janecky.....Racine

WISCONSIN WAR HISTORY COMMISSION

(Created by chapter 648, Laws of 1919)

(NOTE: Omitted from the statutes).

FUNCTIONS: To secure the gathering of material, the compilation, publication and distribution of the official history of Wisconsin in the world war.

Members	Residence	Term expires
General Charles King	Milwaukee	Life of Commission
Myron E. Keats	Oconomowoc	Life of Commission
Professor A. B. Hall	Madison	Life of Commission
John Gregory, Secretary	Milwaukee	Indefinite

WISCONSIN WAR HISTORY COMMISSION

(Chapter 377—1919) (Omitted from statutes.)

FUNCTIONS: To join with like commissions from other states to urge upon congress the enactment of suitable legislation to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Clarence A. Lamoreux	Ashland	Life of Commission
John G. D. Mack	Madison	Life of Commission
William Geo. Bruce	Milwaukee	Life of Commission

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

FUNCTION: Aid federal government to get soldiers to settle on government lands.

Members	Residence	Term expires
John L. Bumbalek	Madison	January, 1926
Dean H. L. Russell, College of Agriculture	Madison	Ex-officio
B. G. Packer, Division of Immigration	Madison	Ex-officio

STATE BUREAU FOR CARE OF THE BLIND

(Section 47.135)

Under the Board of Control.

Members	Residence	Term expires
Maud S. Hooper	Janesville	February, 1923
Dr. G. I. Hoguc	Milwaukee	February, 1925
Frank C. Klode	Milwaukee	February, 1927
Elizabeth McCarthy	Milwaukee	Indefinite

THE TREASURY AGENT DEPARTMENT

C. B. Ballard, *State Treasury Agent, Appleton,*

Term Expires August, 1923.

Receipts

Class of License	Number issued	Fees	Amount collected
Two -horse or automobile	455	$75.00	$34,125.00
One-horse	460	45.00	20,700.00
Push cart	22	30.00	660.00
Foot	183	20.00	3,660.00
Transient merchant	34	75.00	2,550.00
Circus or carnival	25	100.00	2,500.00
Carnival (fairs)	2	25.00	50.00
Side show, vaudeville, and animal exhibit	39	20.00	780.00
Side show and vaudeville (fairs)	7	10.00	70.00
Merry-go-round	27	20.00	540.00
Ferris wheel	13	20.00	260.00
Shooting gallery	2	20.00	40.00
Increase, one to two horse	2	30.00	60.00
Increase, push cart to one horse	3	15.00	45.00
Increase, push cart to two horse	1	45.00	45.00
Totals	1,275	.....	$66,085.00

Expenditures

Office administration	$5,572.23
Commissions of deputies	5,057.50
Total expenditures for the year	$10,784.73
Total receipts	$66,085.00
Total expenditures	10,784.73
Amount turned into General Fund	$55,300.27

The purpose of the treasury agent department is to enforce Chapter 67 of the Wisconsin Statutes relative to hawkers, peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen.

The law was drafted for the purpose of levying a tax on non-residents of the state, to prevent unfair competition to merchants by limiting the number of foreign merchants, to protect citizens from fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of merchandise, to eliminate indecent or disorderly shows.

The duty of the treasury agent is to superintend and enforce the collection of all license fees required under provisions of sections 1570 to 1584i, inclusive. He may appoint special treasury agents who shall assist him in the enforcement and administration of the law.

An annual appropriation of six thousand dollars is provided for administration purposes and an additional appropriation of ten per cent of the license fees for salaries of special agents. There are about fifty such agents in different sections of the state who have

taken oath to enforce the law for a compensation which is ten per cent of license fees actually collected. The treasury agent and those appointed by him may serve any process issued to enforce the collection of any license provided for in Chapter 67, in the same manner and for the same compensation as constables and sheriffs.

It is the intent of the department to deal fairly with all concerned by this section of the law. The department is rather handicapped by the class of people with whom it must deal, being largely composed of a foreign element and others who are in straitened financial circumstances.

The following is a recapitulation of the business of the department during the fiscal year just closed, June 30, 1922.

STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund was established June 12, 1911. In 1919 the legislature appointed a legislative committee to investigate the fund and prepare a bill placing it on a more substantial basis. The 1921 legislature passed a bill creating the STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM, including all the schools in the state operating under the state or any subdivision thereof and maintained by public funds, and provided for a surtax to finance the system. This became law July 7, 1921, taking the place of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

Annuity Board

Member	Residence	Term expires
Frank C. Blied, Chairman	Madison	October 31, 1922
Platt Whitman	Madison	Ex-officio
John Callahan	Madison	Ex-officio
H. J. Mortensen	New Lisbon	October 31, 1923
S. A. Oscar	Madison	October 31, 1924
Elizabeth R. McCormick	Superior	October 31, 1925
Dwight T. Parker	Fennimore	October 31, 1926
R. E. Loveland, Secretary		

Public School Retirement Board

F. E. Converse, Chairman	Beloit	January 1, 1926
Florence Dodge	Madison	January 1, 1924
M. H. Jackson	Wisconsin Rapids	January 1, 1925
Wm. T. Darling	Eau Claire	January 1, 1925
Lillian L. Chloupek	Manitowoc	January 1, 1926
R. E. Loveland, Secretary		

Normal School Retirement Board

J. A. Merrill, Chairman	Superior	January 1, 1925
W. H. Williams	Platteville	January 1, 1926
Mrs. May Severy	Milwaukee	January 1, 1926
E. T. Smith	Stevens Point	January 1, 1924
A. H. Sanford	La Crosse	January 1, 1925
R. E. Loveland, Secretary		

University Retirement Board

E. B. Skinner, Chairman	Madison	January 1, 1924
J. T. Rood	Madison	January 1, 1925
W. H. Lighty	Madison	January 1, 1925
F. B. Morrison	Madison	January 1, 1926
John D. Wickem	Madison	January 1, 1926
R. E. Loveland, Secretary		

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT

District of Wisconsin

Collector—A. H. Wilkinson, Milwaukee
Chief Office Deputy Collector—Geo. Reisimer, Milwaukee
Chief Field Deputy—E. H. Burlingame, Milwaukee

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue is located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin where all records of collections and taxpayers are kept. In addition there are six division offices under the supervision of the collector, which are located at Madison, Superior, Green Bay, Oshkosh, La Crosse, and Milwaukee. The duty of the collector is to collect all classes of taxes provided for by the federal law, which include income, capital stock, estate (inheritance), manufacturers and dealers excise, admissions, special, documentary stamp, tobacco, non-alcoholic beverage, and the distilled spirits taxes. The collector's office and the division offices also serve taxpayers of the various classes by rendering them assistance in the preparation of the required returns and furnishing them with information relative to the various classes of taxes.

Total collections for the fiscal year 1922, $50,488,606.16.

National Guard and List of State Patriotic Societies

THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, 1849-1922

By General Charles King

Adjutants General of Wisconsin

Name	Residence	From	To
William R. Smith	Mineral Point	July 20, 1839	Apr. 1, 1851
William A. Barstow	Waukesha	Apr. 1, 1851	Apr. 1, 1852
William L. Utley	Racine	Apr. 1, 1852	Apr. 1, 1854
John McManman	Milwaukee	Apr. 1, 1854	Apr. 1, 1856
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point	Apr. 1, 1856	Feb. 6, 1860
James A. Swain	Mineral Point	Feb. 6, 1860	Apr. 25, 1861
William L. Utley	Racine	Apr. 25, 1861	Jan. 7, 1862
Augustus Gaylord	St. Croix Falls	Jan. 7, 1862	Apr. 30, 1866
James K. Proudfit	Madison	May 1, 1866	May 28, 1868
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	Mar. 28, 1868	Jan. 2, 1872
Robert Monteith	Madison	Jan. 2, 1872	Apr. 11, 1874
Alfred C. Parkinson	Madison	Apr. 11, 1874	Jan. 11, 1876
George A. Hannaford	Milwaukee	Jan. 11, 1876	May 9, 1876
Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	May 9, 1876	Jan. 2, 1882
Chandler P. Chapman	Madison	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
Joseph B. Doe	Janesville	Jan. 5, 1891	Dec. 15, 1893
Otto H. Falk	Milwaukee	Dec. 15, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
Charles King	Milwaukee	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Charles R. Boardman	Oshkosh	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 30, 1913
Orlando Holway	Merrillan	Oct. 1, 1913	Feb. 3, 1923
John G. Salsman	Madison	Feb. 9, 1923	.....

THE oldest militia company of the state of Wisconsin of which the writer has any recollection was the "City Guard" of Milwaukee, wearing just after the Mexican war the oldest uniform of the regular infantry of the war of 1812—dark blue tail coat, with high collar and black leather stock,—coat, coat tails, collar and cuffs edged or faced with white; sky-blue trousers, spreading well over the foot, all topped by the black leather, bell-crowned shako, with its white pompon, white braids and tassels, brass facings (the arms of the United States), brass scaled chin strap, all very picturesque and soldierly from the point of view of those who still believe in the heavy infantry tactics and methods of Baron Steuben and General Winfield Scott, but with the white cross belts and glittering breast plate, the huge cartridge box and leather bayonet scabbard, tipped with brass, it took hours of a man's time to keep it all in polished order. The City Guard was a Third ward company, mostly Irish, and its local rivals were the Washington Artillery, which boasted of two old-fashioned, smooth-bore, 6-pounder bronze guns as its armament, and the Dragoons, mostly German. The City Guard and the Dragoons faded away after a few years, but the

Gen. Chas. King

Artillery lived on, at least to 1859, for it was that year they had their memorable day of target practice up the river near the Humboldt mills.

But by that time Milwaukee had become a very military city. The Irish "City Guard" had been succeeded by the Irish "Union Guard," with Garrett Barry, a West Pointer, as their captain. Our fellow citizens of German parentage had organized two infantry companies, known respectively as the Black and the Green Yagers, very neatly uniformed, and in 1856 had sprung into being Milwaukee's first American company, presently, in 1859, to be expanded into a two-company batallion, and in 1861, into a regiment that was Wisconsin's first offering for the defense of the Union, when the guns of Sumter told that the South had at last made good its threats and had risen against the government. Both the Light Guard companies had for their first commanders graduates of West Point, and, though not a graduate, the adjutant of the Milwaukee battalion had been two years at the Academy, and was a martial figure when the battalion paraded for the Fourth of July, or at the brief summer camp in the open lots west of Twelfth street, between Spring street and the Watertown Plank Road. Indeed the Wisconsin militia of the old days made very commendable progress in drill and efficiency, so much so that Company "A," of the Light Guard, had little difficulty in raising sufficient money to take them to New York and back, in June, 1859, local pride in their achievements being so great that there seemed to be a desire among public-spirited citizens of Milwaukee to exhibit their famous company in the streets of America's most famous and populous city.

And though Wisconsin had by this time other fine commands, like the Governor's Guard of Madison, and the Milwaukee Light Guard Cadets, it was tacitly admitted that Company "A" of the First Regiment, the original Light Guard, stood foremost in general merit in the state.

Each of the Great Lakes cities, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee had fine military organizations by that time, and three of them, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, had each its "Light Guard," handsomely uniformed in the tail coats of the British Grenadier Guard pattern—dark blue in Detroit and Milwaukee, Austrian white in Chicago, all wearing the broad white cross belts with the "Tiger" breast plate, and the towering and costly shakos of black bear skin. Between the three there was a very generous rivalry and cordial friendship, and when Milwaukee sent her Light Guard to astonish the veterans of New York City, both Chicago and Detroit applauded and cheered on their rival. At Buffalo our guardsmen were received, escorted and entertained by their famous Company "D." On the return, at least, they were similarly entertained at Rochester and Utica by the finest of the New York companies of those cities, and at Albany both going and returning, by that famous old command, the Burgesses Corps, and when the two companies appeared in Capitol Park to honor the Governor, and the captain of the Burgesses was asked if they could not together perform the ceremony of dress parade, he replied that he

would be most happy, but feared he had no one familiar with the duties of adjutant, which at dress parade were most important and intricate.

"We can supply that need," said Captain Starkweather, of the Milwaukee Guard, called a private out of the ranks and directed him to form the battalion for dress parade. To the surprise of all young Albany it was done to the letter, but certain old burghers of the city, no sooner heard the voice of that private uplifted in command than the secret was out. Milwaukee's private soldier was a graduate of West Point, a former captain of the Burgesses Corps, and even Adjutant General of New York.

In New York City Wisconsin's Light Guard became the guest of the New York Light Guard, Company "A" of the 71st Regiment, often referred to as the "American Guard," because for long years none were accepted but men of American names and families. It had become conspicuous during the so-called "Know Nothing" enterprise in 1855 and '56. In point of fact it was at one time declared that the Milwaukee Light Guard was an offspring of that same movement, the object of which was to organize American clubs, companies, etc., to keep pace with the large number of foreign-born citizens who were banded together in like manner. Milwaukee, for instance, in 1859 had two Irish companies, the Union and the Montgomery Guard, and five German commands, the Washington Artillery, the Black and the Green Yagers, the Dragoons and the Rifles. In those days, too, though Racine and Kenosha were but villages, each had its American company, as did Madison, while there were companies at Cedarburg, Grafton, Burlington, Mayville and later at Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.

And there was good soldier stuff in that old-time militia, in spite of the criticisms and scoffs of possibly envious fellow citizens. In April, 1861, came the news of the humiliation of the national flag at Sumter, and the President's call for 75,000 militia to save the Capitol. Instantly almost every one of those scattered companies met at its armory and tendered service to the Governor of the state. The first two regiments from Wisconsin mustered into the service of the United States were largely made up of militia companies, the First Infantry, under Colonel Starkweather, being ordered to duty on the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, the Second Infantry to camp near Washington, where a bit later, on July 18th at Blackburn's Ford, and on the 21st at Bull Run, the Second had its baptismal fire in strenuous form, while its comrade regiment, the First, after a skirmish at Falling Waters, was sent home at the expiration of its three months emergency service, to reorganize for the war, and a fine, soldierly regiment was the result. The Second, being mustered for three years, was in August assigned to the brigade of General Rufus King, at Kalorama Heights, looking rather ragged in their worn regimentals, but the envy and admiration of the newly-mustered Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana because of the snap and precision of their drill. It was this union, three-fourths Wisconsin and one-fourth Indiana, that within a year was destined to win and wear the name of

"The Iron Brigade," the only exclusively western brigade of infantry in the Army of the Potomac from first to last in the great Civil War. It was the Second Wisconsin that bore the honor of having the heaviest loss of officers and men killed in battle of any regiment in the service of the United States.

The Wisconsin militia was long in coming to life again after the war. The people seemed, as some expressed it, sick of soldiers and soldiering. The Light Guard of Milwaukee reorganized for a time, and found public interest lacking. They struggled on a few years, then disbanded a second time. It was not until 1880 that the scattered companies got together, so to speak, and it was realized that a revival of the old spirit was setting in. Milwaukee by that time had a fine company in succession to the old Union and Montgomery Guard, known as the "Sheridans," which, with the Kosciuskos, a Polish company, the Lincolns and South Side Turner Rifles, made up mainly of Germans, and the newly organized Light Horse Squadron, formed Milwaukee's garrison that summer of 1880. The old Governor's Guard, of Madison, had been stirred into activity by the newly-born Lake City Guard, made up from among the best young men in the Capitol City. Janesville, LaCrosse, Racine, Wausau and Manitowoc had two companies each. Fond du Lac, Beloit, Sheboygan, Portage, Mauston, Menomonie, Whitewater, Delavan, Beaver Dam, Watertown, all had raised companies of excellent material. Edward E. Bryant, former adjutant of the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under its original leaders, Charles S. Hamilton of Fond du Lac, and Thomas H. Ruger of Janesville (both West Point graduates), had become Adjutant General of state, under Governor Smith, and was heartily in sympathy with the effort. Many of these commands met in Milwaukee when the great reunion of Wisconsin Volunteers was held in the early summer of 1880, and when in 1882, Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Viroqua, became Governor, he named as his Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, at the urging of many prominent civilians and soldiers, the first captain and organizer of the Lake City Guard. The regeneration of the Wisconsin Guard may be said to date from the day Chandler P. Chapman, of Madison, took hold as Adjutant General. Chapman had been at the front in '61, serving as hospital steward in the Sixth Wisconsin, of which his father was chief surgeon. His tastes were strongly military. He had proved a most efficient drill master in the Knights Templar and brought the Lake City to a high degree of precision in drill and discipline. He took hold of the Guard in the same energetic and aggressive way, and speedily proceeded to bring about uniformity of organization and instruction. As for uniforms, each company thus far had been allowed to select for itself—most of them inclined to dark blue tail coats trimmed with gilt braid and buff, though a few companies like the Guppy Guard of Portage, the Evergreen City Guard of Sheboygan, and the Light Guard of Janesville, preferred gray. These with the cavalry troop, organized in Milwaukee in 1880, constituted the force Chapman undertook to mould into military shape. By 1884 he had formed the scattered companies into battalions of four

companies each, and soon thereafter brought about the regimental organization. In 1885, with the Fourth Separate Battalion (Sheridan, Kosciuskos and Lincoln Guard and South Side Turner Rifles), the Light Horse and the newly-organized Light Battery stationed in Milwaukee, the regiments stood about as follows: First Infantry, Colonel Britton, with headquarters and Companies "A" and "B" (Light Guard and Bower City Rifles) at Janesville; Company "C" (Custer Rifles), Whitewater; Company "D," at Delavan; Company "E," Beloit; Companies "F" and "G," Racine; Company "H," Monroe; Company "I" (Governor's Guard), Madison, and Company "K" newly organized, at Darlington.

Second Infantry Colonel Patton, with Companies "B" and "F," at Oshkosh; Companies "A" and "H," at Manitowoc, "C" at Sheboygan, "D" at Ripon, "E" at Fond du Lac, "G" at Appleton, "I" at Watertown, and "K" at Beaver Dam.

Third Infantry, Colonel Moore, Company "B" (and later Company "M") at LaCrosse, Company "A" at Neillsville, Company "C" and "E" at Eau Claire, "D" at Mauston, "F" at Portage, "G" at Wausau, "H" at Menomonie, "I" (originally the Cadets) at Sparta, and "K" at Tomah.

This was practically the organization of the Guard when, in 1886, about the first days of May, the Milwaukee troops and the entire First Regiment were called out to guard railway shops and manufacturing plants in and about the city of Milwaukee, and later to disperse riotous mobs in that metropolis. The Fourth Battalion, reinforced by Companies "A" and "B" of the First Infantry from Janesville, held the rolling mills at Bay View against a turbulent mob that fired the freight cars and the high picket fence on the west side, and very roughly handled the Polish company of the Fourth Battalion, so that, on the following morning a volley or two were necessary to disperse the rioters. Casualties, however, were few, as many of the men fired high, killing thereby one inoffensive citizen, several blocks away. After this episode, the rioters were easily subdued and their ringleaders arrested and placed in the hands of the civil authorities, kept in confinement a few days or weeks and finally released.

The year 1887 was a proud one in the annals of the Guard. A great encampment was held that year in Chicago. Costly prizes were offered for the best drilled organizations, cavalry, artillery and infantry. Officers of the regular army, with Colonel Henry M. Black, formerly commandant of the cadets at West Point, as chairman, were detailed as the board of judges. There were assembled troops from Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, and as her champions Wisconsin sent the Light Horse (later Troop "A"), the Light Battery and the admittedly best drilled infantry company in the state, "G," Third Regiment, the Wausau Light Guard. Famous and formerly victorious commands took part in the contest, notably the Cleveland Troop, on their beautiful black horses, the Toledo Cadets, the Louisville Legion, the Second Infantry of Minnesota, and two fine companies of the First Illinois, but in every event the Wisconsin entries

swept the board, winning the first prize for excellence in cavalry, artillery and infantry drill, by company, battery, troop or even by individual. By this time, too, the Wisconsin infantry were discarding the old-fashioned tail coat, and many companies were appearing in the trim, shortskirted, dark blue tunic of the regular army, and very soldierly they looked on parade.

It was then the practice to hold the annual encampment of six days on the outskirts of some one of the towns in the regimental district. Governor Rusk had persuaded the legislature to provide tentage enough for one regiment, and, one regiment at a time, the encampment was held, and the governor was in his glory.

He had a big staff of generals and colonels, in full dress uniform, and after the formal review in camp, escorted by the regiment, would parade the principal streets, and then in the evening at the finest hotel would hold a reception to the entire populace, generally followed by a dance. He was in the heyday of his popularity and renown, for his firm and manful stand in suppressing a very dangerous "domestic insurrection" had won the plaudits of the press all over the country. Seven years he served as executive of the state, and then turned over the capitol and the command of the Guard to Governor Hoard and went to Washington as a member of the cabinet of President Harrison. It was during his term that new companies, "E" and "F," were added to the Fourth Battalion, and the First Light Battery to the military establishment at Milwaukee, and by act of legislature, the military force of the state was fixed at forty companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one light battery, and thus it remained until the outbreak of the war with Spain.

In May, 1898, Wisconsin's three infantry regiments were called into the federal service, the First going to Jacksonville, Florida, the Second and Third to Chickamauga Park and later to Porto Rico, where they had their baptism of fire and, under the leadership of General Nelson A. Miles, of the U. S. Army, were in battle array for what promised to be the decisive combat, when Spain asked for peace. A fourth regiment, meantime, had been raised, trained at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and sent to Anniston, Alabama.

Now, for many years, from the summer of 1882, the Wisconsin Guard had had instruction in the methods of drill, discipline and the customs of the regular service from the fact that General Chapman had induced Governor Rusk, two months after his inauguration, to call to his staff as colonel and inspector general a graduate of West Point who had recently been placed on the retired list, because of wounds that incapacitated him for cavalry duty on the frontier, but did not interfere in any marked degree with his efficiency as a drill master at the State University and in the armories. To not a few officers and men he seemed over-exacting, but the governor and his chief of staff stood by him. The ambitious and zealous officers eagerly sought his aid in the development of their companies. The array of victories, won by the Wisconsin commands at competitive drills over all comers, lent further strength to his cause, and when in 1886 the

Guard began going to camp in what had been a wild tract just north of the intersection of the two great railways (North Western, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) at Camp Douglas, their progress in discipline and soldiership, at least in those regiments that spent their camp week at Douglas rather than on the fairgrounds of some attractive town, became so marked that by 1900 all the Badger troops in turn were ordered thither, with the result that generals of the regular army, like Miles, Ernst, Frank, and Guy V. Henry, when they were assigned to service together, were emphatic in their commendation. Wherever they camped or marched with the troops of other states their superiority in discipline, soldiership and customs of service was very marked. When they returned to Wisconsin, after muster out from the Federal service, they were reorganized under the provisions of what was termed the "Dick Bill," by which in 1903, the Congress of the United States provided that the organized militia should thereafter be armed, uniformed, equipped, drilled and as far as possible instructed on the lines of similar units in the regular army, and under the provisions of that act their former inspector and instructor was detailed by the War Department for a term of years as "Officer on duty with the Organized Militia of Wisconsin," and in addition thereto, thanks to the wisdom of the accomplished officer who since 1897 had been their adjutant general, most distinguished instructors were obtained from the regular service to attend the summer camps, to lecture to the officers and to coach the various regiments in field maneuvers, battle tactics, etc., and the annual six days of training given them under canvas at Camp Douglas brought them with each successive year higher and higher in the records of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, until in March, 1914, just about ten years after the provisions of the Dick Bill had been put in force, the Wisconsin Guard itself, and many a friend in civil life, was rejoiced by a most signal and unexpected tribute: The Secretary of War authorized the chief of staff of the army, Major General Leonard Wood, to publish to the entire array of its military forces, regular or militia, a circular order in which it was declared that "The organized militia of the state of Wisconsin may be taken as a model in training, equipment and business administration."

Long before this their camp had been visited year after year by numbers of regular officers who were loud in their praise of what they saw and noted there. In 1889, the Third Infantry U. S. Army, from Fort Snelling, and in 1895 and 1896, the same regiment, together with Capron's Battery of field artillery and Hare's half squadron of the Seventh Cavalry from the same post, spent the entire camp period with the guardsmen of Wisconsin, and for long years the annual inspections were conducted and the relative standings of the various companies were appraised by officers of the regular army only. The spirit of mutual good will and comradeship was strong and unbroken. Then came in 1916 the sudden mobilization of the National Guard of the entire Union for service on the Mexican border. The troops of Wisconsin were hurried to Texas where the old Light Horse, now

Camp Randall at Madison, as it appeared during the Civil War.

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become Troop "A," First Wisconsin Cavalry, was assigned to division headquarters as escort, while the three regiments were brigaded together under General Lorrain T. Richardson, formerly a member of Company "A," First Infantry, at Janesville.

Here in combination with the regulars they were drilled, hardened, marched and maneuvered until, on their return, it would have been hard to distinguish the rank and file from the veterans of the permanent establishment. During the encampment of 1916, at Douglas, their precision in drill and ceremonies, guard and sentry duty, was something to delight the eye. It was the last encampment of the old Guard, under the old conditions and the Act of Congress of 1903. Momentous events were impending and great changes in their organization, great increase in their membership, and tremendous experiences in their lives.

All that they had done to bring credit to their state and honor to the name of the Wisconsin Guard had been in spite of no little opposition from the pulpit, the press and the peace-loving people of the state. They had persevered in spite of misrepresentation and even calumny on part of men and women prominent in educational circles—men and women whom they held in respect, and at whose hands it was hard indeed, to be so hampered and actually wronged. They had persevered in spite of all this. They were now to demonstrate the value of their years of patient effort and training, on the battle fields of the most tremendous war the world had ever known.

One word now as to the officials under whose guidance and leadership their nation-wide reputation had been achieved. It has thus far been the purpose of the writer to say little of individual effort, the reason being that those who deserve hearty commendation were so very many that space would not permit, and, to use a phrase that often appeared in many a report of battle leaders in the Civil War, "Where all have borne themselves so well it would be invidious to mention a few."

But, because of peculiar conditions, it happened that in Wisconsin, as in many other states, frequent changes in leaders and in policies used to be the rule. It was not until the Congress, finding the people determined against universal military training, against a standing army of adequate size, against what it was pleased to term "militarism," decided on the development of the state troops as a National Guard in fact as well as name. There had been nothing like stable and uniform method in matters of instruction for nearly a century. The militia of the several states had been accustomed also to an entire change in the higher officers every time a new governor entered upon his duties. About the first thing he did was to appoint a new staff and turn adrift the old. This meant that the adjutant general, the quarter master general, surgeon general, judge advocate and a score of colonels and aides-de-camp gave way to successors chosen by the incoming executive. It was almost a certainty whatever political party won the election; it was inevitable when the party that had been in second place came suddenly to the top.

And so it happened that because the governor failed of reelection the adjutant general failed of reappointment, and only three incumbents of that office in the state of Wisconsin held it long enough to carry their plans and policies to successful conclusion. Most of Wisconsin's adjutants general from 1848 to 1900 served but two years as such. It was very fortunate for the state at large that Chandler Pease Chapman, of Madison, he who organized the Wisconsin Guard from an aggregation of scattered companies, was permitted to serve every one of the seven years of Governor Rusk's administration. It was very fortunate that Charles Ruggles Boardman, of Oshkosh, who came in with Governor Scofield in 1897, was retained by Governor LaFollette, and by later legislative action, was held long years in office until, having brought the Guard to the head of forty-eight states in soldiership and efficiency, he finally sought retirement in favor of him who had admirably served in almost every grade from private in 1883 to colonel in the reorganization following the Spanish war, and who became its adjutant general in time to mold and prepare it, to enlarge, expand and reorganize it from a force of 3,000 to a splendid division of 16,000 men, and then later in 1920, to reorganize the entire Guard after the World War, on the lines prescribed by the National Defense Act, and in accordance with the plan laid down by the Militia Bureau. No one of General Holway's predecessors had ever been called upon to solve two problems of such magnitude and importance, and no more deserved honor was ever conferred on one of their number than that of Governor Blaine when, having reached the retiring age in the fall of 1921, General Holway was promptly informed by the executive that his services could not be dispensed with and, under an act of the legislature providing for the employment of retired officers of conspicuous ability and merit, Holway was ordered to continue in the office he had so eminently adorned. It gave unbounded satisfaction to the entire Guard of the Badger State.

First now to follow the division raised in 1917, tendered to the National Government, most gladly accepted and speedily ordered to Waco, Texas, to form two-thirds of the Thirty-second Division of the Army of the United States. The six regiments of infantry were consolidated into the huge, war-strength regiments of some 3,000 each, numbered 127th and 128th, commanded respectively by Colonel W. M. Lee. of Oconto, and John Turner, of Mauston. The First Wisconsin Cavalry became the 105th Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel Carl Penner, of Milwaukee, and the First Wisconsin Field Artillery became the 121st "heavy," commanded by Colonel Phillip Westfahl, of Milwaukee. The engineer and signal battalions were merged with other organizations, as were the ambulance companies and sanitary troops. The infantry brigade (64th) was commanded by General Charles R. Boardman, of Oshkosh, and in December, 1917, the Thirty-second Division, under the instructions of Major General William G. Haan, U. S. A., pronounced by competent inspectors the most advanced and efficient of the National Guard divisions in service, was ordered to France, and after a few weeks of intensive training in the early spring

of 1918, was marched across the frontier into the valley of the upper Rhine, between Belfort in France and Muhlhausen across the border—the first and foremost division of the American army to plant its colors on German territory and "dig in" for the fray.

There is neither time nor space to follow its splendid and soldierly career in the eventful half year that followed. At Chateau Thierry and at Fismes, in the onward assault to the valley of the Aisne; at Juvigny, side by side with veteran French divisions from whom it received its significant title, "Les Terribles," and finally through the never-to-be-forgotten eighteen days of desperate fighting through the Argonne, culminating in the crash of the Kriemhilde Stellung—Germany's hitherto impregnable line, though ten thousand dead and wounded lay along their hard-fought path to victory, they finally emerged to be declared by an admiring commander-in-chief one of the five "shock" divisions, the most daring and dependable of his million of fighting men, and finally to be thrown across the Rhine beyond the storied fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and stationed there, the very center of the invading host, flanked by the two proudest and hardest battling regular divisions, and finally, covered with honors, was restored, what was left of it, to the state which gave it birth. Second to none in peace in 1914, second to none in war in 1918, Wisconsin's soldiery returned to the welcome of a commonwealth that, peace-loving though it had ever been, could not but greet with pride unutterable the warrior sons that had brought such world-wide fame to the state of their birth and home and love.

Then came the most difficult and intricate task of all, the reorganization, heretofore referred to, of the National Guard as the second line of the national defense. No less than 10,000 was the force required of the state of Wisconsin by the will of Congress, and, what made it most difficult, one-eighth of the entire array of horsemen to be maintained by the forty-eight states as National Guard cavalry, was assigned to the Badger State, Wisconsin.

We had never been classed,—never in large numbers had excelled as horsemen, we had never attempted to maintain, from the days of the Civil War to those of the World War, more than one cavalry troop (or company), some seventy men at the most, and now to General Holway came the duty of creating, organizing, developing, first the headquarters and headquarters' company of a cavalry division, second the headquarters troop of a cavalry brigade, one entire regiment, one separate squadron of cavalry, also a battalion of mounted engineers. Add to these, three regiments of infantry, with all the attendant train of tank companies, wagon companies, ammunition train, sanitary troops and ambulance companies, one regiment of field artillery (75 m m) and one regiment of field artillery, heavy, it must be admitted that something akin to the labors of Hercules had been laid upon our Chief of Staff. There were scores who said it could not be done.

For one reason the War Department officials refused federal recognition to mounted units and companies unless it could be shown that suitable stables, storerooms, drill sheds, riding halls, etc., would be

built and kept in repair in large measure by the state itself, a method which necessitated demands upon the pockets and patriotism of peace-loving communities that cherished the belief that wars were things of the past,—communities whose watchword was "Never again."

In states like Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, there were at least three and in some cases a dozen large and populous cities that could readily afford the expense of cavalry or field artillery "plants." Wisconsin has only one city upon which it felt warranted in calling; nevertheless, Wisconsin was chosen for a big contribution, quite as big as that of Pennsylvania, yet our adjutant general faced the music and honored the draft.

Another source of trouble: Some of the most efficient and valuable officers of the old Guard found it impossible after their discharge from federal service to return to duty with the Guard. In a few cases they had lost their enthusiasm; in several cases they had "lost their jobs." Ten thousand four hundred men were required to fill Wisconsin's quota, and by scores employers balked at the idea of letting even a few of their employes attend the training camps as each summer required.

Another thing: the War Department urged that whenever possible, the state secure the services of "overseas men" in selecting officers for the newly organized units. This, too, proved a fruitful source of difficulty. Many towns had many more overseas men than there were vacancies, while occasionally it happened that at the towns where companies were to be located no men with overseas experience were available. Officers had in several cases to be chosen from men of character and standing in the communities, but of little or no military experience.

It proved a long and trying problem. Obstacles were very many, conditions difficult, and yet as this paper is brought to a close, almost seven thousand strong, the Wisconsin Guard is effectively if not completely organized—one hundred and eighty of its officers having had stirring experience overseas. Its infantry brigade, commanded by General R. B. McCoy, of Sparta, famous as a regimental leader at home and overseas; its brigade and regiments bearing the same numerical designations they wore abroad, with colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, medical and machine gun officers, even supply officers, all graduates of the grim school of war which they attended in the sunny land of France. So, too, at least half the line officers, captains and lieutenants attached to companies; so, too, are about half the officers of the First Regiment of Infantry, which is not attached to either brigade of the Thirty-second Division.

In addition to the six light batteries, manning the 75 m m field guns, grouped into battalions in the 120th Regiment of Field Artillery, two batteries equipped with 155 mm. guns have been completed, to be attached to the 121st Regiment. A full regiment (105th), and a separate squadron of cavalry, equally well officered, and a finely commanded, well-drilled tank company, also division and brigade headquarters troops, with an excellent corps of medical officers, sanitary troops, and

an efficient force of motor transports and wagon companies, ammunition trains, etc., even a bakery company, by special allotment. And there you have the Guard as it stands today.

Yet to be recruited are the cavalry pack and wagon trains, additional battalions of mounted engineers, and the battalion of horse artillery, which, if our officers and men only knew it, would be one of the most popular branches of the service. As these lines are penned, 3,850 strong, the first half of the organized Guard of Wisconsin, accompanied by a model squadron of cavalry from the 14th Regiment of the regular service, are encamped on the great military reservation of the state near Camp Douglas, undergoing a course of intensive instruction, prepared by thoughtful heads and skillful hands. Here in fine accord and harmony, led and better officered than ever before in their history, proud of their organization, their name, their state,—proud of their comradeship and association with the corps of professionals detailed as their instructors,—they are developing rapidly into a strong, soldierly and disciplined force, to which in time of need, Wisconsin and the Nation will never turn in vain.

When the Wisconsin National Guard was on the border in 1916 it consisted of three regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery. The last of these to be mustered out of federal service was the 2nd Infantry on February 28, 1917. Within a few days of that time, seeing war was imminent, General Orlando Holway commenced to increase the Wisconsin Guard so that the state might have its initial quota ready and partially trained. As a result when the call came in July there were mobilized at Camp Douglas six regiments of infantry, a regiment of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry, battalion of engineers, signal battalion, two ambulance companies and two field hospitals. These were the troops that constituted Wisconsin's quota of the 32nd Division. From them were formed the 64th Infantry Brigade, 120th and 121st Field Artillery Regiments, 119th and 121st Machine Gun Battalions, 107th Trains and Military Police, much of the 107th Field Signal Battalion and the 107th Engineer Regiment.

Shortly after the Guard left the state for Waco, Texas, General Holway organized three State Guard regiments to protect the interests of Wisconsin in case of domestic trouble. Much of the personnel of these organizations were men who were unfit for active military duty on account of age or physical condition, but fit for the service for which they were organized.

In 1919 the reorganization of the Wisconsin National Guard commenced. Under the National Defense Act, unless it is amended, each state must have by 1925 a national guard of 800 men for each senator and representative it has. Wisconsin commenced at once to raise its entire quota and as a result the state today has a larger guard than any state in the Union in proportion to the population.

Most of the officers of the new guard are veterans of the World War. The insignia of the organizations in the new 32nd Division is the Red Arrow. The war traditions of the war division are handed down

to the new generation. Its colors and official march are part of the Wisconsin Guard of today.

The officers and organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard, with their date of federal recognition are:

Gov. John J. Blaine, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Adjutant General's Department

Adjutant General, John G. Salsman, Feb. 9, 1923, Madison.
Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Earl S. Driver, June 17, 1922, Madison.

Inspector General's Department

Inspector General, The Adjutant General.
State Inspector, Lieut. Col. T. Byron Beveridge, Jan. 1, 1921, Madison.

Judge Advocate's Department

Judge Advocate, Major Timothy Burke, Nov. 29, 1920, Green Bay.

Quartermaster Corps

Quartermaster General, The Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. C. R. Williams, State Quartermaster, and U. S. P. & D. O., April 21, 1920, Camp Douglas.
Major Charles E. Butters, May 27, 1921, Madison.
Major Henry C. Hengels, Sept. 19, 1920, Milwaukee.
Capt. Francis X. Ritger, State Surveyor, June 7, 1920, Madison.
Capt. Allan B. Ellis, April 11, 1921, Camp Douglas.

Ordnance Department

Chief of Ordnance, The Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. C. R. Williams, April 21, 1920, Ordinance Officer, Camp Douglas.
Capt. Eugene A. Fuller, March 26, 1920, Madison.

Medical Department

Lieut. Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, State Surgeon, April 23, 1921, Milwaukee.
Major William F. Lorenz, June 3, 1920, Madison.
Capt. Raymond L. Kenney, Feb. 21, 1921, Mendota.
1st Lieut. William C. Kiley, May 16, 1921, Milwaukee.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION TROOPS

64th Brigade Infantry

Brig. Gen. Robert B. McCoy, April 1, 1921, Sparta, commanding.
Major William A. Holden, May 10, 1922, Sparta, brigade executive.
Capt. James W. Spradling, May 20, 1922, Sparta, adjutant and supply officer.
1st Lieut. Robert C. McCoy, Oct. 6, 1921, aide.
1st Lieut. Perl F. Strait, July 12, 1921, V. C., Sparta.
64th Brigade Headqquaqrters Company, March 8, 1921, Sparta.
Capt. James W. Spradling, May 20, 1922.
1st Lieut. Robert C. McCoy, Oct. 6, 1921.

127th Infantry

Col. W. M. Lee, July 14, 1920, Oconto, commanding.
Lieut. Col. William B. Hall, July 13, 1920, Oconto.
Major Forest H. Himes, April 1, 1921, Crandon.
Major Emil G. Prellwitz, July 10, 1920, Ripon.
Major Edward J. Schmidt, Dec 15, 1922, Manitowoc.
Major Frederick W. Hoffman, Oct. 1, 1922, Appleton.
Major Edgar C. Barnes, March 20, 1921, Ripon.
Capt. Leo B. Levenick, adjutant, April 1, 1922, Madison.
1st Lieut. Norman A. Otto, assistant adjutant, April 20, 1922, Oshkosh.
Capt. Gustav Stearns, chaplain, April 12, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. Joseph S. Snyder, plans and training, April 14, 1922, Milwaukee.
Capt. Frank H. Crane, supply officer, June 2, 1921, Beaver Dam.

Date Federal Recognition.

Headquarters Co., Oconto, March 25, 1920.
Capt. Eric Eckberg, Nov. 2, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Carl W. Olsen, April 5, 1922.

Service Co., Oshkosh, March 9, 1920.
Capt. Edward W. Christensen, Nov. 16, 1922.
1st Lieut. Norman A. Otto, April 20, 1922.
1st Lieut. Robert L. Fero, June 16, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Edward F. Steckbauer, June 1, 1921.

Howitzer Co., Waupaca, July 8, 1920.
Capt. Bradley M. Barnes, Jan. 15, 1923.
1st Lieut. Loren L. Gmeiner, Jan. 13, 1923.

Medical Detachment, Ripon, April 1, 1921.
Lt. Col. Edgar C. Barnes.
Capt. Luther N. Schnetz, Nov. 23, 1920, Racine.
Capt. Jay C. Brewer, Dec. 5, 1920, Jefferson.
Capt. Edwin W. Chamberlain, D. C., July 13, 1921, LaCrosse.
1st Lieut. Edwin C. Johnson, D. C., April 9, 1921, LaCrosse.

1st Batallion, Major F. H. Himes.

Headquarters Co., Neenah, May 6, 1920.
1st Lieut. Wm. A. Draheim, Sept. 16, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Kuehl, June 9, 1922.

Company A, Marinette, April 28, 1920.
Capt. Lester B. Lindsay, Feb. 26, 1921.
1st Lieut. Leo W. Zander, May 19, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Maurice O. Mathisen, Jan. 20, 1923.

Company B, Rhinelander, May 7, 1920.
Capt. Wm. H. Zumach, May 3, 1922.
1st Lieut. Ray C. Rolain, May 25, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Lawrence Gauthier, May 25, 1922.

Company C, Manitowoc, May 20, 1920.
Capt. Frank P. Khail, Jr.
1st Lieut. Richard Arndt, Jan. 20, 1923.

Company D, Appleton, March 10, 1920.
Capt. Iveaux T. Millar, Oct. 26, 1922.
1st Lieut. Erwin F. Grundaman, Oct. 26, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Cloyde P. Schroeder, Oct. 26, 1922.

2nd Battalion, Major E. G. Prellwitz.

Headquarters Co., Ripon, Feb. 2, 1920.
1st Lieut. John L. Ustruck, Feb. 2, 1920.
2nd Lieut. George S. Splitt, Feb. 2, 1920.

Company E, Oshkosh, March 8, 1920.
Capt. H. W. Barker, March 8, 1920.
1st Lieut. Milton C. Pommarane, May 5, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Alonzo G. Barlow, Nov. 16, 1922.

Company F, Sheboygan, June 3, 1920.
Capt. Eitel Meyer, Jan. 9, 1920.
1st Lieut. Christ Reinhardt, June 3, 1920.
2nd Lieut. Arthur Kreuter, May 25, 1922.

Company G, Oconomowoc, Jan. 9, 1920.
Capt. Frank E. Boyle, Jan. 9, 1920.
1st Lieut. F. G. Schuehle, Feb. 11, 1922.

Company H, Menasha, June 25, 1920.
Capt. Wilbur R. Winch, Nov. 16, 1921.
1st Lieut. Fred Peterson, July 9, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Clarence Anderson, June 9, 1922.

3rd Battalion, Major Edward J Schmidt.

Headquarters Co., Milwaukee, March 19, 1920.
1st Lieut. T. Z. Clayton, April 14, 1922.
2nd Lieut. N. M. Wheeler, May 1, 1922.

Company I, Milwaukee, Feb. 23, 1920.
Capt. R. C. Koehler, Nov. 29, 1922.
1st Lieut. H. M. Allen, Nov. 29, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Edwin H. Gensch, Jan. 4, 1923.

Company K, Milwaukee, March 19, 1920.
Capt. Frank Krukar, May 8, 1922.
1st Lieut. W. J. Szulskiewiez, June 6, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Frank Reszeynski, June 26, 1922.

Company L, Waukesha, April 30, 1920.
Capt. Gerald E. Luebben.
2nd Lieut. Earl P. Korn, July 11, 1922.

Company M, Fond du Lac, July 7, 1920.
Capt. Henry Vogt, Jan. 11, 1921.
1st Lieut. L. B. Harris, Jan. 22, 1921.
2nd Lieut. R. G. Mayrand, April 17, 1922.

128th Infantry

Col. Paul B. Clemens, April 10, 1922, Milwaukee, commanding.
Lieut. Col. Albert Nathness, May 5, 1922, Menomonie.
Major P. E. Trautman, May 10, 1922, Waupun.
Major F. L. Gottschalk, April 1, 1921, Wausau.
Major William Smith, April 1, 1921, Madison.
Major John G. Graham, April 1, 1921, Tomah.
Capt. Harry G. Williams, adjutant, April 1, 1921, Mauston.
Capt. William F. Hood, chaplain, April 1, 1921, Superior.
Capt. H. M. Fanning, plans and training, Aug. 14, 1920, LaCrosse.
Capt. A. O. Peterson, supply officer, April 21, 1922, Neillsville.

Headquarters Co., Tomah, Dec. 15, 1919.
Capt. E. C. VanWie, Dec. 15, 1919.
1st Lieut. A. H. Wilson, Dec. 15, 1919.
2nd Lieut. A. G. Schueler, Dec. 15, 1919.

Service Co., Neillsville-Wausau, March 12, 1920.
Capt. Leo M. Jackson, April 28, 1922.
1st Lieut. Arthur J. Haugen, May 8, 1922.
2nd Lieut. B. J. Brown, July 1, 1922.

Howitzer Co., Phillips, March 17, 1920.
Capt. W. O. Raymond, April 21, 1922.
1st Lieut. B. S. Jackson, July 20, 1921.

Medical Detachment, Superior, April 7, 1922.
Capt. Victor E. Ekblad, April 7, 1922.
Capt. Richard C. Smith.
1st Lieut. Adolph L. Kyllo, Sept. 10, 1922.
1st Lieut. Melvin H. Barsness.

1st Battalion, Major P. E. Trautman.

Headquarters Co., Hudson, May 19, 1921.
1st Lieut. O. G. Erickson, April 24, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Sigwald Borge, May 9, 1922.

Company A, Menomonie, March 5, 1920.
Capt. Arthur R. Anderson.
1st Lieut.
2nd Lieut. A. O. Oestreich, March 1, 1922.

Company B, Eau Claire, March 4, 1920.
Capt. H. C. Vermilyea, March 4, 1920.
1st Lieut. Wm. Kirscher, Sept. 29, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Hans Mathieson, Sept. 29, 1921.

Company C, Marshfield, March 11, 1920.
Capt. John Kohl, Nov. 15, 1921.
1st Lieut. M. H. Wirkus, Jan. 26, 1921.
2nd Lieut. G. R. Goodin, Jan. 25, 1921.

Company D, Ashland, March 16, 1920.
Capt. M. L. Gardner, Dec. 16, 1922.
1st Lieut. R. H. Robertson, Dec. 16, 1922.

2nd Battalion, Major F. L. Gottschalk.

Headquarters Co., Chippewa Falls, March 15, 1920.
1st Lieut. Roy C. Lunde, June 29, 1921.
2nd Lieut. George F. Abel, April 24, 1922.

Company E, Beaver Dam, Feb. 12, 1920.
Capt. A. A. Parker, Oct. 28, 1920.
1st Lieut. M. E. Draheim, Dec. 11, 1920.
2nd Lieut. Matt Zweck, Nov. 20, 1920.

Company F, Portage, June 25, 1920.
Capt. Guy Goodell, April 1, 1922.
1st Lieut. David Leach, April 12, 1922.
2nd Lieut. E. L. Alderman, April 1, 1922.

Company G, Wausau, April 23, 1920.
1st Lieut. D. J. McLennon, April 23, 1920.
2nd Lieut. H. H. Robertson, April 23, 1920

Company H, Rice Lake, July 12, 1920.
Capt. J. T. Scolman, Dec. 16, 1920.
1st Lieut. F. D. McCrank, June 3, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Carl O. Holtz, June 7, 1921.

3rd Battalion, Major William Smith.

Headquarters Co., Whitewater, June 28, 1920.
1st Lieut. G. L. Brown, May 24, 1922.
2nd Lieut. W. R. Olson, July 7, 1922.

Company I, Madison, March 1, 1920.
Capt. Fred T. Finn, March 1, 1920.
1st Lieut. Victor H. Ham, July 8, 1921.
2nd Lieut. E. C. Green, March 1, 1920.

Company K, Monroe, March 2, 1920.
Capt. C. A. Schindler, March 2, 1920.
1st Lieut. L. E. Deal, March 2, 1920.
2nd Lieut. A. H. Mackey, March 2, 1920.

Company L, Beloit, March 30, 1920.
Capt. F. C. Henderson, March 30, 1920.
1st Lieut. C. A. Sparks, Oct. 24, 1921.
2nd Lieut. W. J. Huempfner, Oct. 24, 1921.

Company M, Platteville, June 21, 1920.
Capt. Scott Cairy, June 21, 1920.
1st Lieut. W. B. Shepard, July 14, 1921.
2nd Lieut. George H. Reiser, Dec. 21, 1922.

52nd Artillery Brigade.

107th Ammunition Train, River Falls, Feb. 18, 1920.
Capt. Charles A. Dawson, April 1, 1921.
1st Lieut. L. S. Doolittle, April 1, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Kenneth S. White, April 1, 1921.

120th Field Artillery (75 mm)

Col. Alvin A. Kuechenmeister, May 18, 1922, Milwaukee, commanding.
Lieut. Col. Albert H. Smith, Nov. 28, 1921.
Major Stanley G. Gordon, July 12, 1922, LaCrosse.
Major Percival B. Slater, Nov. 22, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. William Martin, adjutant, Oct. 4, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. Horace P. Palmatier, supply officer, Jan. 23, 1922, Port Edwards.
Major William E. Bannen, July 9, 1920, LaCrosse.
Capt. Robert Græwin, liaison officer, Tomah, May 8, 1922.
Capt. William T. Dorward, chaplain, Nov. 14, 1922, Milwaukee.
Capt. James A. Fairchild, communication officer, Nov. 4, 1922, La Crosse.

Headquarters Battery, LaCrosse, April 28, 1921.
Capt. James A. Fairchild, Nov. 4, 1922.
1st Lieut. H. H. Hundredmark, May 6, 1922.

Service Battery, Port Edwards-Nekoosa, Jan. 23, 1922.
Capt. Horace P. Palmatier, Jan. 23, 1922.
1st Lieut. Raymond M. Faupel, July 22, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Earl J. Shellhammer, Jan. 23, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Erwin J. Hinkley.

Medical Detachment, LaCrosse, July 8, 1920.
Major W. E. Bannen, July 9, 1920.
1st Lieut. R. J. Dalton, June 25, 1920, Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. J. H. Gatterdam, D. C., June 4, 1921.
1st Lieut. Eilef Smedel, Feb. 18, 1922.
2nd Lieut. G. E. Evenson, V. C., Melrose.

1st Battalion, Major P. B. Slater.

Capt. Carroll R. Slensby, Adjutant, Milwaukee.
2nd Lieut. Earl J. Shellhammer, Supply Officer, Jan. 23, 1922.

Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, Stevens Point, Nov. 28, 1921.
Capt. George Fisher, Dec. 14, 1922.

Battery A, Antigo, May 8, 1920.
Capt. Edward H. Koles, May 8, 1922.
1st Lieut. George Edee, Sept. 28, 1921.
1st Lieut. Alvin H. Damm, Oct. 8, 1922.

Battery B, Stevens Point, Feb. 9, 1921.
Capt. Arthur L. Oberst, Nov. 25, 1921.
1st Lieut. Ferdinand Hirzy, Feb. 9, 1921.
1st Lieut. John F. Knope, Nov. 25, 1921.

Battery C, Merrill, Nov. 13, 1920.
Capt. Harold A. Morgan, Nov. 13, 1920.
1st Lieut. Clarence A. Hartz, Sept. 26, 1921.
1st Lieut. Matthew G. Schmidt, June 14, 1921.

2nd Battalion, Major Stanley G. Gordon.

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Gruber, Adjutant, Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. George Scott, Int. Plans and Training Officer, May 18, 1922, LaCrosse.
1st Lieut. John F. Kling, liaison officer, May 18, 1922, LaCrosse.
1st Lieut. Raymond M. Faupel, Supply Officer, Nekoosa.

Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, LaCrosse, May 18, 1922.
Capt. Herman A. Rupp, May 18, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Hanson, May 18, 1922.

Battery D, LaCrosse, July 8, 1920.
Capt. A. R. Scott, April 1, 1922.
1st Lieut. Geo. F. Robb, Feb. 15, 1922.
1st Lieut. Geo. G. Maxfield, November 23, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Robert E. Brinstad, Feb. 25, 1922.

Battery E, Wisconsin Rapids, April 18, 1921.
Capt. Wm. H. Kraske, July 25, 1921.
1st Lieut. Ernest R. Smith, April 18, 1921.
1st Lieut. C. J. Severance, Oct. 7, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Hubert H. Stark, April 18, 1921.

Battery F, Chippewa Falls, July 14, 1921.
Capt. Duncan R. Ackley, July 14, 1921.
1st Lieut. Elmer F. Charland, July 14, 1921.
1st Lieut. Orlando G. Holway, June 15, 1921.

107th Regiment of Engineers

Company A, Viroqua, Dec. 6, 1920.
Capt. Eugene C. Helgeson, Nov. 9, 1922.
1st Lieut. Ivan Wood, Nov. 9, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Gilbert M. Pulver, Jan. 13, 1923.

32nd Division Train

Major Clarence J. Wesley, Jan. 10, 1921, Rhinelander, commanding.
1st Lieut. Edwin W. Swedberg, adjutant, May 10, 1921, Rhinelander.
Train Headquarters, Rhinelander, May 10, 1921.
1st Lieut. E. W. Swedberg, May 10, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Herbert F. Forbes, Aug. 15, 1922.

M. T. Co. No. 125, New London, April 29, 1920.
1st Lieut. C. M. Allen, June 1, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Arthur P. Handschke, Oct. 24, 1922.

M. T. Co. No. 126, Clintonville, March 26, 1920.
1st Lieut. Dale Wyllys, April 12, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Norman Hansen, Nov. 16, 1921.

M. R. S. No. 113, Rhinelander, May 10, 1921.
1st Lieut. Frank G. Evers, Oct. 8, 1921.

Wagon Co. No. 113, Abbotsford, March 18, 1920.
Capt. Harry T. Ketcham, May 12, 1921.
1st Lieut. Gjermund H. Thompson, Dec. 2, 1922.

Wagon Co. No. 114, Jefferson, March 22, 1920.
Capt. Chas. P. Lane, June 1, 1921.
1st Lieut. Leo J. Neis, Aug. 1, 1921.

Medical and Dental Section, Clintonville, June 1, 1921.
Capt. Charles M. Griswold, April 25, 1921.

Veterinary Det., Clintonville, June 1, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Francis Sexton, Aug. 15, 1922.

32nd Military Police Company, Neenah, May 6, 1920.
1st Lieut. Ernest Johnson, June 9, 1922.
2nd Lieut. J. P. Christofferson, June 9, 1922.

32nd Tank Company, Janesville, March 31, 1920.
Capt. Ralph D. Harmon, Nov. 9, 1920.
1st Lieut. Pearl L. Grimshaw, April 25, 1921.
1st Lieut. Arup Fonaas, Jan. 2, 1922.
2nd Lieut. John A. Thiele, May 5, 1920.
2nd Lieut. Henry Arndt, Oct. 4, 1921.

CORPS TROOPS

121st Field Artillery (155 mm) Feb. 11, 1920

1st Lieut. Louis K. Benson, assistant adjutant, Feb 11, 1920, Hartford.
Capt. Nicholas M. Schantz, supply officer, Feb. 11, 1920, Hartford.
Service Battery, Hartford (Band Appleton), Feb. 11, 1920.

Capt. N. M. Schantz, Feb. 11, 1920.
1st Lieut. Louis K. Benson, Feb. 11, 1920.
2nd Lieut. George J. Gibson, May 25, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Carl J. Rhodes, Nov. 10, 1922.

1st Battalion

2nd Lieut. George J. Gibson, supply officer, May 25, 1922, Hartford.
2nd Lieut. Eric D. Lindberg, June 1, 1921, Appleton.

Battery A, Whitefish Bay, Oct. 18, 1921.
Capt. E. A. Bolzendahl, June 21, 1922.
1st Lieut. Ralph L. Youngren, June 21, 1922.
1st Lieut. Wm. E. Ouweneel, June 21, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Chas. H. Weiss, June 21, 1922.

2nd Battalion

2nd Lieut. Carl J. Rhodes, supply officer, Nov. 10, 1922, Hartford.

Battery E, Green Bay, Jan. 24, 1921.
Capt. Henry J. Lurquin, Nov. 29, 1921.
1st Lieut. Fred W. Liegois, Jan. 24, 1921.
1st Lieut. Wm. B. Gruselle.

135th Medical Regiment

Major Wm. C. Watkins, July 14, 1921, Oconto.
Major Clyde R. Modie, May 23, 1921, Madison, state dental surgeon.
Major Stanley L. Pilgrim, May 25, 1921, Milwaukee, state veterinary.
Ambulance Co. No. 183, Milwaukee, Aug. 4, 1921.

Capt. Harry W. Sargeant, July 9, 1921.
1st Lieut. Malcolm F. Rogers, May 20, 1920.

Medical Supply Sect., Ripon, Sept. 6, 1921.
Capt. Wm. V. Whitmore, Jr., March 24, 1922.

Medical Laboratory Sect. No. 135, Madison, May 6, 1922.
1st Lieut. Fred J. Hodges, April 30, 1921.

ARMY TROOPS

Headquarters 22nd Cavalry Division.
(Division commander to be named by Wisconsin).

General Staff Section

Lieut. Col. Fred C. Best, June 26, 1922, Milwaukee.
Lieut. Col. J. Tracy Hale, June 26, 1922, Milwaukee.
Lieut. Col. Dan L. Remington, Oct. 23, 1922, Mauston.
Capt. Manuel G. H. Kueshle, Oct. 30, 1922, Milwaukee.

Quartermaster Section

Major Reginald N. Hamilton, Oct. 1, 1922, Milwaukee.
Capt. Howard M. Siryer, Oct. 1, 1922, Milwaukee.

Ordinance Section, June 9, 1922

Jesse G. Crownhart, Dec. 1, 1921, Madison.

Judge Advocate Section, December 26, 1922

Major John B. Sanborn, June 20, 1922, Madison.
Capt. Theodore G. Lewis, June 20, 1922, Madison.

Finance Section, October 6, 1922

Major John M. Holley, May 1, 1922, LaCrosse.

Signal Section, July 11, 1922

Lieut. Col. Elmer G. Meyer, Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1922.

Adjutant Section, June 9, 1922

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Schneller, June 9, 1922, Neenah.
Capt. Raymond A. Vanderwalker, Neenah, June 9, 1922.
1st Lieut. Lyall C. Stilp, June 9, 1922, Neenah.

Inspector's Section, December 1, 1922

Lieut. Col. T. Byron Beveridge, Jan. 1, 1921, Madison.

Veterinary Corps, October 18, 1921

1st Lieut. R. Frank Fletcher, Jr., Oct. 18, 1921, Platteville.
Headquarters Troop, Madison, Sept. 23, 1920.
Capt. Walter H. Sacket, Sept. 23, 1920.
1st Lieut. Robert S. Allen, July 8, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Casper Swenholt, Feb. 2, 1922.

53rd Cavalry Brigade

(Brigade commander to be named by Wisconsin.)
Capt. Geo. P. Lohmaier, adjutant, Feb. 13, 1920, Ft. Atkinson.
Capt. Oren L. Dwight, supply officer, Nov. 27, 1920, Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. G. A. Flad, intelligence, plans and training, March 24, 1920, Kenosha.
Headquarters Troop, Janesville, Jan. 6, 1920.
Capt. G. H. Stordock, June 27, 1922.
1st Lieut. Ernest C. Daetwiler, Nov. 18, 1922.

105th Regiment, Cavalry

Col. James J. Quill, May 24, 1921, Milwaukee, commanding.
Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Sammond, May 28, 1921, Milwaukee.
Major Chas S. Mercein, April 1, 1921, Milwaukee.
Major James G. Swift, June 1, 1921, Darlington.
Major C. J. Kenney, M. D., July 17, 1920.
Capt. Fred C. Coggeshall, May 27, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. R. B. Ellard, intelligence, plans and training, April 27, 1921. Beloit.
Capt. Wm. E. Duthie, supply officer, Nov. 23, 1921, Janesville.

Headquarters Detachment, Milwaukee, April 1, 1921.
Capt. E. C. Hart, May 31, 1921.
1st Lieut. A. C. Elliott, Jan. 1, 1922.
2nd Lieut. M. M. Woodward.

Service Troop, Eau Claire, July 15, 1920.
Capt. Leo G. Bellford, Sept. 2, 1921.
1st Lieut. Roy W. Bailey, Nov. 19, 1921.
1st Lieut. Rex S. Hovey, Nov. 18, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Wm. M. Olson, Aug. 13, 1922.

Medical Detachment, Wauwatosa, May 22, 1922.
Major C. J. Kenney, July 17, 1920, Milwaukee.
Capt. C. J. Bergholte, July 18, 1921, Waukesha.
Capt. Carl A. Wilske, D. C.
1st Lieut. William J. McKillip, June 14, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Walter W. Arzberger, V. C., Watertown, June 4, 1922.
2nd Lieut. E. G. Thom, V. C., Oct. 8, 1922.

1st Squadron, Major C. S. Mercein.

1st Lieut. Willard E. Baum, adjutant, Oct. 23, 1922, Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. K. W. Harkins, intelligence, plans and training, Dec. 4, 1920, Milwaukee.
2nd Lieut. Herbert E. Whitaker, supply officer, Nov. 24, 1922, Milwaukee.

Headquarters Detachment, Milwaukee, April 1, 1921.
1st Lieut. Willard E. Baum, Oct. 23, 1922.

Troop A, Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1919.
Capt. R. H. Mieding, Dec. 10, 1920.
1st Lieut. D. E. Carlton, Nov. 2, 1921.
2nd Lieut. S. F. Yeo, June 24, 1922.

Troop B, Milwaukee, April 21, 1920.
Capt. Gordon E. Warnke, Dec. 20, 1921.
1st Lieut. Moses N. Thisted, Feb. 11, 1922.
2nd Lieut. C. V. Narlow, Feb. 11, 1922.

Troop C, Two Rivers, May 27, 1920.
Capt. N. E. Nash, May 27, 1920.
1st Lieut. B. L. Larkin, Feb. 4, 1922.

2nd Squadron, James G. Swift.

1st Lieut. P. L. Johnson, adjutant, Feb. 18, 1921, Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Horace M. Halsey, intelligence, plans and training, March 2, 1921.
2nd Lieut. G. H. Freihube, supply officer, Milwaukee.

Headquarters Detachment, Milwaukee, April 1, 1922.
1st Lieut. Paul L. Johnson, Feb. 18, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Raymond P. Deutsch, Jan. 2, 1922.

Troop D. Watertown, May 28, 1920.
Capt. Jacob Sproesser, May 28, 1920.
1st Lieut. Edwin R. Kaercher, June 20, 1922.
2nd Lieut. O. E. Schmutzler.

Troop E, Kenosha, April 1, 1920.
Capt. John D. Alexander, April 1, 1920.
1st Lieut. Claus Anderson, March 1, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Earl E. Hall, March 15, 1922.

Troop F, Ft. Atkinson, Feb. 13, 1920.
Capt. Chas. F. Snover, Sept. 15, 1921.
1st Lieut. Frank Geldard, Nov. 4, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Harry O. Mueller, Nov. 4, 1922.

127th Combat Engineer Battalion (Mounted)

Company A, Sheboygan, June 29, 1921.
Capt. Emil F. Stielow, June 29, 1921.
1st Lieut. V. W. Nichols, June 29, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Erwin Wolf, June 29, 1921.

22nd Cavalry Division Train.

Train Headquarters, 1st Lieut. C. D. Bailey, adjutant, Jan. 1, 1922. Lake Geneva.

Wagon Co. No. 147, Crandon.
Capt. Arthur J. Gudex, Oct. 24, 1922.
1st Lieut. Glenn A. Ferguson.

Wagon Co. No. 148, Park Falls.
Capt. Leland J. Melrose.
1st Lieut. Bruce R. Gould.
Pack Train No. 44, March 1, 1922, Lake Geneva.
Pack Train No. 45, March 1, 1922, Lake Geneva.
Pack Train No. 46, March 1, 1922, Lake Geneva.
Pack Train No. 47.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS

1st Infantry

Col. George F. O'Connell, July 7, 1921, Madison, commanding.
Lieut. Col. Edgar N. Caldwell, May 24, 1921, Milwaukee.
Major A. R. Langholff, April 1, 1921, Ft. Atkinson.
Major Allen E. Mitchell, April 1, 1921, Monroe.
Major Clarence Christenson, Aug. 25, 1920, West Allis.
Major Thorwald E. Thorsen, machine gun officer, Dec. 15, 1922, Ashland.
Major Geo. H. Scheer, medical, July 27, 1920, Sheboygan.
Capt. Leo E. Oakey, adjutant, June 30, 1921, Madison.
1st Lieut. H. O. Lochner, May 8, 1922, Madison.
Capt. P. L. Johnson, chaplain, June 18, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. Wm. H. Sullivan, supply officer, July 18, 1921, Milwaukee.
Capt. Ray E. Searle, intelligence, plans and training, Feb. 2, 1920, Ripon.

Headquarters Company, Beloit, June 29, 1921.
Capt. D. L. Hughes, June 27, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Wm. N. Waugh, July 31, 1922.

Service Company, Madison, June 30, 1921.
Capt. Donald W. Tyrrell, May 25, 1922.
1st Lieut. James F. Mahoney, June 30, 1921.
1st Lieut. Herman P. Lochner, May 8, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Francis O. Denson, May 26, 1922.

Howitzer Company, Spooner, July 26, 1920.
Capt.
1st Lieut. R. A. Cuthbert, July 26, 1921.
1st Lieut. Wm. A. Taylor, attached, July 26, 1920.

Medical Department, Sheboygan, Nov. 23, 1920.
Major Geo. H. Scheer, July 27, 1920.
Capt. Max Staehle, April 2, 1921, Manitowoc.
Capt. Otto B. Hinz, D. C., July 11, 1921, Oshkosh.
1st Lieut. Harry Heiden, July 29, 1920.
Capt. E. G. Borthwick, D. C., March 21, 1921, Eau Claire.

1st Battalion, Major A. R. Langholff.

Headquarters Company, Chetek, May 17, 1921.
1st Lieut. Merton Martenson, May 17, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Arthur Nelson, April 24, 1922.

Company A, Arcadia, Nov. 10, 1921.
Capt. Samuel B. Slaughter, Nov. 10, 1921.
1st Lieut. Wm. P. Gasser, Aug. 15, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Gilbert Anderson, June 10, 1922.

Company B, Gillett, July 2, 1920.
Capt. Francis M. Roden, July 2, 1920.
1st Lieut. Edward M. Lykke, Sept. 19, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Lief Erickson, July 10, 1922.

Company C, Wabeno, Dec. 20, 1920.
Capt. Clinton S. Alexander, Dec. 21, 1922.
1st Lieut. Fred W. Brown, Dec. 21, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Andrew C. Rietz, Dec. 21, 1922.

Company D, Oshkosh, June 29, 1920.
Capt. H. E. Beglinger, June 1, 1921.
1st Lieut. Herbert J. Timm.
2nd Lieut. Everett L. Hansen.

2nd Battalion, Major Allen E. Mitchell.

Headquarters Company, Reedsburg, June 24, 1921.
1st Lieut. Herman C. Miller, June 24, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Henry C. Buelow, May 31, 1922.

Company E, Prairie du Chien, Dec. 21, 1920.
Capt. L. L. Swingle, July 1, 1922.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Schubert, July 2, 1922.
2nd Lieut. John O. Pake, July 31, 1922.

Company F, Dodgeville, Nov. 3, 1920.
Capt. Glenn H. Pascoe, June 30, 1922.
1st Lieut. Roy J. Robbins, July 31, 1922.
2nd Lieut. James McGilligan, Jr., July 12, 1922.

Company G, Baraboo, Dec. 7, 1920.
Capt. Paul L. Stewart, Dec. 7, 1920.
1st Lieut. Otto Arndt, Dec. 7, 1920.
2nd Lieut. Arthur M. Rooney, May 25, 1922.

Co. H, Delavan, June 27, 1921.
Capt. Chas. W. Boardman, June 27, 1921.
1st Lieut. Lynn Wilear, Jan. 2, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Frank E. Miller, Feb. 1, 1922.

3rd Battalion, Major Clarence Christensen.

Headquarters Company, Edgerton, July 7, 1921.
1st Lieut. Leon H. Ellingson, July 7, 1921.
2nd Lieut. Edward H. Short, April 22, 1922.

Company I, Milwaukee, May 27, 1921.
Capt. Martin Jocz, May 6, 1922.
1st Lieut. Stanley Kruszewski, May 24, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Jos. E. Kuczynskie, July 8, 1922.

Company K, Racine, March 28, 1921.
Capt. Chas. B. Washburn, April 1, 1922.
1st Lieut. Arthur W. Johnson, April 11, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Harrie E. Cooper, April 11, 1922.

Company L, Stoughton, Oct. 21, 1920.
Capt. Hans C. Larsen, Oct. 21, 1920.
1st Lieut. Fred J. Mattingly, Oct. 21, 1920.
2nd Lieut. Edwin O. Olson, Oct. 21, 1920.

Company M, West Allis, April 18, 1921.
Capt. Geo. F. Kiewert, Jan. 24, 1922.
1st Lieut. Frederick Haueter, Aug. 17, 1922.
2nd Lieut. Warren F. Berry, May 31, 1922.

1st Separate Squadron, Cavalry

Major John C. P. Hanley, Stanley, Oct. 1, 1921, commanding.
1st Lieut. Elmer Olson, adjutant, Superior.
1st Lieut. George F. Harrington, intelligence, plans and training, Stanley, May 6, 1922.

Headquarters Detachment, Superior, Oct. 1, 1921.
1st Lieut. Elmer Olson.
2nd Lieut. Clarence Remington, Dec. 28, 1921.

Troop A, Superior, June 24, 1920.
Capt. Scott A. McLean, Nov. 11, 1922.
1st Lieut. B. E. Morrison, June 28, 1921.

Troop B, Ladysmith, Feb. 20, 1920.
Capt. R. L. Williams, Dec. 16, 1920.
1st Lieut. Edward Kennedy, Nov. 25, 1921.
2nd Lieut. R. B. Curtis, Aug. 12, 1922.

Troop C, Stanley, April 22, 1920.
Capt. Bernard O. Roe, Nov. 23, 1921.
1st Lieut. Leo W. Veeser, Dec. 1, 1921.
2nd Lieut. D. J. McKenzie, Dec. 1, 1921.

Bakery Company, Q. M. Corps, Supply Service, June 10, 1922.
Capt. H. J. Underwood, June 10, 1922, Mauston.
2nd Lieut. James York, June 10, 1922, Mauston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS W. N. G.

Quartermaster Corps and Ordnance Department: Lt. Col. Charles R. Williams, Camp Douglas, Wis.

Inspector General's Department: Lt. Col. T. Byron Beveridge, Madison, Wis.

Medical Department: Lt. Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Milwaukee.

Judge Advocate's Department: Major Timothy Burke, Green Bay.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

(Not Federally Recognized but subject to call and detail by the governor for duty within the State.)

Name	Rank	Branch	Station
Abel, Frank D	1st Lt	Infantry	Wisconsin Rapids
Anderson, Carl C	1st Lt	Infantry	Kenosha
Andrews, Clifford W	Major	Med. Corps	Waupaca
Arens, August A	1st Lt	Infantry	Appleton
Atwood, David	Major	Q. M. C	Madison
Baker, Henry C	Lt. Col	Infantry	Police Dept., Racine
Baum, Fred H. J	2d Lt	Infantry	Kenosha
Baumann, Edward C	Capt	Infantry	Janesville
Bearder, William	Capt	Infantry	Beaver Dam
Bell, Thomas S	Major	Infantry	Milwaukee
Berg, Dominic	Capt	Infantry	Marinette
Bergfeld, Charles D	1st Lt	Infantry	Eau Claire
Boeck, Max L	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Bonin, John A	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Borucki, Klemens	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Brandel, Jacob C	Capt	Infantry	Jefferson
Cain, William C	1st Lt	Infantry	Waupaca
Chandler, George A	2d Lt	Q. M. C	Madison
Chapple, John B	2d Lt	Infantry	Ashland
Combacker, Leon C	1st Lt	Med. Corps	Osceola
Conant, Archie T	2d Lt	Infantry	Tomahawk
Connor, Robert	Major	Infantry	Marshfield
Crawford, Charles E	1st Lt	Infantry	Care M. Hall Lamp Co., Kenosha
Crawford, Robert L	1st Lt	Infantry	Jefferson
Croft, Henry C	1st Lt	Infantry	Madison
Dady, John W	Capt	Infantry	Bayfield
Dalson, Adolph	1st Lt	Cavalry	Rninelander
Denison, J. L	2d Lt	Infantry	Carrollville
Dewey, Francis E	1st Lt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Dietz, Ralph E	Capt	Infantry	Neenah
Downer, George F	1st Lt	Cavalry	Milwaukee
Ellsworth, Fergus R	Major	Infantry	Milwaukee
Ensch, John B	Capt	Infantry	Mauston
Eversz, Morris L	Capt.-Chapl		Milwaukee
Frawley, William J	Capt	Med. Corps	Appleton
French, Frank L	Major	Infantry	Sparta
Finnel, Albert	2d Lt	Infantry	Marinette
Gale, Edward J	1st Lt	Infantry	Hartford
Gardner, David, Jr	Capt	Infantry	Platteville
Gaudynski, Walter M	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Gearhart, Owen C	2d Lt	Infantry	Hayward.
Gehl, Edward J	Capt	Infantry	Hartford
Gibbon, Alexander M	1st Lt	Infantry	Sparta
Gielle, Frederick H	2d Lt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Green, Charles A	Major	Infantry	Appleton
Green, Willard S	2d Lt	Infantry	Middleton
Gritzmacher, Arnold A	Capt	Infantry	Janesville
Martin, Anton C	Capt	Infantry	Neillsville
Meyer, Benno E	2d Lt	Sig. Corps	Milwaukee
Olsen, Edward E	Major	Sig. Corps	Milwaukee
Ralston, Howard H	1st Lt	Infantry	West Allis
Ravn, Earling	Capt	Med. Corps	Merrill
Ring Joseph J	Major	Engineers	Milwaukee
Rooney, Albert W	2d Lt	Cavalry	Milwaukee
Rossiter, Emanuel	Lt. Col	Infantry	Superior
Rowley, Leslie B	Cgpt		Madison
Ruenzel, Hans C	Capt	Infantry	Middleton
Savage, Myron D	Capt	Infantry	La Crosse
Schafer, Roy A	2d Lt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Schwabacher, Herbert J	1st Lt	Engineers	Danville, Ill.
Scott, James R	Lt. Col	Med. Corps	Appleton
Shapiro, Harold J	1st Lt	Med. Corps	Milwaukee
Shaw, John A., Jr	Capt	Field Art	Lake Geneva
Sheldon, Henry T	1st Lt	Infantry	Madison
Sherlock, William M	1st Lt	Infantry	Crandon
Slensby, Carroll R	1st Lt	Cavalry	Milwaukee

Wisconsin National Guard Reserve—Continued

Name	Rank	Branch	Station
Snoberger, R. E	Capt	Dent. Corps	Gays Mills
Southworth, Pierre D	Capt	Q. M. C	Chippewa Falls
Spearbreaker, Julius	Capt	Infantry	Clintonville
Spence, Thomas M	Capt	Cavalry	Milwaukee
Stauffacher, Vernon L	2d Lt	Infantry	Beloit
Stimpson, Fred A	1st Lt	Field Art	Green Bay
Stoddard, Charles H	Major	Med. Corps	Milwaukee
Stoecker, John G	1st Lt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Surerus, Fred B	2d Lt	Infantry	Kenosha
Swensen, Sigurd J	Capt		Madison
Tenney, William L	2d Lt	Infantry	Kenosha
Termansen, Hans P	1st Lt	Infantry	Sawyer
Thomson, William	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Townsend, Darwin W	1st Lt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Tullgren, Herbert W	Capt	Infantry	Milwaukee
Turner, George S	1st Lt	Infantry	Madison
Turner, John	Colonel	Infantry	Waupaca
Wells, Leland A	Capt	Field Art	De Pere
Whelan, Declan E	1st Lt	Infantry	Eau Claire
Whipple, Herbert A	Capt	Infantry	Waterloo
Wiley, Robert S	Capt	Infantry	Chippewa Falls
Wilkowski, C. W	Capt	Med. Corps	Chippewa Falls
Willett, George H	Capt.-Chapl	Infantry	Tomah

WISCONSIN PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

By John G. Salsman,

Adjutant General of Wisconsin.

PRACTICALLY all of the national patriotic societies are represented in Wisconsin by not only local branches but also by State organizations. In seeking to compile these various organizations, which date back from the colonial and revolutionary period to our recent world war, an effort has been made to place the list of officers and something about the purpose of the organizations before the readers of the Blue Book. It has been rather difficult to get all this data but the following articles are as correct as it is possible at this time to make them.

John G. Salsman

An effort has been made to state the purposes of the majority of the patriotic societies so that the readers may understand their activities. The early pioneers who came to Wisconsin were many of them descendants of families who had taken part in the colonial and revolutionary war periods in the east. The path of migration for the most part being from the east to the Ohio valley and then to Wisconsin. There was also a considerable sprinkling of early settlers who came from Virginia or had stopped in Tennessee or Kentucky on the way west. This accounts for the presence of many of the older patriotic societies that will be found in the following columns.

An attempt has been made to arrange the various societies according to their associations and it is hoped that the innovation of bringing them together for the first time in any state publication will be appreciated.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President.....Henry S. Sloan, Milwaukee
First Vice President.....C. B. Traver, Milwaukee
Second Vice President.....Walter S. Meyer, Milwaukee
Secretary.....Emmett A. Donnelly, Milwaukee
Treasurer.....Wm. S. Smith, Milwaukee

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

Department Commander..S. Knox Kreutzer, Wausau, Wisconsin
Senior Vice Commander..Leonard Loken, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Junior Vice Commander...W. V. Carroll, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Quartermaster.....Pat Burns, Jr., Wausau, Wisconsin
Adjutant.....Claude R. Roberts, Wausau, Wisconsin

The objects of this Order are stated in the Preamble and Article I of the Constitution:

"PREAMBLE: We, officers and enlisted men, and honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America, who have served in Foreign Wars of the United States of America, do unite to establish a permanent organization, which shall be known as Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

ARTICLE I. The objects of this association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever."

Membership: Any officer, or any honorably discharged officer (including contract or acting assistant surgeon, dental surgeon, or veterinary surgeon) or enlisted man, who has served or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in any foreign war, insurrection or expedition (which service shall be governed by the issuance of a campaign badge by the government of the United States of America) as the By-Laws may provide, shall be eligible for membership.

Persons who may have conferred, or who by reason of their influence may confer, a lasting benefit upon the organization, or persons not eligible to active membership, who shall have accompanied the forces of the United States in any campaign or expedition recognized by this association, under the provision of the by-laws, governing eligibility to active membership, may be elected Honorary Members of the National Encampment by the unanimous vote of the delegates present at any regular meeting thereof, or of any subordinate Post by the unanimous vote of the members present at any regular meeting thereof, provided that due notice in writing, of one week, setting forth the name of the candidate and the reason for his election, shall be given each member.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Department Commander.....JAMES F. CARLE, Janesville
Senior Vice Commander.....ROBERT K. BOYD, Eau Claire
Junior Vice Commander.....TOM L. JOHNSON, National Home
Assistant Adjutant General and Quartermaster.....
.....E. B. HEIMSTREET, Lake Mills

The objects of the Order are: (1) to keep green the memory of the events and associations of the Civil War; (2) to aid unfortunate comrades; and (3) to keep alive and active the spirit of patriotism.

The first Post was organized April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Illinois. The first National Encampment was held November 20, 1866, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Department of Wisconsin was organized June 7, 1866, and the first Wisconsin Post was chartered at Madison, June 10, 1866. This Post, now known as the Lucius Fairchild, No. 11, is still active. Post No. 4 of Berlin was chartered September 8, 1866, and has maintained ever since an unbroken organization. It is said to be the oldest post in existence with an unbroken record.

The Department of Wisconsin reached its largest membership in 1889, when its members numbered 13,944.

The state of Wisconsin by law established in the Capitol building a Grand Army memorial hall for the preservation of relics and books commemorative of the Civil War, pictures of war scenes, and portraits of men and women who did good service for our country. The library contains about 1,600 books, 500 pamphlets and 360 pictures and many war relics.

TRUSTEES WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME, WAUPACA

Members of Board	Residence	Term expires
Henry C. Smith	Green Bay	July, 1925
Mrs. May Luchsinger	Monroe	July, 1925
Charles Cowan	Ripon	July, 1923
Hosea W. Rood	Madison	July, 1923
Robert Law	Neenah	July, 1924
Francis A. Walsh	Milwaukee	July, 1924
James F. Carle	Janesville	Ex-officio
Col. John Turner, Commandant	Mauston	Indefinite

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, situated on the "Chain-O-Lakes" four miles from the city of Waupaca, was established as a home for soldiers of the Civil War, their wives, mothers and war nurses, in 1888.

The grounds comprise 103 acres of land, including a beautiful island of eleven and one-half acres, and a farm garden of twenty-three acres, where vegetables, fruits, etc., are raised for the use of the Home.

The Home is in reality a small village, having dormitories, etc., thirty cottages, a hospital of one hundred and seventy rooms, central power and heating plant, bakery, laundry, chapel, amusement hall, library, post office, etc.

At the present time four hundred and sixty members are being cared for, the eldest man of whom is ninety-seven, and the eldest woman is ninety-three years of age. The average age of the men is eighty and the women seventy-five years.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS

President.....Mrs. Sylvia Mork, Viroqua, Wis.
Senior Vice President.....Olive Vermilyea, Eau Claire, Wis.
Junior Vice President.....Sophia L. Qualey, Rice Lake, Wis.
Treasurer.....Lillian Patterson, Platteville, Wis.
Secretary.....Carroll Deering, Viroqua, Wis.

In 1881 the society received the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic and took the full title "Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." The Department of Wisconsin was organized at La Crosse, June 26, 1884. Eligible to membership are all loyal women, whether kin to soldiers of the war or not.

Department and national conventions are held at the same time and places as the encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The objects of the society are: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, to assist such union veterans as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends; to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army war nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

President.....Mrs. Mary Stewart, Durand, Wis.
Senior Vice President..Mrs. Nancy Cheesebro, Eau Claire, Wis.
Junior Vice President.....Mrs. Ida Kind, Sheboygan, Wis.
Treasurer.....Mrs. Jessie Barlass, Janesville, Wis.
Secretary.....Mrs. Mary Brainard, Durand, Wis.
Corresponding Secretary...Gertrude Sullivan, Milwaukee, Wis.

This society of loyal and patriotic women is said to have had its origin in Portland, Maine, in 1867, under the name of The Loyal Ladies League. The first organized department was that of New Jersey in 1881; the Wisconsin department was organized in 1893.

The stated objects of the order are:

"To unite with loyalty, love for one another; to practice precepts of true fraternity of feeling toward all the sisters of our order, thus emulating the spirit that unites our fathers, husbands and brothers;

to honor the memory of our fallen heroes; to perpetuate and keep forever sacred Memorial Day; to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and holy mission,—aid, encourage and sympathize with them in their noble work of charity; to extend needful aid to members in time of sickness and distress; to aid sick soldiers, sailors and marines, and do all in our power to alleviate suffering."

Eligibility to membership required an applicant to be of good moral character and the mother or wife, sister or daughter of an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the Union Army during the Civil War of 1861-1865.

DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Commander.....Ruby Esser, Milwaukee, Wis.
Senior Vice Commander.....May Young, Antigo, Wis.
Junior Vice Commander.....Mary McGill, Kenosha, Wis.
Assistant Adjutant General..Geneva Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Assistant Quartermaster General.....
.....Myrtle Stage, Milwaukee, Wis.

This society has for its objects: (1) To be helpful in every possible way to the old comrades; (2) to furnish relief to needy veterans and their families; (3) to teach patriotism in every possible way.

THE SONS OF VETERANS—DIVISION OF WISCONSIN

Commander.....C. J. Brewer, Eau Claire, Wis.
Senior Vice Commander....Pat Sheehy, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Junior Vice Commander.....M. S. Hoover, Superior, Wis.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Val Stoddard, Stoughton, Wis.

One of the active organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic is the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America.

The order was established November 12, 1881, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is based on the following principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance the free institutions of our land, consecrated by the services and blood of our fathers, have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained.

(2) True allegiance to the government of the United States, based upon a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to its constitution and laws, manifested by discountenancing anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any way impair the efficiency and permanency of our national union.

Objects: To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union; to aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for disabled and helpless veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and maintain the proper observance of Memorial Day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among our members, but among all the people of our land; to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

Membership: Members must be at least eighteen years old, and the sons of deceased or honorably discharged Union soldiers. The sons of members of the order are eligible to membership on becoming twenty-one years of age.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF VETERANS

President.....Mrs. Laura Drake, Antigo, Wis.
Vice President.....Mrs. Alvina Huelsman, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Secretary.....Myra Crego, Antigo, Wis.
Treasurer.....Mrs. Vergie Kielly, Superior, Wis.

The object of this order is to aid the Sons of Veterans in the work to which they are pledged, especially to foster the spirit of patriotism in the young.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Department Commander.....M. G. Kenney, Oshkosh, Wis.
Senior Vice Department Commander.A. T. Leden, Superior, Wis.
Junior Vice Department Commander.....
.....Clinton G. Price, Mauston, Wis.
Department Adjutant.....Henry Tyriver, Oshkosh, Wis.
Department Quartermaster.....Albert Zielke, Oshkosh, Wis.

The organization known as the United Spanish War Veterans is composed of veterans of the War with Spain, the campaigns incidental to the Philippine Insurrections and the China Relief Expedition.

History records the completeness of the work accomplished, but in order to unite and promote the comradeship and fraternal bonds there created, this National Organization was formed, whose members are solemnly pledged,

(a) To promote the lofty principles of Freedom, Patriotism and Humanity.

(b) To honor the memory and preserve from neglect and oblivion the graves of the dead.

(c) To assist former comrades and shipmates, their widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, such as need help, encouragement and protection.

(d) To inculcate the principles of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind, loyalty to our country, reverence for its institutions, obedience to its laws and respect for its magistrates, to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken these sentiments among our people.

(e) To educate our people to a sense of the necessity for making provisions for National defense, and training the youth of our land, so that they may be able to efficiently serve their country and defend our flag in time of war and further to so develop our order that it may be a valuable aid to the army, navy and the government during any future war.

THE AMERICAN LEGION—DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

Commander.....F. Ryan Duffy, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Vice Commanders....William Lawrence, Beaver Dam, Wis.
D. W. Nelson, Rice Lake, Wis.
Edgar P. Schommer, Appleton, Wis.
Adjutant and Finance Officer.....
.....Austin A. Peterson, Fond du Lac, Wis.

The American Legion is an organization of American Veterans of the war against Germany.

The purposes of the organization are stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted by the first national convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November 10, 11, 12, 1919:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community, State and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Membership. The constitution of the American Legion provides for active membership only. There are no honorary memberships in the Legion. The following are eligible to membership:

(1) Men and women who served honorably in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps for any length of time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

(2) Men and women who served in the naval, military or air forces of any nation associated with the United States in the war, provided that at the time of their entry into this service they were American citizens, and that they have resumed their American citizenship by the time they apply for membership in the Legion, and did receive upon discharge an honorable discharge, or its equivalent.

THE AMERICAN LEGION—WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

President.....Mrs. Geo. W. Fisher, Fond du Lac, Wis.
First Vice President.Miss Irma Johnson, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
Second Vice President.....Mrs. J. R. McLain, Marinette, Wis.
Secretary.....Mrs. Leo J. Longdin, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Treasurer.....Mrs. Peter Clemens. Superior, Wis.

The objects of the auxiliary are stated in the Preamble of the Constitution:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association during the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat

the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to participate in and to contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the American Legion; to consecrate and sanctify our association by our devotion and mutual helpfulness."

Membership: Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion Auxiliary who is a wife, mother, sister or daughter of a man or woman who is a member of the American Legion or who was in the naval or military service of the United States at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920; or persons who stand in a similar position in their various states.

There will be no form or class of membership except an active membership as herein above provided.

SERVICE STAR LEGION—WISCONSIN DIVISION

President.....Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Madison
First Vice President.....Mrs. A. V. Ingham, LaCrosse
Second Vice President.....Mrs. James Van Dusen, Whitewater
Treasurer.....Mrs. M. Fitzgerald, Antigo
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Ada Carmen, Janesville
Executive Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Curtis, Madison

Objects of the Legion: (1) To promote and guard the welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines who were engaged in the World War, to lend aid to their families.

(2) To preserve the memory of the men and women who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the world.

(3) To foster a spirit of sisterhood and democracy among women.

(4) To co-operate in civic and patriotic work.

(5) To protect and preserve American ideals and traditions.

Service Star Legion is not sectarian and not partisan in political subjects, therefore partisan politics and sectarianism shall not be introduced into organization activities.

Membership

(1) Members shall be mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and grandmothers of soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who were engaged actively and honorably in the military and naval service of the United States of America in the prosecution of the World War on or before November 11, 1918.

(2) Army and navy nurses and women enlisted as yeomen who were actively and honorably engaged in the World War on or before November 11, 1918, are eligible to membership.

(3) Sisters and female lineal descendants of the men and women who were actively and honorably engaged in the service of the United States of America during the World War as above described, when eighteen years of age, shall be eligible to membership.

(4) Any stepmother or foster-mother shall become a member of the Service Star Legion on written request of the ex-service man or woman.

THE SERVICE RECOGNITION BOARD

JOHN J. BLAINE, Governor
ORLANDO HOLWAY, The Adjutant General, Chairman
WILLIAM F. LORENZ, Late Major, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
JOHN G. SALSMAN, Late Major, A. G., U. S. A., Secretary

The Service Recognition Board was created under the provisions of Chapter 452, Laws of 1919, to consist of the governor, the adjutant general and a returned soldier to be appointed by the governor. The board organized by electing General Orlando Holway, the adjutant general, chairman, and John G. Salsman, former adjutant general, Wisconsin National Guard, and first assistant adjutant, 32nd Division, as secretary.

Under the terms of this act, the board was empowered to adopt rules for the selection and procedure, and to have complete charge and control of the relief of sick, wounded or disabled soldiers, sailors or marines during their periods of convalescence and to spend on each such soldier, sailor or marine not to exceed thirty dollars ($30.00) per month. The appropriation for the purpose was $500,000.00. Of this amount, $100,000.00 was diverted to the construction of the Memorial Hospital for Soldiers near Mendota by Chapter 305, Laws of 1921. This hospital is erected for the care and treatment of discharged soldiers, belonging to this state, who are suffering from mental diseases.

The board, up to and including December 31, 1922, has allowed the claims for aid of 2,036 men, and has expended in such aid the sum of $302,077.00. At this date the aid is being paid 70 claimants.

Under the terms of Chapter 667, Laws of 1919, approved by a referendum election on September 2, 1919, it was provided that a bonus of ten dollars ($10.00) per month be paid to such soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses, including Red Cross nurses, who at the time of entering the service of the United States were residents of the state of Wisconsin. The board, by this act, was given complete charge and control of the general scheme of such payments, was empowered to adopt general rules, uniform throughout the state, for the distribution of the fund, the ascertainment and selection of proper beneficiaries and the amount to which they were entitled.

To date, 113,675 bonus claims have been settled in the total amount of $15,551,513.67, claims for bonus are still being presented for payment, and are settled as soon as proof of service and of residence are perfected with the board.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES—COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Commander.....GENERAL CHARLES KING, Milwaukee
Senior Vice Commander....MR. GEORGE C. FRENCH, Milwaukee
Junior Vice Commander...COLONEL IRVING A. FISH, Milwaukee
Recorder.....PAYMASTER JUSTIN W. MEACHAM, Milwaukee
Registrar.....MR. CHARLES S. CARTER, Milwaukee
Treasurer.....MAJOR HOWARD GREENE, Milwaukee

The purposes of the organization was stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted at the time of institution, April 15, 1865:

"We, officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, whose names are hereunto annexed, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government at a critical period of its history, and holding in remembrance the sacrifices in common made and the triumphs together shared in discharge of its sacred duty, unite to ordain and establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects hereinafter set forth, and to this end pledge our honor, as officers and gentlemen, to be governed by the following constitution and by-laws."

Title

This association shall be known as The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Principles

This order acknowledges as its fundamental principles:

(1) A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

(2) True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

Objects

The objects of this order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence.

Members

The Companions of this Order shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided from the classes defined in this article, and shall be known as Original and Hereditary Companions; but no one having an ancestor eligible, but not a Companion of the Order, shall, during the lifetime of the ancestor, be eligible for election.

Original Companions

Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually en-

gaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the fifteenth day of April, 1865, and whose names appear in the official registers of the United States army and navy and of the volunteer force of the United States army, or appeared upon the official records of the United States war or navy department during their term of service as commissioned officers of organizations mustered into the service of the United States, and not restricted to service within any given state, for a period of service not less than ninety days, or who served under the President's call of the fifteenth day of April, 1861; or, who, having served as non-commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States regular or volunteer army, navy or marine corps; and persons who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men as aforesaid, shall have become eligible to membership by descent from members of the order, or officers who were eligible as such, who shall have died. All midshipmen in the United States navy and all cadets of the United States army, who while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service, and which service has been or shall be recognized by the United States congress or the navy department or by the war department as service rendered during the War of the Rebellion. Those elected under the provisions of this section shall be designated Original Companions.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES WISCONSIN COMMANDERY

Commander.....Colonel John G. Salsman, Madison
Vice Commander.....Lieut. Colonel Fred C. Best, Milwaukee
Secretary.....Major U. G. Carl, Waupaca
Registrar.....Lieut. Colonel J. Tracy Hale, Milwaukee
Treasurer.....Lieutenant Henry L. Lenz, Watertown

The National Commandery of the Order was instituted December 27, 1894, and the Wisconsin Commandery of the Order was chartered in March, 1901.

The objects of the order are as provided in the preamble to the national constitution:

"Whereas, In the Providence of God, Victory has crowned the efforts of the forces engaged in establishing and maintaining against foreign foes, the principles contended for by the North American Colonies, and later, by the United States of America, in the conflicts known as

The War of the Revolution
The War with Tripoli
The War of 1812
The Mexican War, 1846-1848
The War with Spain, 1898
The China Relief Expedition, 1900
The Vera Cruz Campaign
The Nicaragua Campaign
The Mexican Campaign, 1916
The World War

"Whereas, The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wisconsin Commandery, has been instituted to honor and perpetuate

the names of the brave and loyal men, to keep in mind the memory of their glorious deeds and the victories which they helped to gain; to strengthen the ties of fellowship among the Companions of the Order, to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science, and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence."

Companionship

There are three classes of members: Veteran Companions, "Hereditary Companions" or "Honorary Companions".

Veteran Companions

Shall be honorably discharged officer of the army, navy or marine corps, who did active service in any of the wars of the United States listed above.

Hereditary Companions

These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line of any Veteran Companion, or of a commissioned officer who did active duty in the wars listed above.

Honorary Companions

The president of the United States, ex-presidents of the United States, general officers of the army of the United States, flag officers of the navy shall alone be eligible to Honorary Companionship in the order.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—WISCONSIN SOCIETY

The permanent organization of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was perfected February 25, 1890, as provided in Article II of the Constitution adopted.

The purposes of the society are, "To keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution; and to promote social intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter."

Membership

Any person shall be eligible to membership in the society who is above the age of twenty-one years, who is a resident of Wisconsin, and who is descended from an ancestor who, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, sailor, or as an official or recognized subordinate in the service of any of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the national government representing or composed of those colonies or states assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution.

SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin was organized at a meeting held in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on April 26, 1897. The articles of incorporation were adopted and signed at a meeting held in Milwaukee on July 28, 1897. In these articles the objects of the society were declared to be "They declare that they associate for the purpose of forming a corporation under said revised statutes, and that the purposes thereof are to cultivate and advance literature and art and to foster and promote patriotism, by collecting and preserving manuscripts, rolls, relics and records pertaining to the history of the American Colonies; by providing suitable commemorations or memorials, and by preparing historical papers relating to the American Colonial period; by perpetuating the names and the services of those who, in military, naval and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies; by inspiring in the members of the corporation the fraternal and patriotic spirit of the Colonies and by increasing in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made the freedom and unity of the United States possible.

Membership

Any male person of 21 years of age and above, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman under the authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged or in which they enrolled men, from the date of the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the date of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as:

(a) Director General or Vice Director General in the Colony of New Netherlands.

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or Lord Proprietor in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor or Deputy Governor in Maryland or the Carolinas.

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor or Governor's Assistant in any of the New England Colonies.

WISCONSIN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Regent.....Mrs. George S. Parker, Janesville
Vice Regent.....Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, Milwaukee
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Charles C. Weeks, Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary...Mrs. John M. Whitehead, Janesville
Treasurer.....Mrs. Norman T. Gill, Reedsburg

Objects of the Society

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people: "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge" thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Membership

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the society.

NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 STATE OF WISCONSIN

President.....Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, Madison
First Vice President.....Mrs. Frederick G. Castle, Milwaukee
Second Vice President.....Mrs. Ralph E. Newton, Milwaukee
Third Vice President....Mrs. Charles A. Maynard, Milwaukee
Recording Secretary.....Mrs. Michael J. Cleary, Milwaukee
Corresponding Secretary...Mrs. George P. Hambrecht, Madison
Treasurer.....Mrs. John H. Burnham, Milwaukee

Objects of Society

To preserve records of the names and services of all those who rendered military, naval, civil or other material aid to the United

States from the ratification of the treaty of Paris, January 14, 1784, to the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, November 2, 1815.

To bind together in fraternal interests those women whose lineal ancestor rendered such services.

To make this society a factor of educational and patriotic progress by furthering in every way possible the preservation of the records for the period commemorated by the United States Daughters of 1812.

Membership

(1) Any woman shall be eligible to membership in this society who is above the age of eighteen years and whose lineal ancestors rendered any of the services specified in the eligibility list, provided such applicant be acceptable to the society.

(2) Juniors between ten and eighteen years of age may join this society, and shall be called "Juniors". They shall be governed by the rules that govern all other members, except that they shall be debarred from holding office and from voting until they shall have reached the age of eighteen years.

(3) The eligibility list comprises: Women whose ancestors rendered military or naval service in one of the following wars, or belonged to the United States army or navy during this period:

1782–1784–1787	Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1786–1787	Shay's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790–1795	War with the Northwest Indians.
1791–1794	Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798–1800	War with France.
1799	Fries Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1801–1805	War with Tripoli.
1806	Burr Conspiracy.
1807	Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1808	Embargo Troubles, Lake Champlain.
1811	United States Frigate "President" engaged the British ship "Little Belt" on her claim of right to search.
1811–1813	War with the Northwest Indians.
1812	Florida or Seminole War.
1813	Peoria Indian War, Illinois.
1813–1814	Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1814	Commodore Patterson's erpedition against LaFitte's Pirates.
1812–1815	War with Great Britain, War of 1812.
1815	War with the Barbary Powers, March to August, 1815.

WISCONSIN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Table compiled from records in the Adjutant General's Department in Madison concisely showing important statistical features.

Name of Organization	Organized at	Organization perfected	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength	Killed or died of wounds	Died of disease	Died of accident	Total loss	Per cent of death rate	No. of engagements	Date of completion of muster out
1st Wisconsin Cavalry	Ripon and Kenosha	Feb. 2, 1862	1,124	1,417	2,541	72	320	12	404	15.938	45	July 19, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Cavalry	Milwaukee	Mar. 10, 1863	1,127	998	2,125	23	285	8	316	14.870	18	Nov. 15, 1865
3rd Wisconsin Cavalry	Janesville	Jan. 31, 1862	1,186	980	2,166	66	127	27	220	11.569	37	Oct. 27, 1865
4th Wisconsin Cavalry[1]	Racine	July 2, 1861	1,047	998	2,045	116	284	33	433	20.684	31	May 28, 1866
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery[2]	Madison and Milwaukee	June 11, 1861 to Nov. 8, 1864	1,777	386	2,163	4	74	9	87	4.207	4	June 26, 1865 and Sept. 2, 1865
1st Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	155	114	269	4	25	2	31	11.524	15	July 18, 1865
2nd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	153	42	195	.....	13	.....	13	6.666	1	July 10, 1865
3rd Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 10, 1861	170	67	237	5	21	.....	26	10.126	5	July 3, 1865
4th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	151	100	251	2	21	1	24	9.562	7	July 3, 1862
5th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	155	70	225	5	19	.....	24	10.666	17	June 6, 1865
6th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 1, 1861	157	85	242	6	20	2	28	11.570	10	July 3, 1865
7th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Oct. 4, 1861	158	94	252	9	20	2	31	12.301	6	July 20, 1865
8th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Racine	Jan. 8, 1862	161	102	263	1	28	.....	29	11.026	11	Aug. 10, 1865
9th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Burlington	Jan. 27, 1862	155	63	218	.....	5	1	6	2.752	1	Sept. 30, 1865
10th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	New Lisbon and Racine	Feb. 10, 1862	47	121	168	2	26	.....	28	16.666	35	April 20, 1865 and June 7, 1865
11th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery[3]	Oconto	Feb. 22, 1862	87	8	95	.....	1	1	2	2.116	12	July 10, 1865
12th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Madison	April 2, 1862	99	212	311	9	22	1	32	10.289	12	June 26, 1865
13th Bat. Wis. Lt. Artillery	Milwaukee	Dec. 29, 1863	156	32	188	.....	13	2	15	7.979	.....	July 20, 1865
Co. G. 1st U. S. (Berdan's Sharpshooters)	Madison	Sept. 23, 1861	105	80	185	21	13	.....	34	18.378	37	Sept. 22, 1864
1st Wis. Infantry (3 mos.)	Milwaukee	May 17, 1861	810	.....	810	2	.....	1	3	0.370	1	Aug. 21, 1861
1st Wis. Infantry (3 yrs.)	Milwaukee	Oct. 19, 1861	945	563	1,508	132	103	.....	235	15.583	5	Oct. 13, 1865
2nd Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	June 11, 1861	1,051	152	1,203	238	74	6	318	25.602	25	July 2, 1864
3rd Wisconsin Infantry	Fond du Lac	June 29, 1861	979	940	1,919	165	116	2	283	14.747	26	July 18, 1865
5th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	July 13, 1861	1,058	994	2,052	194	130	3	327	15.905	30	July 11, 1865
6th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	July 16, 1861	1,108	832	1,940	243	110	6	359	18.490	30	July 14, 1865
7th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 2, 1861	1,029	601	1,630	281	139	7	427	19.264	31	July 3, 1865
8th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 13, 1861	973	369	1,342	59	208	13	280	20.864	43	Sept. 5, 1865
9th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Nov. 26, 1861	870	333	1,203	78	106	11	195	16.200	8	Jan. 30, 1866
10th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Oct. 14, 1861	916	105	1,021	95	145	8	248	24.293	20	Nov. 3, 1864
11th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Oct. 18, 1861	1,029	573	1,602	86	284	11	381	23.783	16	Sept. 4, 1865
12th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Nov. 5, 1861	1,045	622	1,667	96	229	4	329	19.736	19	July 16, 1865
13th Wisconsin Infantry	Janesville	Nov. 13, 1861	970	569	1,539	5	182	14	201	19.735	7	Nov. 24, 1865
14th Wisconsin Infantry	Fond du Lac	Jan. 30, 1862	970	940	1,910	123	194	10	327	17.120	26	Oct. 9, 1865
15th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Feb. 13, 1862	801	98	899	94	237	14	345	38.376	26	Feb. 13, 1865
16th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Jan. 31, 1862	1,066	891	1,957	147	246	8	401	20.490	16	July 12, 1865
17th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Mar. 15, 1862	941	736	1,677	41	220	14	275	16.419	16	July 14, 1865
18th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 15, 1862	962	467	1,429	43	163	9	226	15.815	11	July 18, 1865

19th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	April 30, 1862	973	241	1,214	54	113	5	161	13.262	7	Aug. 9, 1865
20th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 23, 1862	990	139	1,129	107	138	10	255	22.586	8	July 14, 1865
21st Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 5, 1862	1,002	169	1,171	121	174	11	206	26.135	21	June 8, 1865
22nd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Sept. 2, 1862	1,009	496	1,505	79	163	6	248	16.478	13	June 12, 1865
23rd Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Aug. 30, 1862	994	123	1,117	41	262	13	316	28.299	17	July 4, 1865
24th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Aug. 22, 1862	1,003	74	1,077	110	83	6	199	18.477	18	June 10, 1865
25th Wisconsin Infantry	La Crosse	Sept. 14, 1862	1,018	426	1,444	53	414	4	471	32.618	30	June 7, 1865
26th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Sept. 17, 1862	1,002	87	1,089	187	73	6	266	24.426	17	June 13, 1865
27th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Mar. 7, 1863	865	331	1,196	22	239	5	266	22.241	6	Aug. 29, 1865
28th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Oct. 14, 1862	961	176	1,137	13	226	10	249	25.857	6	Aug. 23, 1865
29th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Sept. 27, 1862	961	128	1,089	81	235	18	334	30.670	19	June 22, 1865
30th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Oct. 21, 1862	906	313	1,219	2	68	3	73	6.989	1	Sept. 30, 1865
31st Wisconsin Infantry[4]	Pra. du Chien	Dec. 24, 1862	878	200	1,078	23	90	3	118	10.761	6	July 8, 1865
32nd Wisconsin Infantry	Oshkosh	Sept. 25, 1864	993	481	1,474	27	252	7	286	19.403	18	June 12, 1865
33rd Wisconsin Infantry	Racine	Oct. 18, 1862	892	174	1,066	33	167	10	210	19.700	24	Aug. 9, 1865
34th Wisconsin Infantry[5]	Mad. & Milw	Dec. 31, 1862	661	.....	961	.....	19	4	23	2.393	.....	Sept. 8, 1863
35th Wisconsin Infantry	Milwaukee	Feb. 27, 1863	1,066	22	1,088	2	275	6	282	25.919	2	Mar. 15, 1866
36th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	Mar. 23, 1864	990	24	1,014	156	172	12	340	33.530	18	July 12, 1865
37th Wisconsin Infantry	Madison	June 25, 1864	708	436	1,144	155	87	5	247	21.599	10	July 27, 1865
38th Wisconsin Infantry[6]	Madison	Sept. 17, 1864	913	119	1,032	57	56	2	115	11.143	10	July 26, 1865
39th Wisconsin Infantry[7]	Milwaukee	June 3, 1864	780	.....	780	3	29	.....	32	4.102	1	Sept. 15, 1864
40th Wisconsin Infantry[7]	Madison	June 9, 1864	776	.....	776	.....	19	1	20	2.577	1	Sept. 16, 1864
41st Wisconsin Infantry[7]	Milwaukee	June 16, 1864	578	.....	578	.....	18	.....	18	3.114	1	Sept. 17, 1864
42nd Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Sept. 9, 1864	877	131	1,008	.....	57	3	60	5.952	.....	June 20, 1865
43rd Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Milwaukee	Sept. 30, 1864	867	46	913	1	76	1	78	8.434	1	June 24, 1865
44th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Feb. 15, 1865	877	237	1,114	.....	60	1	61	5.475	1	Aug. 28, 1865
45th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Feb. 7, 1865	859	142	1,001	.....	36	1	37	3.696	.....	July 17, 1865
46th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Mar. 2, 1865	914	33	947	.....	21	.....	21	2.218	.....	Sept. 27, 1865
47th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Feb. 23, 1865	927	58	985	.....	42	.....	42	4.264	.....	Sept. 4, 1865
48th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Milwaukee	April 4, 1865	828	4	832	.....	16	.....	16	4.191	.....	Mar. 24, 1866
49th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	Mar. 5, 1865	986	16	1,002	.....	48	1	49	4.989	.....	Nov. 8, 1865
50th Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	April 18, 1865	942	16	958	1	40	4	45	4.697	.....	June 14, 1866
51st Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Milwaukee	April 29, 1865	841	391	1,232	.....	23	1	24	1.984	.....	Aug. 30, 1865
52nd Wisconsin Infantry[8]	Madison	April 18, 1865	486	25	511	.....	9	.....	9	1.761	.....	July 28, 1865
Total			56,316	21,012	77,328	3,749	8,022	400	12,216			
Assigned to other organizations and unassigned			.....	.....	14,051							
Total number furnished by Wisconsin			.....	.....	91,379							

The total muster out from specific Wisconsin organizations at the close of the war was 54,052 men. During the war 15,193 were discharged. The remainder embraced 4,685 remaining in the service, transfers to other organizations, missing, desertions, etc.

[1] Organized as infantry and changed to cavalry Sept. 1, 1863. [2] Co. "A" organized at Madison; "B," "C" and "D" at Milwaukee; "E" to "M" at Madison. [3] Originally Oconto Guard for 17th Wisconsin Infantry, later known as Battery "L," 1st Reg. Illinois Light Artillery. [4] Four companies organized at Racine, Dec. 24, 1862. [5] Organized at Madison and Milwaukee to serve nine months. [6] Four companies organized April 15, six others later. [7] Organized to serve 100 days. [8] Organized to serve one year.

The 53rd regiment was started, several companies recruited and merged into the 51st. Official date of close of war, by ruling of U. S. Supreme court, was August 26, 1866.

WISCONSIN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898

Name of organization	Where perfected	Date of organization	Original strength	Gained by recruits	Total strength
Battery A, 1st Lt. Art.	Camp Douglas.	July 7, 1898	109	.....	109
1st Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey...	April 28, 1898	1,357	.....	1,357
2nd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey...	April 28, 1898	1,349	.....	1,349
3rd Regiment Infantry	Camp Harvey...	April 28, 1898	1,353	.....	1,353
4th Regiment Infantry	Camp Douglas..	June 27, 1898	1,301	.....	1,301
Total	.....	.....	5,469	.....	5,469

Name of organization	Killed in aetion	Died of disease	Died of wounds	Total loss	No. engagements	Date of muster out
Battery A, 1st Lt. Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 8, 1898
1st Regiment Infantry	.....	45	.....	45	.....	Oct. 19, 1898
2nd Regiment Infantry	.....	38	.....	38	2	Nov. 21, 1898
3rd Regiment Infantry	2	41	.....	43	2	Jan. 15, 1899
4th Regiment Infantry	.....	17	.....	17	.....	Feb. 28, 1899
Total	2	141	.....	143	4	

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Wisconsin National Guard Organizations Mustered into the United States Service at Camp Douglas on June 30, 1916.

	Offieers	Enlisted men	Total
Troop A, 1st Cavalry	3	98	101
Troop B, 1st Cavalry	3	85	88
Battery A, 1st Field Artillery	5	140	145
Field Hospital Co. No. 1	6	65	71
Medieal Dept. and Hosp. Corps	13	69	82
Dental Corps	1	.....	1
1st Regiment Infantry	49	1,203	1,252
2nd Regiment Infantry	51	1,256	1,307
3rd Regiment Infantry	52	1,069	1,121
	183	3,985	4,168

WISCONSIN IN WORLD WAR

The Wisconsin National Guard responded to the call of the President, July 15, 1917, with the following organizations and strength

	Officers	Enlisted men
Staff Corps and Department	3	5
1st Battalion Engineers	15	504
1st Battalion Signal Corps	14	247
Sanitary Troops	20	387
Headquarters 1st Infantry Brigade	4	15
1st Infantry	56	1,969
2nd Infantry	55	1,917
3rd Infantry	50	1,894
Headquarters 2nd Infantry Brigade	4	15
4th Infantry	47	2,005
5th Infantry	53	1,687
6th Infantry	47	1,446
1st Cavalry	56	1,473
1st Field Artillery	47	1,231
	471	14,795
Aggregate:		
Officers	471	
Enlisted men	14,795	
		15,266
Voluntary enlistments and men inducted by local Selective Service Boards	.....	106,949
		122,215

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Number of United States Troops, Militia and Volunteers Engaged

Wars	From	To	Regulars	Militia, volunteers selected	Total[1]
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,938
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	[2]4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	[2]3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
With Great Britain, 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee Disturbance	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache and Navajo War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
War of the Rebellion	1861	1865	.....	.....	[3]2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	.....	.....	[4]274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000
World War	April 9, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918,	.....	.....	4,764,071

[1] Including all branches of the service. [2] Naval forces engaged. [3] Confederate troops, about 600,000. [4] Troops actually engaged about 60,000. These facts for the Mexican Border Troubles and War with Germany have not yet been compiled at Washington.

Judicial

THE COURTS OF WISCONSIN

GILSON G. GLASIER
Librarian, State Library

THE judicial history of Wisconsin properly begins with the Ordinance of 1787 which provided for the government of the Northwest Territory. What is now Wisconsin was successively a part of the Northwest Territory (1787-1800), and the Territories of Indiana (1800-1809), Illinois, (1809-1818), and Michigan (1818-1836). Notwithstanding this nominal organization under the respective territorial acts, Wisconsin was substantially under military rule until 1824, the only exception being that some civil jurisdiction was exercised by the county judges of Brown and Crawford counties (which at that time comprised practically the entire state) and by justices of the peace. A judge by the name of Charles Reaume held court at Green Bay under somewhat doubtful authority, which was tacitly acquiesced in by reason of practical necessity and the great difficulty of taking cases, including witnesses, etc., by the primitive means of conveyance then in use, to the far distant seat of government, Detroit.

G. G. GLASIER

In 1823, Congress provided for an additional territorial judge for that part of Michigan territory which is now Wisconsin, and much additional territory,—a wilderness empire. This Court had civil and criminal jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Supreme Court of Michigan territory but its decisions were subject to review by such Supreme Court on writ of error. Hon. James D. Doty was appointed judge of this new district and held his first term at Green Bay in 1824. Terms of the court were required to be held at Prairie du Chien in May, at Green Bay in June, and at Mackinac in July. The trip from Green Bay, where the judge resided, to Prairie du Chien was usually by canoe up the Fox River to Portage, thence down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. It usually required from seven to eight days. In 1829, the trip was made overland on horseback and required about the same length of time.

THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

By the Act of Congress, April 20, 1836, establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, the judicial power was vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, to each of which one of the three

supreme court justices was assigned. The justices were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each presided over the trial of cases in the district assigned to him, his decisions being subject to review before the judges when sitting as a Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court first met and organized in the Council Chamber of the legislature at Belmont, December 8, 1836. Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Justice Irvin were present, but Frazier was absent. Officers of the Court were appointed and sworn, several attorneys admitted to practice and the Court adjourned.

The annual term appointed to be held at Madison in July, 1837, was passed without a meeting, it appearing by the records that there was no quorum. The next meeting of the Court was at Madison in July, 1838, all three justices being present. More attorneys were admitted, several motions heard and rules granted, and three or four rules of practice were adopted, but no appeals were heard.

At the July term in 1839, several cases were heard and decided and routine business transacted, and the Court met annually thereafter until Wisconsin was admitted as a state.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT

Organization

The Constitution originally provided for the division of the state into five judicial districts and the election of a judge for each district. For the first five years these district judges were to hold terms of court twice a year in each county in their respective districts for the trial of cases, but were also required to sit together at Madison at least once a year as a Supreme Court. Four district judges were necessary to constitute a quorum. The constitution further authorized the Legislature to provide for the organization of a separate Supreme Court at the end of five years to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices. The Legislature did this in 1852, the new justices were elected in the fall of that year and assumed their offices in June, 1853.

As the state gained in population and litigation increased, the number of appeals to the Supreme Court grew so that three judges were not able to do the work. In November, 1877, a constitutional amendment was voted by the people increasing the number of justices to five and fixing the length of their terms at ten years instead of six as theretofore. In 1903 the number was by constitutional amendment again increased from five to seven.

For many years the office of Chief Justice was held only by the persons elected or appointed to that specific office. In 1889, however, the constitution was amended to provide that the justice having been longest a continuous member of the court should be *ex officio* Chief Justice. This has the effect of placing only the older and more experienced justices in that position.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over cases appealed to it from trial courts, jury trials not being allowed.* By far the largest part of the Court's work is the review of decisions of lower courts upon appeal.

The next most important function of the Court is the exercise of the original jurisdiction given it "to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari; and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same." These writs are mandatory orders issued by the authority and in the name of the State for the purpose of compelling a party to do or refrain from doing some act therein mentioned. There was at first a tendency to narrowly construe this power but it was soon found that such a construction would result in a denial of justice in many cases. It is now established that this power to issue writs was designed to give the court original jurisdiction of all judicial questions affecting the sovereignty of the state, its franchises and prerogatives, and the liberties of its people.

It is said by the late Chief Justice Winslow in his "History of a Great Court" at page 82, that had the court been shorn of this great power by a narrow construction of it, "the result would have been to practically deprive the public of redress or relief in many great emergencies, when only prompt action by the court of last resort could be effective."

A third function given to the Court by the Constitution is the superintending control over all inferior courts. Though less frequently invoked than the other powers it is none the less important, for by virtue of it the Supreme Court may supervise the operations of all inferior courts and tribunals of the state. The power is customarily exercised only for the purpose of compelling a lower court to act within its jurisdiction.

Election of Judges

When the Constitution was adopted, the election of judges by the people was "a radical innovation on long established methods, a pioneer step in a field of experiment, which was viewed with apprehension by many." Only one or two states had ventured to try the experiment. But the spirit of Democracy was rapidly developing at that time and it was thought that judges as well as other officers should be responsible to the people only. So all judicial offices were made elective from Supreme Court justice down to justice of the peace.

But there is a further provision that in case of a vacancy in the Supreme Court (and this also applies to the Circuit Courts), the Governor shall appoint someone to fill the vacancy and the appointee shall hold until a successor can be elected for the unexpired term. In actual experience this has been found to materially modify the elective feature, for with remarkably few exceptions the appointment by the

*Wis. Const. Art. VII, Sec. 3

Governor has been approved by the people, the result being that nearly 50 per cent of our Supreme Court justices have been first placed in that office by appointment.

Another clause* prohibits the election of judges at general elections of state or county officers or within thirty days before or after such an election. Separation of the judicial from the general elections has had a decided and wholesome effect in keeping contests for judicial office out of politics. For a few years after the adoption of the Constitution, political parties continued to nominate candidates for these offices but this soon came to be frowned upon and our judicial elections have for many years been practically free from political influence. To this as much as any one other element may be attributed the strength and high standing of our courts.

Notable Decisions

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has always held an enviable position among the courts of the nation and its decisions have been received by them with great respect. Its history takes us through stirring times, especially just preceding and during the Civil War. It was a time when political and factional feeling ran high. Many important questions were brought to the Court and its decisions in some of them were of great historical importance and attracted the attention of the entire nation.

In the Booth Case, the Court held the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress, to be unconstitutional and denied the right of federal courts to take jurisdiction of persons arrested for its violation. In its decision the Court carried the doctrine of state rights fully as far as any Southern state had ever dared to go, and openly defied the authority of the United States Supreme Court by directing its clerk to make no return to a writ of error issued out of the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of bringing its decision before the latter for review. Needless to say the Court was later obliged to recede from this extreme position.

In the Kemp Case, the Court held that President Lincoln had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the war of the rebellion; that such power rested only with Congress. As a result Congress passed a law providing for suspension of the writ so that the odium of being a law breaker might be removed from President Lincoln's shoulders.

In another case the Court determined the right to the office of Governor as between Coles Bashford, Republican, and Wm. A. Barstow, who was running for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Barstow, who had possession of the office, caused arms and ammunition to be stored in the basement of the Capitol, denied the right of the Court to interfere, and threatened to hold the office by force of arms in spite of the Court's decision. Fraud in the election returns was amply proven. The Court decided against Barstow, who, finding that public sentiment was with the Court, finally resigned and peacefully withdrew.

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*Sec. 9, Art. VII, Wis. Const.

Many other important cases of historical interest might be outlined, but it is impossible to do justice to them in a short sketch. The history of these and other cases makes interesting reading, and those who wish to pursue the subject further are recommended to read "The History of a Great Court" by the late Chief Justice John B. Winslow. That history cannot but convince the intelligent reader that the Court has always stood as a bulwark to defend and uphold the constitutional rights of the people. In time of stress and turmoil it has served as an efficient balance wheel to restrain the passions of the people and to enforce the Constitutional rights of minorities. It has sat calmly in the face of armed resistance and has decided fairly and justly according to the rights of the parties without fear or favor and without regard to the probable effect of such decisions upon the personal fortunes of the judges.

The Work of the Supreme Court

Three or four hundred cases are brought to the Court each year for decision. The cases are all placed on the two printed calendars, one for the August term and one for the January term. The original record of the trial in each case is certified up from the trial court and filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. In addition to this the attorneys are required to file a printed case, which contains a statement of the necessary facts in the case in abridged or narrative form, and printed briefs, concisely stating their arguments and citing cases in support thereof. Work on the August calendar is usually taken up the first or second Tuesday in September, when the first assignment is called for argument. About forty cases are placed on each so-called "assignment" in the order in which they appear upon the calendar. The clerk notifies the attorneys in advance as to when their cases will be called. The justices, sitting together, hear the arguments of the attorneys in the cases as called, the arguments for each assignment usually lasting five or six days. The court then adjourns for about three weeks, the justices retire to their respective rooms and each one studies all the argued cases sufficiently to form an opinion as to how they should be decided. They then go into consultation, take up each case in order and discuss and decide it. This being done with all the cases on the assignment the judges again retire to their rooms and write the opinions in the cases that fall to them. These cases are not assigned by the Chief Justice for the writing of the opinions but are taken in order as they appear on the call. This rule is varied only when the justice to whom a case falls cannot agree with the majority of the Court as to how it should be decided. In that situation the difficulty is remedied by exchanging that case with one of the other justices.

Each judge is furnished with a copy of all the opinions written and before they are handed down the judges meet again in consultation and go over such opinions for the purpose of making any necessary changes or corrections. Thus, although the opinion in a case is the individual work of one of the justices it has the approval and is in reality the opinion of the Court.

Extreme care is taken to keep absolutely secret the decisions of the court until they are made public when Court convenes at the beginning of the next assignment, when such decisions are announced from the Bench. Usually within three or four weeks after a case has been argued, the opinion is handed down. The Court seldom holds a case long after it has been argued, before rendering its decision. By systematizing its work and by diligent application the Court has been able each summer for many years to clean up all the cases on both its calendars, and start with a clean slate at the Fall term. By exercise of diligence on the part of attorneys a case may be tried in the lower court and disposed of by the Supreme Court within a year after it is started and frequently in much less time. Blame for unnecessary delays in the rendition of justice, to which Courts are so often subjected by popular opinion, cannot justly be charged to the Wisconsin Judiciary.

After the opinions are filed in the clerk's office copies are furnished to the Supreme Court reporter who compiles syllabi or head notes for each case. The opinions are carefully edited, printed and bound under his direction, each volume being separately indexed and containing tables of cases, citations, and other helpful matter. The opinions of the court are contained in 176 volumes of printed reports of over 600 pages each. It can readily be conceived from this that the examination of Wisconsin precedents alone in an important and complicated case might amount to an arduous task.

In addition to their regular judicial duties, the justices are often called upon to perform certain other ministerial or administrative duties which are either helpful or necessary to the purely judicial functions of the Court. Not only do they make, annul, amend or modify the rules of practice in the Supreme Court, but they are required from time to time, as they deem necessary, to make, revise and publish uniform rules of practice for the circuit and other courts of concurrent jurisdiction therewith, and for the county courts. They may appoint a committee of attorneys to do this and fix their compensation. They also appoint the State Board of Bar Examiners, and, of course, the immediate officers and assistants of the Court such as the clerk and supreme court reporter. The justices are also ex officio trustees of the State Library, and as such are required to appoint the Librarian and his assistants, fix their compensation, make rules and regulations for the government of the Library, etc.; and to appoint the Revisor of Statutes and pass upon his selection of assistants, etc. Many other incidental duties have from time to time been assigned to them, all of which have added materially to their responsibilities, but which have been cheerfully assumed and conscientiously performed because the judges felt they were thereby rendering valuable public service to the State.

Let no one make the mistake of believing the task of the Supreme Court justices an easy one. It is a position of great responsibility and involves not only a thorough knowledge of the law, but the patient and attentive listening to oral arguments of counsel and the careful examination and study of thousands of pages of printed cases, briefs and decisions, besides the numerous incidental duties referred to.

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term expires
AAD J. VINJE	Chief Justice	January, 1932
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY	Justice	January, 1930
FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER	Justice	January, 1927
WALTER C. OWEN	Justice	January, 1928
BURR W. JONES	Justice	January, 1926
CHRISTIAN DOERFLER*	Justice	January, 1925
CHARLES H. CROWNHART**	Justice	January, 1934

Arthur A. McLeod	Clerk	Indefinite
G. E. Langdon	Deputy Clerk	Indefinite
G. M. Kanouse	Marshal	Indefinite

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of James Kirwin.
**Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert G. Siebecker. Elected for full ten-year term on April 3, 1923.

Fred W. Arthur	Reporter	Arthur M. Vinje	Private secretary
J. E. Usher	Asst. Reporter	L. Westlake	Private secretary
Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	K. Kershaw	Private secretary
William H. Orvis	Asst. Librarian	Hilbert Liess	Private secretary
C. H. Beyler	Crier	S. A. Lucas	Private secretary
K. M. Thompson	Messenger	J. L. Johnston	Private secretary
		M. F. Mase	Private secretary

TERMS OF COURT AT MADISON

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(1) Aad. J. Vinje, Chief Justice, (2) Franz C. Eschweiler, (3) Walter C. Owen, (4) Marvin B. Rosenberry, (5) Burr W. Jones, (6) Christian Doerfler, (7 Charles H. Crownhart.

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JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

Name	Title	Duration of service	
		Beginning	Ending
Edward V. Whitton	C. J.	June 1, 1853	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon	C. J.	April 20, 1859	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan	C. J.	June 17, 1874	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Jan. 4, 1892
Samuel Crawford	A. J.	June 1, 1853	May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith	A. J.	June 1, 1853	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole	A. J.	June 1, 1855	Nov. 11, 1880
Byron Paine	A. J.	June 21, 1859	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864	Sept. 10, 1867
Byron Paine	A. J.	Sept. 10, 1867	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon[1]	J.	Jan. 26, 1871	Jan. 1, 1894
David Taylor[2]	J.	April 18, 1878	April 3, 1891
Harlow S. Orton[3]	J.	April 18, 1878	July 4, 1895
John B. Cassoday[4]	J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Dec. 30, 1907
John B. Winslow[5]	J.	May 4, 1891	July 13, 1920
Silus U. Pinney[6]	J.	Jan. 4, 1892	Nov. 9, 1898
Alfred W. Newman[7]	J.	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 12, 1898
Roujet D. Marshall[8]	J.	Aug. 5, 1895	1st M. Jan. '18
Charles V. Bardeen[9]	J.	Jan. 20, 1898	Mar. 20, 1903
Joshua E. Dodge[10]	J.	Nov. 19, 1898	Sept. 1, 1910
Robert G. Siebecker[11]	J.	April 9, 1903	1st M. Jan. '24
James C. Kerwin	J.	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 29, 1921
William H. Timlin[12]	J.	Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 20, 1916
Robert M. Bashford[13]	J.	Jan. 6, 1908	June 30, 1908
John Barnes[14]	J.	July 1, 1908	Feb. 22, 1916
*Aad. J. Vinje[15]	J.	Sept. 10, 1910	1st M. Jan. '22
*Marvin B. Rosenberry[16]	J.	Feb. 23, 1916	1st M. Jan. '30
*Franz C. Eschweiler[17]	J.	Aug. 25, 1916	1st M. Jan. '27
*Walter C. Owen	J.	Jan. 7, 1918	1st M. Jan. '28
*Burr W. Jones[18]	J.	Sept. 6, 1920	1st M. Jan. '26
*Christian Doerfler[19]	J.	April 19, 1921	1st M. Jan. '25
*Charles H. Crownhart[20]	J.	April 4, 1922	.....

*Present members of the court, with dates showing expiration of terms.

[1] Appointed Jan. 20 1871, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Byron Paine. Elected in April, 1871, to fill unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. Re-elected for two full terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1892.

[2] Deceased April 3, 1891.

[3] Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1894. Deceased July 4, 1895.

[4] Appionted Nov. 11, 1880, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Orsamus Cole (appointed Chief Justice upon the death of Chief Justice Ryan). Elected in April, 1881, for unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1890. Re-elected for two successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 4, 1895. Deceased Dec. 30, 1907.

[5] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of David Taylor. Elected in April, 1892, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1896. Re-elected for three successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* Dec. 30, 1907. Deceased July 13, 1920.

[6] Resigned Nov. 8, 1898.

[7] Deceased Jan. 12, 1898.

[8] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Harlow S. Orton. Elected in April, 1896, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1898. Re-elected for two full terms.

[9] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alfred W. Newman. Elected in April, 1898, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1904. Deceased March 20, 1903.

[10] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas U. Pinney. Elected April 4, 1899, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1902. Re-elected in April, 1901, for full term. Resigned Sept. 1, 1910.

[11] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles V. Bardeen.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT

James R. Brigham.....Appointed August term.....1848
Samuel W. Beale.....Appointed Dec. 12.....1851
La Fayette Kellogg.....Appointed June 1.....1853
Clarence Kellogg.....Appointed June 11.....1878
Arthur A. McLeod.....Appointed Oct. 15.....1915

TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Charles Dunn, C. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Aug., 1836
William C. Frazier, A. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, July, 1836
David Irwin, A. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J. .....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Nov., 1838

CLERKS OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

John Catlin.....appointed at December term, 1836
Simeon Mills.....appointed at July term, 1839
La Fayette Kellogg.....appointed at July term, 1840

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	Name	Address	Term expires
1st	ELLSWORTH B. BELDEN	Racine	January, 1926
2nd:			
(1st Branch)	L. W. HALSEY	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(2nd Branch)	OSCAR M. FRITZ	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(3rd Branch)	JOHN J. GREGORY	Milwaukee	January, 1928
(4th Branch)	WALTER SCHINZ	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(5th Branch)	GUSTAV G. GEHRZ	Milwaukee	January, 1927
(6th Branch)	EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD	Milwaukee	January, 1929
3rd	FRED BEGLINGER	Oshkosh	January, 1927
4th	MICHEAL KIRWAN	Manitowoc	January, 1929
5th	SHERMAN E. SMALLEY	Lancaster	January, 1922
6th	EDWARD C. HIGBEE	La Crosse	January, 1925
7th	BYRON B. PARK	Stevens Point	January, 1927
8th	GEO. THOMPSON	Ellsworth	January, 1927
9th	E. RAY STEVENS	Madison	January, 1927
10th	EDGAR V. WERNER	Shawano	January, 1928
11th	WILLIAM R. FOLEY	Superior	January, 1925
12th	GEORGE GRIMM	Jefferson	January, 1925
13th	CHAS. M. DAVISON	Juneau	January, 1924
14th	HENRY GRAASS	Green Bay	January, 1926
15th	GULLICK N. RISJORD	Ashland	January, 1924
16th	ALEXANDER H. REED	Wausau	January, 1928
17th	EMERY W. CROSBY	Neillsville	January, 1928
18th	CHESTER A. FOWLER	Fond du Lac	January, 1924
19th	JAMES WICKHAM	Eau Claire	January, 1928
20th	WM. B. QUINLAN	Marinette	January, 1924

Elected April 7, 1903, for full term. Re-elected in April, 1913, for full term. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 13, 1920.

[12] Deceased Aug. 20, 1916.

[13] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Cassoday.

[14] Elected April 7, 1908, to fill unexpired term of John B. Cassoday, ending 1st M. Jan., 1910. Re-elected April 6. 1909, for full term. Resigned Feb. 22, 1916.

[15] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Joshua E. Dodge. Elected April 4, 1911, for full term. Re-elected April 5, 1921, for full term.

[16] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Barnes. Elected April, 1918, for term ending 1st M. Jan., 1920. Re-elected April, 1919, for full term.

[17] Elected April 4, 1916, for full term beginning 1st M. Jan., 1917. Appointed Aug. 25, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. Timlin.

[18] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Winslow. Elected April 4, 1922, for term ending Jan., 1926.

[19] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of James C. Kirwin.

[20] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Robert G. Siebecker.

CIRCUIT COURTS

In territorial days Wisconsin was divided into three judicial districts with one judge for each district. The State Constitution increased the number to five, called them "judicial circuits," enumerated the counties in each and authorized the Legislature to increase that number as it became necessary, bounding the circuits by county lines, and to provide for the election of additional judges for the new circuits. Pursuant thereto the boundaries have been changed and new circuits created as litigation increased in volume until we now have twenty judicial circuits with twenty-five circuit judges, six of whom serve Milwaukee County alone. It is the purpose of the Legislature to divide the circuits so as to equalize the judicial work in each. The result is that the circuits vary as to territorial extent from the smallest but most populous county in the state, Milwaukee, with its six circuit courts, or "branches," to circuits in the northern part of the state, some of which comprise five large counties, with but one circuit judge for the entire circuit. Only circuits which contain a county having a population of 100,000 or more are permitted to have more than one circuit judge and Milwaukee is the only county that comes within this class. In the other circuits the judges are required to hold from two to four terms of court each year at each county seat, the terms being arranged so as not to conflict in point of time.

For the purpose of further equalizing judicial burdens among the circuits, the Statutes permit any circuit judge to hold court or perform any judicial act in any other circuit so that when a circuit judge, through illness or otherwise, becomes unable to perform his judicial duties, any other circuit judge may be called in to do his work for him.

The Legislature has furthermore created "The Board of Circuit Judges," which is required by law to meet once a year, elect a chairman and to make rules and regulations to promote the due and prompt administration of judicial business in the respective circuits. It is made the duty of the chairman of this Board to "expedite and equalize so far as practicable the work of the said judges." Every circuit judge is required to report to the chairman monthly, and each clerk or reporter as requested, the condition of judicial business in his circuit. If the work in any circuit is found to be falling behind, the chairman requests some other circuit judge who can spare the time to go into such circuit and try cases until the work is caught up.

Election

Circuit judges are elected the same as Supreme Court judges, at the Spring or local elections, since the Constitution prohibits their being chosen at a general election, the purpose being to remove judicial elections from the realm of political influence. In case of vacancies the Governor appoints, but the appointee must at the first opportunity stand for election for the unexpired term. In most cases the people have affirmed the Governor's choice.

The term of office of circuit judges is fixed by law at six years.

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

Compiled by EDGAR V. WERNER, Shawano, Wisconsin

Revised by GILSON G. GLASIER

Counties	County Seat	Judges	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Adams	Friendship	C. A. Fowler	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon			
Ashland	Ashland	G. N. Risjord	15th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Barron	Barron	Wm. R. Foley	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	G. N. Risjord	15th					2d Mon						2d Mon	
Brown	Green Bay	Henry Graass	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	Geo. Thompson	8th		3d Mon								4th Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wm. R. Foley	11th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Calumet	Chilton	Fred Beglinger	3rd			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	James Wickham	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	Emery W. Crosby	17th					3d Mon						4th Mon	
Columbia	Portage	C. A. Fowler	18th				2d Mon								1st Mon
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Sherman E. Smalley	5th					*d						3d Tues	
Dane	Madison	E. Ray Stevens	9th	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dodge	Juneau	Chas. M. Davison	13th		2d Mon							4th Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Henry Graass	14th			2d Tues						1st Tues			
Douglas	Superior	Wm. R. Foley	11th		1st Mon						4th Mon				
Dunn	Menomonie	Geo. Thompson	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	James Wickham	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	W. B. Quinlan	20th			4th Mon						1st Mon			
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	C. A. Fowler	18th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Forest	Crandon	W. B. Quinlan	20th				2d Tues					3d Tues			
Grant	Lancaster	Sherman E. Smalley	5th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green	Monroe	Geo. Grimm	12th		3d Mon								1st Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	C. A. Fowler	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon						
Iowa	Dodgeville	Sherman E. Smalley	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	G. N. Risjord	15th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Jackson	Black River Falls	Emery W. Crosby	17th				2d Mon						2d Mon		
Jefferson	Jefferson	Geo. Grimm	12th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Juneau	Mauston	Emery W. Crosby	17th				4th Mon						4th Mon		
Kenosha	Kenosha	E. B. Belden	1st			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Henry Graass	14th					3d Mon						1st Wed	
La Crosse	La Crosse	E. C. Higbee	6th		1st Mon			2d Mon						2d Mon	
Lafayette	Darlington	Sherman E. Smalley	5th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Langlade	Antigo	Edgar V. Werner	10th				2d Mon						1st Mon		
Lincoln	Merrill	A. H. Reid	16th				*b						3d Mon		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	4th	*a					*e						
Marathon	Wausau	A. H. Reid	16th					2d Mon						3d Mon	
Marinette	Marinette	W. B. Quinlan	20th	2d Mon				1st Mon					1st Mon		

Marquette	Montello	C. A. Fowler	18th			2d Tues							1st Tues		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	L. W. Halsey	2d,No.1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	O. M. Fritz	2d,No.2	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John J. Gregory	2d,No.3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Walter Schinz	2d,No.4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	G. G. Gehrz	2d,No.5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edw. T. Fairchild	2d,No.6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	E. C. Higbee	6th			1st Mon							2d Mon		
Oconto	Oconto	W. B. Quinlan	20th		1st Mon				1st Mon					*f	
Oneida	Rhinelander	A. H. Reid	16th			2d Mon						4th Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	Edgar V. Werner	10th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Chas. M. Davison	13th			1st Mon						1st Mon			
Pepin	Durand	Geo. Thompson	8th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Pierce	Ellsworth	Geo. Thompson	8th					2d Mon							*h
Polk	Balsam Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				3d Mon							1st Mon	
Portage	Stevens Point	B. B. Park	7th					1st Mon							1st Mon
Price	Phillips	G. N. Risjord	15th				3d Mon								1st Mon
Racine	Racine	E. B. Belden	1st				2d Mon							3d Mon	
Richland	Richland Center	Sherman E. Smalley	5th				2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rock	Janesville	Geo. Grimm	12th			1st Mon							3d Mon		
Rusk	Ladysmith	James Wickham	19th				2d Mon							*i	
St. Croix	Hudson	Geo. Thompson	8th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	E. Ray Stevens	9th			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	James Wickham	19th						1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	Edgar V. Werner	10th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Michael Kirwan	4th				2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	G. N. Risjord	15th			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Trempealeau	Whitehall	E. C. Higbee	6th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Vernon	Viroqua	E. C. Higbee	6th				2d Mon						4th Mon		
Vilas	Eagle River	A. H. Reid	16th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Walworth	Elkhorn	E. B. Belden	1st		2d Mon							3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				*c						3d Mon		
Washington	West Bend	Chas. M. Davison	13th			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	Chas. M. Davison	13th					1st Mon							1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	B. B. Park	7th						1st Mon					1st Mon	
Waushara	Wautoma	B. B. Park	7th				3d Mon					3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Fred Beglinger	3rd	2d Mon			2d Mon					2d Mon			
Wood	Grand Rapids	B. B. Park	7th			2d Mon							1st Mon		

*a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January
*b 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April
*c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April
*d 2d Tuesday before 1st Monday in June
*e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June
*f 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in November
*g 1st Mon. succeeding last Thurs. in Nov.
*h 1st Mon. following last Thurs. in Nov.
*i Wed. succeeding first Mon. in Nov

Jurisdiction

Circuit courts have general original jurisdiction, unlimited as to the amount involved, of all matters civil and criminal not excepted by the Constitution or prohibited by law. They also have appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and supervisory control of the same; also the power to issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees. It will be seen that their jurisdiction is to some extent concurrent with that of the Supreme Court, particularly as to supervisory control and the issuance of writs.

The Machinery of the Court

Each judge has to assist him in the judicial work a clerk of court in each county, chosen by election, who keeps the court records; a sheriff in each county, also elected, who with the under-sheriff and deputies have charge of the jail and prisoners in his county, makes arrests, serves papers and performs any other duties prescribed by law or required by the court; also a court reporter appointed by the judge whose duty it is to take down in shorthand and transcribe the proceedings when requested so to do either by the court or one of the parties.

Work of the Court

The circuit courts, being of original and practically unlimited jurisdiction, are organized primarily for the trial of cases, and by far the largest portion of the judicial business of the state is done by such courts. No recent statistics of the volume of judicial business done by them have been compiled, but in the year 1915 a joint committee of the Legislature made an investigation and its report shows that during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 an average of 8240 civil cases were filed annually in the circuit courts and an average of 4807 such cases were actually tried each year, 3833 being tried by the court and 958 by jury. There were also filed each year an average of 796 criminal cases of which an average of 79 were tried by the court annually and 159 by the jury. The courts also entertained on an average for each of these years, 6314 petitions for naturalization. The money judgments rendered by all the circuit courts totaled more than $3,100,000 each year. This does not represent all the business transacted by such courts, for there are many motions, ex parte matters and special proceedings that take the time of the court outside the time devoted to the trial of cases.

Decisions of the circuit courts are usually accepted by the parties as final. Probably not more than seven or eight per cent of such decisions are appealed to the Supreme Court, and less than one-third of these are reversed or modified.

COUNTY COURTS

Strictly speaking there are no "probate courts" in Wisconsin. True, the Constitution provided for a judge of probate in each county, but

as early as 1849, pursuant to constitutional authority, the legislature abolished this office and established county courts upon which it conferred probate jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction

In addition to the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased persons, county courts have power to construe wills, to appoint guardians of minors, insane persons and others, to administer testamentary trusts, to hear objections to the granting of licenses to marry and to refuse the granting of such licenses, to issue orders in adoption proceedings, determine inheritance taxes; and to appoint commissioners, hear evidence, make findings and issue orders under the farm drainage law.

County Judges as Magistrates

County judges, sitting as magistrates and not as courts, are also given various other powers, such as the examination and commitment of insane persons to state or county hospitals or asylums, the commitment of dependent children to the state school, the commitment of feeble-minded, of poor persons and incorrigible children to the various institutions provided for them; to act as examining magistrate in criminal proceedings in certain cases, in the condemnation of lands, in issuing certificates of descent and to act as court commissioners for the circuit courts.

Special Jurisdiction

In a number of instances the legislature has by special act conferred upon county courts civil jurisdiction concurrent to some extent with that of the circuit court and justices of the peace, such jurisdiction being limited by the amount involved. The limit varies from $500 to $25,000, except in two counties, in one of which the limit is placed at $50,000 and in another at $100,000. The criminal jurisdiction specially conferred on County Courts runs all the way from misdemeanors and the violation of city ordinances to all crimes except murder or homicide. These acts conferring special jurisdiction seem to have been framed to meet local conditions, and there is little uniformity in them.

Appeals and Jury Trials

In counties of 15,000 population or more appeals may be taken direct from the county court to the Supreme Court by writ of error; and jury trials may be had upon all issue of facts in appealable cases where the parties would have been entitled to a jury trial if the issue were tried in the circuit court. In counties having less than 15,000 population appeal lies to the circuit court. Contrary to the practice in other courts taxable costs are purely discretionary with the judge and are rarely allowed.

Election, Compensation, Etc.

County judges are elected at the Spring election every sixth year except where a special election is held to fill a vacancy. In counties

of over 15,000 population the candidate must be an attorney of a court of record, but in less populous counties this qualification is not necessary. A county judge is not permitted to charge fees in probate matters, but he is paid by a salary which is fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

Volume of Work

Some idea of the work of the court may be obtained when it is considered that practically all the property in the State, both real and personal, must pass within the jurisdiction of the county courts once in every generation.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

(Dec., 1922)

County	Where held	Judge	Term and expiration
Ashland	Ashland	George H. McCloud	4 years Jan., 1926
Barron, 1st	Barron	Fred B. Kinsley	4 years May, 1924
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	C. A. Stark	4 years May, 1923
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	R. B. Hart	4 years May, 1923
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	George A. Calder	4 years May, 1923
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May, 1924
*Brown	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monohan	4 years May, 1924
Buffalo	Mondovi	G. L. Patterson	2 years, 1923
Burnett	Grantsburg	Paul C. Meier	4 years June, 1926
Douglas	Superior	Fred S. Parker	4 years May, 1925
Dunn	Menomonie	Peleg P. Clark	4 years May, 1924
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Roy E. Reeve	4 years May, 1925
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Henry M. Fellenz	4 years May, 1926
Forest	Crandon	Egbert Wyman	4 years June, 1924
Iron	Hurley	Griff Thomas	4 years May, 1923
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Slater	4 years Jan., 1926
*Langlade	Antigo	Arthur B. Goodrich	4 years May, 1923
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Harry G. Bell	4 years May, 1925
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert H. Schmidt	4 years May, 1925
*Marathon	Wausau	Louis Marchetti	4 years May, 1924
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	August C. Backus	6 years Jan., 1926
Oneida, 1st	Rhinelander	Harry L. Reeves	4 years May, 1923
Oneida, 2nd	Minocqua	H. G. Ames	4 years May, 1924
Outagamie	Appleton	Albert M. Spencer	6 years May, 1925
Polk	Balsam Lake	Henry Vold	4 years May, 1925
Price	Phillips	Felix A. Kremer	4 years June, 1926
*Racine	Racine	E. R. Burgess	4 years Jan., 1926
*Rock	Janesville	Harry L. Maxfield	6 years June, 1923
*Rock	Beloit	John B. Clark	6 years May, 1924
*Rusk	Ladysmith	Glenn H. Williams	4 years June, 1923
Sawyer	Hayward	John F. Riordan	4 years May, 1923
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	John C. Meyer	4 years May, 1923
Vilas	Eagle River	Alex Higgins	4 years May, 1923
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	James E. Thomas	6 years May, 1925
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Newton W. Evans	6 years May, 1925
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur H. Goss	6 years April, 1925
Winnebago	Winneconne	Robert T. Barton	4 years May, 1924
Wood	Marshfield	Gross E. Anderson	2 years May, 1923

*Court of record.

SUPERIOR COURTS

(Term six years)

County	Judge	Address	Term expires
Dane	Aug. C. Hoppmann, Sr. Judge	Madison	January, 1929
Dane	O. A. Stolen, Jr. Judge	Madison	January, 1927
Douglas	Solon L. Perrin	Superior	January, 1929

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

Judge	Address	Term expires
George E. Page	Milwaukee	May, 1925

CIVIL COURTS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

	Judge	Address	Term expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding	Milwaukee	January, 1926
2nd Branch	Carl Runge	Milwaukee	January, 1928
3rd Branch	Michael F. Blenski	Milwaukee	January, 1926
4th Branch	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January, 1924
5th Branch	Henry Cummings	Milwaukee	January, 1924
6th Branch	Joseph E. Cordes	Milwaukee	January, 1928
7th Branch	Otto H. Breedenbach	Milwaukee	January, 1928

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Under the Constitutional authority conferred upon it, the Legislature has by special acts created many courts which are commonly known as municipal courts, although they are sometimes called "superior" courts. Their jurisdiction and powers vary so that it is impossible to adequately describe them in a short article. Their civil jurisdiction is in many cases limited to suits involving $500 or less, and their jurisdiction of criminal matters is in most cases the same as that of justices of the peace. But many are given a larger jurisdiction, and some have been placed practically on a plane with the circuit courts. The only dependable method of learning the exact powers and jurisdiction of any one of these courts is by referring to the special act creating it.

Some attempt to attain uniformity in the organization of municipal courts was made by the Legislature by the passage of Chapter 551, Laws of 1907 (now Chapter 115, Wisconsin Statutes). County boards may, by adopting the provisions of this chapter, create "Special Municipal Courts," which, with certain exceptions, have jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the

State prison, offenses arising under the charter and ordinances of any incorporated city or village and over forfeitures and actions for breach of any recognizance given in said court. They are also given jurisdiction over civil actions and special proceedings in both law and equity where the value of the debt or personal property involved does not exceed $500.

The judges of these special municipal courts are, generally speaking, given the same powers as those of a justice of the peace, and the method of practice before them is the same as that prescribed for justice courts. They are also made ex officio court commissioners for the circuit court.

The effect of creating Municipal courts in many instances has been either to abolish Justice courts in that locality or to greatly limit their jurisdiction.

JUVENILE COURTS

The judges of the several courts of record in each county are required to meet once each year and designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear and try all cases or complaints against neglected, dependent or delinquent children as defined by the statutes. This juvenile court is given the necessary machinery and has broad powers to deal with each case as the welfare of the child and the state seems to require. Probation officers are appointed in each county to assist the court in the care and control of deliquent children, their duties being prescribed by statute in considerable detail.

All the legislation upon this subject rests upon the principle that the welfare of the State demands that children shall be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals and that the ordinary process of the criminal law does not provide such treatment, care and moral encouragement as is essential in the formative period of life.

Juvenile courts take the dependent or neglected child in charge, see that he is given a home or sent to school, or both; delinquent and incorrigible children who may have committed offenses are given such care, education and treatment as may tend to turn them from paths of crime and develop them into useful self-supporting citizens. This work is, in a word, the conservation of young manhood and womanhood for the good of the state and society in general.

COURTS OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY

The amount of litigation in any district depends largely upon the population and the amount of business transacted. Measured by population Milwaukee County is equivalent to eighteen average counties. In order to take care of the vast amount of litigation naturally required by this large population, engaged mostly in commercial pursuits, it has been necessary to reorganize the courts of such county so as to increase the facilities for transacting judicial business. It was for

this reason that the circuit court has been divided into six branches with one judge presiding over each.

Some years ago the Civil Court was created to take care of civil cases formerly tried by justices of the peace. This court has seven branches with one judge presiding over each. It has jurisdiction of cases involving not to exceed $2,000. A vast amount of business is transacted by this court, and this naturally tends to relieve the great burden that would otherwise be thrown on the circuit courts.

The Milwaukee County Court has been divided into two branches with one judge presiding over each and its work has been highly systematized so as to take care of the large volume of probate and other business falling within the jurisdiction of the county court.

The criminal work of the county is disposed of by two courts, the Municipal and District. The Municipal Court has jursdiction over the graver offenses and the District over the minor offenses, many of which were formerly within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Each court is presided over by but one judge and the volume of business transacted by them is very large.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The office of the Justice of Peace is one of the oldest known in the English law and formerly carried with it considerable dignity. It was originally a mere peace office with no civil jurisdiction, but for a long time antedating the Revolutionary period it was an office with both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The office of justice of peace was perpetuated by our State Constitution, which vested in such justices a part of the judicial power of the state, and provided that every city, town or village should elect justices in such manner as the legislature should direct, and fixed their term of office at two years.

The Statutes formerly provided for the election of four justices of peace in each town, but in 1911 the number was reduced to two. Each village is also entitled to two justices, and cities under the general law one or more,—usually one for each ward. Cities of the first class are entitled to only one, the reason for this being that the business in large cities which would ordinarily be done by justices of the peace is now done by courts specially provided for that purpose. The justice of peace in a city of the first class is paid a salary of $600 annually, and must turn over to the city all fees collected in actions or proceedings instituted before him, but may retain fees obtained from other sources. In all other cases justices are paid by fees fixed by law, so that their compensation is commensurate with the amount of work done.

Probably the most important functions of justices of peace are those of conserving of the peace and assisting in administering the criminal law, especially examining accused persons and committing them for trial. Their jurisdiction extends in general to petty criminal offenses wherein the punishment does not exceed six months imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of $100, or both such fine and imprisonment.

In civil cases their jurisdiction, in general, is limited to those actions or proceedings involving $200 or less, but they have no jurisdiction of actions of libel and slander, actions where the title to real property is involved, or actions against an administrator or executor, or by or against the town in which the justice is elected.

The territorial jurisdiction of justices is usually coextensive with the county in which they are elected except that they are denied criminal jurisdiction in cities where there is an existing police court under the general city charter law.

A simple method of practice is prescribed for justice courts. It was undoubtedly the intention of the Constitution and the Legislature that these courts would provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive means of keeping the peace, especially in country districts, and of affording the small claimant opportunity to obtain justice conveniently and at small cost.

It is unfortunate that certain abuses have grown up in the justice courts, which have tended to bring them into disrepute. Because of this there has been an inclination to take away from justice courts their jurisdiction and confer it upon the police or municipal courts. Justice courts, however, can not be abolished without amending the Constitution. The office is one of great importance and when its duties and powers are honestly and intelligently performed it is most useful to the community. Chief Justice Ryan once remarked that it "is such here as Coke said it was in England, 'for the tranquility and quiet of the realm, as no part of the Christian world hath the like, if the same be duly executed.'"

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

The Wisconsin State Library is the oldest in the state. It was organized in 1836 pursuant to the act of Congress which established the territorial government of Wisconsin. This act contained a clause appropriating $5,000 to be expended under the direction of the territorial legislature for the "accommodation of said Assembly and Supreme Court". This is all the act contained to indicate the contemplated scope of the Library, but as a matter of fact most of the fund so appropriated was expended for law books. A few general and historical works were purchased and the actual scope of the Library was practically unlimited until 1875, when, pursuant to an act of the legislature, its miscellaneous collection consisting of historical works and some fiction was turned over to the Wisconsin Historical Society and became a part of the State Historical library. The State Library retained its fine collection of law books, its public documents and many of its reference books. Its scope is now designated by statute as being: "Such law books, books of reference and works on political science and statistics . . . . as the said Board shall think reasonably necessary and desirable.

It is also one of the important functions of the library to send out to other state libraries, upon exchange account, all the Wisconsin official publications and documents. In return the library receives

from such other state libraries the documents and official publications of practically all the other states and of the United States Government.

The library has grown from a small beginning until it now contains approximately 75,000 volumes, which comprises an unusually complete collection of session laws, statutes, constitutions, court reports, digests, etc., of all the states and of England, Canada, Australia and South Africa; a large collection of its textbooks covering many phases of the law and of political science; many legal periodicals and bar association reports, which are thoroughly indexed, containing many articles by able writers on legal and political subjects; a very compete file of the United States Government publications and a large collection of departmental and special reports of all the states showing how they have endeavored to meet and solve legislative and administrative problems; also a complete collection of Wisconsin documents.

The library occupies the third and fourth floors of the East Wing of the Capitol. It is open from 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., also from 7 to 9 evenings while either the Legislature or the Supreme Court is in session.

The librarians from the beginning have been as follows:

1838.....James Clarke
1839-41.....William T. Sterling
1841-42.....Almon Lull
1842-43.....Barlow Shackleford
1843-45.....John Y. Smith
1846-48.....Joseph G. Knapp
1849-51.....George P. Delaphine
1852-53.....William Dudley
1854-55.....August Kruer
1856-60.....Horace Rublee
1860-63.....Samuel C. Bean
1864-73.....O. M. Conover
1874-75.....Francis Massing
1876-1906.....John R. Berryman
1906.....Gilson G. Glasier

REVISOR OF STATUTES

L. J. Nash.....1910-1920
Charles H. Crownhart.....1920-1922
E. E. Brossard.....1922

Official editions of the revised statutes were published at long and irregular intervals up to and including 1898. Several unofficial editions or supplements were published in between the official editions, the last one being in 1906. This proved to be a somewhat expensive and cumbersome method both for the state and the lawyers who were obliged to buy the statutes. Furthermore, the system of numbering needed revision. Consecutive numbers were given the sections in the revision of 1878. The same numbers were retained in subsequent editions or supplements, new sections having been inserted from time to time near the old subject matter to which they were related and numbered to correspond therewith as nearly as possible by being given the same number as the previous sections, with letters added thereto or by addition of a dash and numerals. This system had been in use so long and there had been so many amendments and additions that the section numbering became quite complicated and resulted in such cumbersome citations as 392em—1, 604x—5, 959—46ua, etc. These sections were sometimes still further divided into subsections, e. g., 1958. 2 (d)

(3); 1960. 3. (1) (3) (A):—(2). Needless to say that under this method it was often difficult to locate a desired section of the statutes, or to properly cite it when once found.

Not only the method of numbering the sections, but the statutes themselves were much in need of systematic revision. In this situation the Legislature, by Chapter 546, Laws of 1909, created the office of Revisor of Statutes and placed upon the Trustees of the State Library (the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General) the responsibility of the appointment. Hon. L. J. Nash was the first to be chosen. He assumed the duties of his office early in the year 1910 and established himself and his assistants in rooms in the new Capitol near the State Library as required by law.

The principal duties of the Revisor are:

(1) To plan the arrangement, binding and printing of the statutes, session laws and town laws.

(2) To prepare at the beginning of each legislative session and present to the judicial committee of the Senate in the form of printed bills, such consolidation and revision of the statutes as can be compiled from time to time.

(3) To continue the statutory annotations of 1914 to date and to print such continuations in the biennial issue of the statutes.

(4) To deliver at the end of each legislative session to the State Printing Board a printer's copy of the Wisconsin statutes containing all general statutes in force, all memorials and resolutions of the session, and index of such statutes, and various other matter, and when the same is printed to certify to its correctness.

(5) To prepare for the Secretary of State an alphabetical index to laws and prepare an index to the same, etc.
the session laws and to supervise the biennial printing of the town

The 1911 Statutes were the first to be printed under the new system, and since that time editions have been printed biennially as soon as practicable after the close of each legislative session. These biennial editions contain all the existing general laws in force at the time of publication. This method obviates the necessity of consulting two or three volumes of statutes and then several volumes of session laws in order to ascertain the present state of the law.

In 1914 the Revisor edited and published a large volume containing all the annotations to the statutes. These annotations are kept up-to-date by the Revisor by publishing in the back of each biennial edition of the statutes a cumulative supplement to such annotations. This is an important work and of great value to lawyers and others in pointing the way, without loss of time, to decisions of the Supreme Court as to the scope, meaning, or effect of legislative enactments.

As the work of revision proceeds the sections are being renumbered by the decimal system. The figures before the decimal indicate the chapter number and those after the decimal indicate the section number. This system is expansive and will allow room for indefinite amendment of or addition to the statutes without becoming involved or complicated.

The office of Revisor of Statutes and the provision for biennial editions of the statutes may be called the Wisconsin plan of keeping the statutory law within easy reach of everyone. It has been in operation 12 years, six editions of the statutes having been issued. Enough copies of each edition are printed to supply all the state and county officials with the necessary copies, and copies are sold to the lawyers and others needing them at a price sufficient to about pay the cost of paper, printing and binding. The edition of 1921, consisting of two volumes printed on thin paper and bound in good law buckram, sells to the profession at $5 per set. It is safe to say that these same statutes could not be privately printed and sold to the profession at less than $25 per set. It is believed, therefore, that the new system has resulted in a considerable saving not only to the state but to those who must necessarily purchase the statutes; and has, in addition, not only simplified the citation of the statutes, but has made easier the task of ascertaining the present state and meaning of the law.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

PRESENT MEMBERS OF BOARD

Members	Residence	Beginning of Services	Expiration of term
W. R. Bagley, President	Madison	1913	August. 1925
Wm. M. Steele	Superior	1918	August. 1927
Ferris M. White	River Falls	1921	August. 1924
Max H. Strehlow	Green Bay	1921	August. 1926
Benjamin Poss	Milwaukee	1922	August. 1923
Arthur A. McLeod, Secretay Ex-officio	Madison	1921	.....

FORMER MEMBERS OF BOARD

Moses M. Strong	Madison	1885	1894
Joshua Stark	Milwaukee	1885	1897
George G. Greene	Green Bay	1885	1897
M. A. Hurley	Wausau	1885	1892
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls	1885	1921
A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1892	1900
Gilbert M. Woodward	La Crosse	1894	1901
S. N. Dickenson	Superior	1897	1906
Charles Quarles	Milwaukee	1897	1898
W. D. VanDyke	Milwaukee	1898	1902
John L. Erdahl	Madison	1900	1901
Lyman J. Nash	Manitowoc	1901	1908
A. A. Jackson	Janesville	1901	1912
Thos. W. Spence	Milwaukee	1902	1906
Thos. C. Richmond	Madison	1906	1911
Nathan Glicksman	Milwaukee	1906	1911
Byron B. Park	Stevens Point	1908	1908
J. R. North	Green Bay	1908	1915
Frank M. Hoyt	Milwaukee	1911	1914
John B. Sanborn	Madison	1911	1913
Louis Hanitch	Superior	1912	1913
W. R. Foley	Superior	1913	1917
J. G. Hargrove	Milwaukee	1914	1918
Samuel H. Cady	Green Bay	1915	1921
Henry S. Butler	Superior	1917	1918
Louis R. Quarles	Milwaukee	1918	1922

For many years entry into the legal profession was comparatively simple. Any person who was of age and good moral character could apply to the circuit judge in the circuit in which he resided and such

judge could admit him to practice law upon being satisfied by an examination in open court that the applicant possessed "sufficient learning in the law and ability to enable him to properly practice as such attorney." Naturally, the ideas of the circuit judges as to what was "sufficient learning in the law" varied greatly. There was no uniform standard by which to measure such learning or ability. The examinations given were sometimes very much of a farce and were occasionally passed by as being a mere formality. It is said that the only question asked an applicant upon one occasion was "Where can you get the best oyster stew?" Upon leading the judge and a few friends to the place and paying the bill, he was admitted without further formality. The natural result of such procedure was that persons were sometimes admitted to practice law who were incompetent and untrustworthy, and this in time began to reflect on the standing of the legal profession as a whole, notwithstanding it was made up in greater part of very worthy members.

In order to remedy the difficulty, the legislature, by Chapter 63, Laws of 1885, provided for a Board of Bar Examiners, to consist of five competent attorneys, whose duty it should be to examine all applicants for admission to the Bar and issue certificates to those who meet the requirements. Upon presentation of this certificate to the Supreme court the holder is entitled to a license to practice law in all the courts of the state. This Board is appointed by the Supreme court and such court designates when and where the examination shall be held, makes rules and regulations relative to the necessary qualifications of applicants, the course of study to be pursued, etc. The Board has invariably been made up of lawyers of high standing at the Bar and their work has resulted in a marked raising of standards and improvement in the competency and ability of those entering the legal profession. During the 37 years the Board has been in existence 31 lawyers have served thereon, and 96 examinations have been conducted. The clerk of the Supreme court is *ex officio* secretary of the Board.

A new and important duty was placed on the Board by Chapter 16, Laws of 1919, which provides that when the Board shall receive any reliable information to the effect that any attorney has been guilty of misconduct which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license, the Board shall investigate the facts and shall proceed to institute disbarment proceedings in the Circuit court, when in its judgment the facts warrant such action. Under this provision proceedings have been instituted by the Board which have resulted in the disbarment or suspension of fifteen attorneys, and three such proceedings are now pending. This is an important function, the intelligent use of which will exert a wholesome influence upon the legal profession as a whole and will tend to prevent the wrongful use of a high and noble calling by unscrupulous members thereof for private gain.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Court commissioners are subordinate officers or assistants to the circuit courts, who are given certain judicial or quasi-judicial powers. The purpose of the office is, no doubt, two-fold: first, to relieve the circuit judge of a portion of his judicial or ministerial duties; and second, as a matter of convenience for the transaction of necessary judicial business during the large portion of time between terms of court when the circuit judge is absent from the county.

Pursuant to constitutional authority, the state legislature originally provided for the appointment of one court commissioner in each county. This number has been increased from time to time until now, six may be appointed in each county constituting a part of a judicial circuit; ten are permitted in counties of 65,000 population or more; and in counties constituting an entire judicial circuit (such as Milwaukee), the judge of each branch of the circuit court may appoint two commissioners if the business requires it. In addition, persons who have served as a judge of any court of record for fifteen consecutive years and who have reached the age of 65 years are constituted court commissioners for life, and county judges are also given the powers of court commissioners. Each commissioner appointed by a circuit judge holds office only during the term of the judge appointing him or until his successor is appointed and qualified. He must take and file a constitutional oath of office. His fees are fixed by statute.

Court commissioners in this state are empowered to issue subpoenas for witnesses and attachments and other processes to compel their attendance, administer oaths, take depositions of testimony in civil cases; to take and certify the acknowledgments of deeds or other instruments in writing, and to perform any other acts of a quasi-judicial or ministerial nature, prescribed by law, or rule of court. To these officers are often delegated the duty to take the evidence and make and report their findings to the circuit judge, in important cases involving long accounts or a vast number of details, such as actions for accounting between partners, actions on mechanics liens, etc. This of course effects a great saving of the time of the circuit court and is especially helpful when the calendar is crowded.

In general, a court commissioner is given the same powers as a circuit judge at chambers, i. e., when not holding court, but he has no powers except those which are conferred by statute. He is also made a peace officer in that he is given the same power as judges of all courts and justices of the peace, to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace to be obeyed, and may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both. His acts are all subject to review by the circuit court.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS

Name	Post Office
ADAMS COUNTY.	
J. W. Purves	Friendship
Arthur Barrett	Friendship
R. B. Wood	Adams
ASHLAND COUNTY.	
James McCully	Ashland
W. S. Cate	Ashland
George S. McDonald	Ashland
W. G. Fordyce	Butternut
M. J. Hart	Glidden
C. F. Peterson	Mellen
BARRON COUNTY.	
A. F. Wright	Barron
Charles A. Taylor	Barron
M. S. Hines	Rice Lake
R. B. Hart	Cumberland
C. A. Stark	Rice Lake
F. B. Kinsley	Barron
BAYFIELD COUNTY.	
D. M. Maxcy	Washburn
John J. Fisher	Bayfield
Ernest Sauve	Iron River
Ole M. Axness	Mason
BUFFALO COUNTY.	
E. F. Ganz	Alma
John Meili	Alma
P. H. Urness	Mondovi
G. L. Broadfoot	Mondovi
G. L. Pattison	Mondovi
Valentine Thoeny	Fountain City
BROWN COUNTY.	
C. W. Lomas	Green Bay
E. J. Arvey	Green Bay
Max H. Strehlow	Green Bay
A. McComb	Green Bay
Louis Bender	Green Bay
BURNETT COUNTY.	
J. H. Jensen	Grantsburg
CALUMET COUNTY.	
Geo. M. Goggins	Chilton
James Kirwin	Chilton
Geo. C. Hume	Chilton
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.	
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls
Wm. M. Bowe	Chippewa Falls
T. J. Connor	Chippewa Falls
CLARK COUNTY.	
James O'Neill, Ex-officio	Neillsville
William A. Camqman	Neillsville
Arthur E. Dudley	Neillsville
Victor W. Nehs	Neillsville
George Ouimette	Abbotsford
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
N. E. Van Dyke	Kilbourn
J. H. Rogers	Portage
Herbert L. Zeidler	Columbus
Herbert Palmer	Lodi
A. F. Kellogg	Portage
CRAWFORD COUNTY.	
George Atwood	Gays Mills
John E. Haffa	Soldiers Grove
J. P. Evans	Prairie du Chien
C. H. Speck	Prairie du Chien
George Devall	Wauzeka
DANE COUNTY.	
C. E. Buell	Madison
Chas. N. Brown	Madison
Rufus B. Smith	Madison
H. A. Huber	Stoughton
Frank D. Reed	Madison
Edw. J. Reynolds	Madison
J. C. Harper	Madison
Geo. Kroncke	Madison
Henry Sheldon	Madison
DODGE COUNTY.	
John C. Healy	Beaver Dam
C. E. Hooker	Waupun
L. S. Keeley	Mayville
Elizabeth Kading	Watertown
Geo. W. Morse	Juneau
Wm. H. Woodard	Watertown
DOOR COUNTY.	
Jacob Dehos	Sturgeon Bay
DOUGLAS COUNTY.	
Carl M. Wilson	Superior
C. R. Fridley	Superior
R. I. Tipton	Superior
George C. Cooper	Superior
W. B. Kellogg	Superior
DUNN COUNTY.	
J. R. Mathews	Menomonie
W. S. Swenson	Menomonie
J. C. Ticknor	Menomonie
George Shafer	Menomonie
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.	
A. H. Shoemaker	Eau Claire
M. B. Hubbard	Eau Claire
R. D. Whitford	Eau Claire
FLORENCE COUNTY.	
W. C. Haberkorn	Florence
J. E. Parry	Florence
James J. Pontbrian	Florence
C. R. Brooks	Long Lake
FOND DU LAC CO.	
F. W. Chadbourne	Fond du Lac
James Murray	Fond du Lac
F. Ryan Duffy	Fond du Lac
J. M. Gooding	Fond du Lac
W. W. Hughes	Fond du Lac
S. M. Pedrick	Ripon
M. K. Reilly	Fond du Lac
H. E. Swett	Fond du Lac
FOREST COUNTY.	
D. C. Forest	Padus
A. E. Lawrence	Wabeno
F. A. Hooper	Crandon
A. E. Germer	Crandon
C. G. Eaton	North Crandon
GRANT COUNTY.	
R. M. Orchard	Lancaster
H. E. G. Kemp	Boscobel
James Dolan	Platteville
R. A. Goodell	Platteville
E. J. Morse	Lancaster
GREEN COUNTY.	
W. H. McGrath	Monroe
R. J. Crode	Monroe
Sam Blum	Monroe

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.	
John J. Wood, Jr.	Berlin
F. Englebracht, Jr.	Berlin
H. A. Price	Markesan
Perry Niskern	Berlin
O. H. Lichtenberg	Princeton
Thomas F. Davlin	Berlin
IOWA COUNTY.	
Ernest C. Fiedler	Mineral Point
J. B. Reynolds	Mineral Point
E. Y. Hutchinson	Mineral Point
J. J. Hoskins	Dodgeville
J. D. McGeever	Dodgeville
Edw. L. Reese	Dodgeville
IRON COUNTY.	
A. L. Ruggles	Hurley
W. T. Lennon	Hurley
Theodore P. Boretti	Hurley
JACKSON COUNTY.	
Frank Johnson	Black River Falls
H. A. Johnson	Black River Falls
C. J. VanSchaick	Black River Falls
George Gilbert	Black River Falls
Edwin Pierce	Merrillan
J. D. Dwier	Alma Center
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
O. C. Hahn	Watertown
C. A. Skinner	Watertown
Paul H. Tratt	Fort Atkinson
Chas. E. Williams	Palmyra
L. J. Mistele	Jefferson
JUNEAU COUNTY.	
J. T. Hanson	Mauston
J. B. Miller	Mauston
H. F. Beckman	New Lisbon
W. S. Hake	Elroy
F. A. Christensen	Necedah
E. M. Hanzlik	Wonewoc
KENOSHA COUNTY.	
A. E. Buckmaster	Kenosha
Calvin Stewart	Kenosha
R. P. Cavanagh	Kenosha
C. E. Randall	Kenosha
Lewis W. Powell	Kenosha
KEWAUNEE COUNTY.	
W. A. Cowell, Ex-officio	
Jos. F. Valecka	Kewaunee
J. H. McGowan	Algoma
Anton G. Schauer	Algoma
Geo. H. Crowns	Algoma
LA CROSSE COUNTY.	
Otto M. Schlabach	La Crosse
Hugo J. Ackerman	La Crosse
John F. Doherty	La Crosse
Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse
John E. McConnell	La Crosse
C. W. Hunt	La Crosse
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.	
P. H. Conley	Darlington
Belle Quinlan	Benton
LINCOLN COUNTY.	
F. J. Smith	Merrill
Max VanHecke	Merrill
A. T. Curtis	Merrill
J. D. Mitchell	Tomahawk
M. C. Porter	Merrill

Name	Post Office
LANGLADE COUNTY.	
H. F. Morsen	Antigo
E. A. Morse	Antigo
Chas. H. Avery	Antigo
Ray C. Dempsey	Antigo
Henry Hay	Antigo
C. J. Te Selle	Antigo
Irvin White	Antigo
MANITOWOC COUNTY.	
J. S. Anderson	Manitowoc
H. L. Markham	Manitowoc
E. G. Nash	Manitowoc
Harry F. Kelley	Manitowoc
F. W. Dicke	Two Rivers
MARATHON COUNTY.	
George J. Leicht, Ex-officio	Wausau
O. L. Ringle	Wausau
John P. Ford	Wausau
J. J. Okoneski	Wausau
Walter A. Evers	Wausau
MARINETTE COUNTY.	
L. M. Evert	Marinette
O. A. Anderson	Marinette
Henry T. Scudder	Marinette
John H. Franzke	Marinette
John J. McGillis	Marinette
J. C. Morgan	Wausaukee
MARQUETTE COUNTY.	
John Barry	Montello
J. A. Metzler	Montello
D. W. McNamara	Montello
Henry Schwark	Westfield
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.	
Adolph Kanneberg	Milwaukee
W. J. McElroy	Milwaukee
R. S. Witte	Milwaukee
John J. Maher	Milwaukee
Julius E. Roehr	Milwaukee
Max W. Nohl	Milwaukee
James H. Stover	Milwaukee
Chas. A. Orth	Milwaukee
Wm. H. Timlin	Milwaukee
George E. Ballhorn	Milwaukee
Harry R. McLogan	Milwaukee
O. T. Williams	Milwaukee
Emil J. Ludwig	Milwaukee
MONROE COUNTY.	
Z. S. Rice	Sparta
H. Teasdale	Sparta
T. P. Abel	Sparta
E. Bartels	Tomah
B. S. Wariner	Tomah
John G. Graham	Tomah
OCONTO COUNTY.	
Carl W. Carlson	Oconto Falls
George Hoxie	Gillette
J. E. Keefe	Oconto
J. B. Chase	Oconto
C. O. Newman	Oconto
ONEIDA COUNTY.	
H. T. Ames	Minocqua
A. Jay Bolger	Minocqua
J. W. Kelley, Jr.	Rhinelander
Alex McRae	Rhinelander
Harry L. Reeves	Rhinelander
Chas. F. Smith, Jr.	Rhinelander
H. F. Steele	Rhinelander

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.	
L. Hugo Killer	Appleton
Jos. Koffend, Jr	Appleton
Henry Kreiss	Appleton
C. J. Jackson	Seymour
Paul V. Cary	Appleton
Alfred C. Bosser	.....
Joseph W. Le Fevre	.....
OZAUKEE COUNTY.	
Jos. W. Collins	Port Washington
Chas. J. Kunny	Port Washington
J. E. Uselding, County Judge ex officio as Court Commissioner	Port Washington
PEPIN COUNTY.	
A. C. Smith	Durand
L. A. Axtell	Pepin
PIERCE COUNTY.	
W. G. Spence	River Falls
John G. Graslie	Spring Valley
John E. Foley	Ellsworth
George B. Skogmo	River Falls
Jay H. Grimm	River Falls
POLK COUNTY.	
Harry D. Baker	St. Croix Falls
W. W. Winchester	Amery
Henry Vold	Balsam Lake
Carl M. Lynn	Osceola
R. G. Arveson	Frederic
PORTAGE COUNTY.	
G. L. Park	Stevens Point
F. A. Neuberger	Stevens Point
A. P. Een	Amherst
John W. Bovee	Plainfield
PRICE COUNTY.	
G. M. Chamberlain	Phillips
E. J. Aschenbrener	Park Falls
James Smith	Park Falls
J. B. Low	Prentice
J. B. Saunders	Park Falls
C. A. Nelson	Phillips
RACINE COUNTY.	
George W. Waller	Burlington
John T. Gittings	Union Grove
Guy A. Benson	Racine
William Sanders	Waterford
Fulton Thompson	Racine
RICHLAND COUNTY.	
George Wulfing	Richland Center
W. H. Stevenson	Richland Center
Michael Murphy	Richland Center
ROCK COUNTY.	
F. C. Burpee	Janesville
M. P. Richardson	Janesville
A. E. Matheson	Janesville
F. L. Janes	Evansville
T. D. Woolsey	Beloit
RUSK COUNTY.	
J. W. Carow	Ladysmith
J. A. Michaelson	Ladysmith
T. M. Thomas	Ladysmith
ST. CROIX COUNTY.	
C. A. Cross	Hudson
W. G. Mosher	Glenwood City
James E. Hughes	New Richmond
H. B. Bliesner	Baldwin
F. V. Williams	River Falls
SAUK COUNTY.	
Adolph Andro	Baraboo
E. F. Dithmar	Baraboo
H. L. Halsted	Baraboo
Thos. W. King	Spring Green
H. B. Quimby	Reedsburg
H. N. Winchester	Reedsburg
SAWYER COUNTY.	
J. C. Davis	Hayward
W. V. Silverburg	Hayward
SHAWANO COUNTY.	
Frank Williams	Wittenberg
M. G. Eberlein	Shawano
Ed Sommers	Shawano
John H. Pulcifer	Shawano
Edward J. White	Mattoon
Julius F. Breitrick	Tigerton
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.	
A. C. Prescott	Sheboygan
Francis Williams	Sheboygan
H. J. Rooney	Plymouth
Charles Voigt	Sheboygan
Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan
TAYLOR COUNTY.	
M. W. Ryan	Medford
K. J. Urquhart	Medford
Frank Kulwiec	Lublin
TREMPEALEAU CO.	
Anton Liver	Independence
Edward Gardner	Galesville
D. L. Remington	Osseo
James S. Pierson	Trempealeau
John C. Muir	Arcadia
VERNON COUNTY.	
F. P. Bean	De Soto
L. O. Brye	Coon Valley
Jos. Haugh	Hillsboro
VILAS COUNTY.	
Finn Lawler	Eagle River
Frank Carter	Eagle River
J. N. Balmer	Lac du Flambeau
Amos Radcliffe	Eagle River
WALWORTH COUNTY.	
Jay W. Page	Elkhorn
E. L. von Suessmilch	Delavan
F. Henry Kiser	Whitewater
Robert C. Bulkley	Whitewater
L. G. Brown	Lake Geneva
H. A. Burdick	Lake Geneva
Franklin J. Tyrrell	Lake Geneva
WASHBURN COUNTY.	
Chas. A. Shaver	Shell Lake
L. J. Jones	Spooner

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
WASHINGTON CO.	
C. E. Robinson	West Bend
A. M. Benson	Hartford
WAUKESHA COUNTY.	
D. J. Hemlock	Waukesha
V. H. Tichenor	Waukesha
T. W. Parkinson	Waukesha
Geo. E. Robinson	Oconomowoc
Anthony G. Derse	Oconomowoc
WAUPACA COUNTY.	
R. F. Taggart	Weyauwega
Giles H. Putnam	New London
E. W. Wendlandt	New London
Geo. H. Nordvi	Waupaca
Mrs. Marie A. Brunner	Clintonville
WAUSHARA COUNTY.	
John Clark	Wautoma
George P. Sorenson, ex-officio	Wautoma
W. H. Fields	Plainfield
W. F. Hall	Aurorahville
Chas. T. Taylor	Wautoma
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.	
W. C. Kimball	Oshkosh
W. C. Bouck	Oshkosh
F. A. Kaerwer	Oshkosh
W. J. Foulkes	Oshkosh
D. C. Pinkerton	Oshkosh
J. M. Pleasants	Menasha
WOOD COUNTY.	
Chas. E. Briere	Wisconsin Rapids
B. M. Vaughan	Wisconsin Rapids
E. M. Deming	Marshfield
C. B. Edwards	Marshfield
R. E. Andrews	Marshfield
Daniel Ruggles	Pittsville

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

	County	Voting Precincts	County Seat	County Clerk	Treasurer
1	Adams	19	Friendship	John L. Hopper	A. D. Fuller
2	Ashland	27	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
3	Barron	35	Barron	F. S. Woodard	S. R. Pollock
4	Bayfield	35	Washburn	Jacob Yderstad	Randall W. Smith
5	Brown	47	Green Bay	R. B. Vickery	Ole Hanson
6	Buffalo	26	Alma	John Meili	Glenn V. Pierce
7	Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Chas. G. Hjort	Gust A. Olson
8	Calumet	15	Chilton	John H. Brocker	William L. Griem
9	Chippewa	42	Chippewa Falls	James R. Harris	John F. Kelly
10	Clark	46	Neillsville	John J. Irvine	Mary Rude
11	Columbia	39	Portage	H. R. Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
12	Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	Sam Sletmark	William J. Rider
13	Dane	72	Madison	G. J. Fjelstad	Herbert G. Rinder
14	Dodge	57	Juneau	E. F. Becker	Herman E. Krueger
15	Door	21	Sturgeon Bay	R. Herlache	Emil Miller
16	Douglas	38	Superior	William J. Leader	W. C. Smith
17	Dunn	33	Menomonie	Arthur O. Quilling	Ole Nesseth
18	Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Chas. A. Singel
19	Florence	8	Florence	C. Elmer Erickson	Charles R. Tiderman
20	Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac	Alfred S. Wilkinson	N. T. Hersey
21	Forest	17	Crandon	W. E. Mountain	Henry Poppy
22	Grant	62	Lancaster	James T. Webb	L. W. Hounsell
23	Green	27	Monroe	Mazie V. Bowen	E. L. Campbell
24	Green Lake	20	Green Lake	G. A. Weinkauf	George S. Trasher
25	Iowa	28	Dodgeville	Will M. Bishop	David Ellis
26	Iron	17	Hurley	Chas. A. Noren	L. J. Noldin
27	Jackson	29	Black River Falls	Jas. H. Harmer	Albert Knutsen
28	Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Wm. A. Muck	Frederick Bullwinkel
29	Juneau	31	Mauston	Harvey F. Stackman	A. C. Carter
30	Kenosha	18	Kenosha	Charles L. Holderness	Thomas S. Scott
31	Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee	Jos. G. Lazansky	Jos. O. Konski
32	La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Hubert D. Staats	Ole Lunde
33	Lafayette	28	Darlington	E. P. Noble	Louis E. Boll
34	Langlade	23	Antigo	Valentine P. Rath	John Callahan
35	Lincoln	28	Merrill	Aug. Rusch	W. H. Kaiser
36	Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Arthur Schroeder	Arthur E. Mueller
37	Marathon	67	Wausau	E. H. Kuhlmann	Wm. R. Kumbier
38	Marinette	34	Marinette	Peter H. McAllister	Ben H. Clough
39	Marquette	18	Montello	Chas. W. Gay	Edward Gelhar
40	Milwaukee	287	Milwaukee	William J. Carey	Patrick McManus
41	Monroe	36	Sparta	A. L. Nicol	O. J. Jackson
42	Oconto	40	Oconto	Lenora C. Orr,	William Carey
43	Oneida	25	Rhinelander	John J. Verage	P. J. Cain
44	Outagamie	46	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
45	Ozaukee	18	Port Washington	John Bichler	Charles J. Kunny
46	Pepin	12	Durand	W. C. Richardson	C. V. Hewitt
47	Pierce	27	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hohle	Fred W. Kendall
48	Polk	36	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hansen	Anton Nelson
49	Portage	30	Stevens Point	Ruth McCallum	Earl Newby
50	Price	27	Phillips	Joshua Jones	Wm. D. Anderson
51	Racine	34	Racine	Harry Basinger	Martin Christensen
52	Richland	23	Richland Center	Alden T. Rundell	J. W. Mick
53	Rock	45	Janesville	Howard W. Lee	Arthur M. Church
54	Rusk	36	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	John L. Boldon
55	St. Croix	39	Hudson	Hakkon S. Offerdahl	Reuben S. Roe
56	Sauk	38	Baraboo	Nellie Sceales	Edwin M. Doll
57	Sawyer	22	Hayward	John Berger	Ola F. Frets
58	Shawano	39	Shawano	Otto O. Wigand	Albert H. Gustman
59	Sheboygan	40	Sheboygan	H. W. Timmer	F. W. Zimmerman
60	Taylor	27	Medford	Carl Herrmann	John Zenner
61	Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	Walter E. Risberg	F. D. Hopkins
62	Vernon	35	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Amund Belland
63	Vilas	17	Eagle River	Mary Houg	Chas. H. Adams
64	Walworth	33	Elkhorn	Grant D. Harrington	Harley C. Norris
65	Washburn	27	Shell Lake	A. F. Cameron	George L. Cott
66	Washington	23	West Bend	Robert G. Kraemer	Henry Kerhaupt
67	Waukesha	33	Waukesha	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
68	Waupaca	44	Waupaca	Louis F. Shoemaker	Martin A. Paulson
69	Waushara	25	Wautoma	W. B. Stilwell	C. F. Youngman
70	Winnebago	42	Oshkosh	Geo. W. Manuel	Carroll H. Larrabee
71	Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	Sam Church	Jas. E. Lavigne
	Total	2,535			

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

District Attorney	Sheriff	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court	
John T. Lindsay	Frank E. Parks	E. E. Smith	Claude B. Meteyard	1
George F. Merrill	Edward J. Graham	William C. Knowles	Thomas W. Upthegrove	2
C. E. Soderberg	Merton Martenson	C. D. Blassingham	E. V. Babcock	3
John J. Fisher	John A. McDonald	Nels Myhre	John Froseth	4
Raymond E. Evrard	Jake Geurts	Rigney L. Dwyer	M. P. Doherty	5
Grover L. Broadfoot	John Miller	Charles H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich	6
Clive J. Strang	Charles H. Saunders	Agnes Christianson	J. C. Jensen	7
Helmuth F. Arps	Charles Groeschil	A. P. Baumann	Michael Schwarz	8
Harold E. Stafford	Herbert R. Kilpatrick	Olaf C. Thorp	R. J. Emerson	9
A. L. Devos	Louis A. Handtke	John P. Kintzele	Geo. A. Ure	10
Dorothy Walker	Harry A. Nehls	Arthur W. English	John H. Peterman	11
J. S. Earll	Osear A. Stevenson	Thomas E. Gander	Clarence B. Peterson	12
Theodore G. Lewis	Julius J. Krug	C. A. Lewis	Herbert F. Hansen	13
Geo. A. Hartman	Ben C. Lange	Nelson Bonner	Edwin C. Beske	14
Grover Stapleton	Al. Osmuson	Bert Carmody	Frank Wellever	15
Robert E. Kennedy	William A. Hagreen	William McDougal	Chas. Wiekstrom	16
John C. Ticknor	Christian W. Hellum	M. F. McLeod	Joseph Trinko	17
Victor M. Stolts	Joseph Figlmiller	Anton M. Anderson	Hans S. Lund	18
Max Sells	James Doyle	Clarence Bomberg	George W. Baird	19
James Murray	F. W. Schlaak	John G. Brunkhorst	L. M. Gibson	20
Warde A. Wescott	Benjamin H. Schafer	E. O. Woodbury	S. J. Conway	21
Geo. B. Clementson	Joseph Edge	John T. Cox	Fred C. Burr	22
H. N. B. Caradine	Robert W. Blumer	John L. Burkhard	Max G. Booth	23
M. J. Paul	C. E. Eaton	Geo. W. Williams	James Leigh	24
R. T. Jackson	John K. Francis	J. H. Bray	W. E. Williams	25
W. B. Foster	Joseph Volant	R. C. Trembath	Joseph La Fave	26
E. S. Jedney	Carl Carlson	Eilert M. Hagen	F. S. Pomroy	27
Otto Kuenzli	T. F. Dennis Smith	C. T. Fargo	J. C. Brandel	28
Robert P. Clark	Glenn E. Russell	Herman M. Ruh	Vernon Wright, Sr	29
Morris Barnett	Fred C. Pabst	John F. Schmitt, Jr	George Stevens	30
Leo W. Bruemmer	George C. Webb	Anton G. Schauer	Wm. F. Duescher	31
Stanley G. Gordon	Bernt J. Lund	Charles J. Wachs	Leonard Kleeber	32
John J. Boyle	C. L. Simmons	F. E. Olson	B. E. Everson	33
Ami N. Whiting	Daniel W. Leonard	Herman A. Friedeman	Anton J. Notwotney	34
Max Van Hecke	Herman Thierback	W. M. Allen	Geo. A. Schroeder	35
Chas. E. Brady	Carl Kiel	Gust Eggert	Chas. E. Cary	36
Geo. W. Lippert	Arthur Siewert	Geo. A. Runkel	H. A. Beilke	37
A. F. Murphy	John J. Doberstein	Adeline B. Pratt	Oscar A. Anderson	38
Rell Conant	Wm. O. Connor	Chas. R. Raskie	Sam B. Robinson	39
George A. Shaughnassy	Phillip C. Westfahl	Frank O. Philps	Charles C. Maas	40
Wm. M. Gleiss	Wm. Albrecht	John C. Meyers	Ole H. Doxrud	41
Irving Breakstone	Walter S. Roy	John Wesner	Joseph E. Keefe	42
John W. Kelley	Chas. S. Crofoot	Chas. E. Davis	Hannah McRae	43
John A. Lonsdorf	Otto H. Zuehlke	Albert G. Koch	Harry A. Shannon	44
Peter M. Huiras	Henry F. Delles	William Ahlhouser	William Schuknecht	45
C. M. Hilliard	Samuel Black	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson	46
Kenneth S. White	Frank L. Rolson	Fred G. Magee	Walter E. Warren	47
Howard D. Blanding	Jas. A. Olson	J. H. Towers	E. E. Husband	48
Byron J. Carpenter	John F. Kubisiak	Ed. Larson	Preston E. Webster	49
C. E. Sovett	August Johnson	O. P. Chandler	Henry Niebauer	50
Thorwald M. Beck	George B. Wherrey	Robert Mutter	John C. Hood	51
O. D. Black	D. O. Dietzman	Chas. Clarson	C. B. Stofer	52
S. G. Dunnwiddie	Fred Beley	F. P. Smiley	Jesse Eade	53
O. J. Falge	Wm. Dodson	E. M. Worden	C. D. Swaim	54
W. R. Kirk	Cornelious O'Brian	Alfred Halverson	Norman G. Larson	55
Henry J. Bohm	W. H. Ode	Carl M. Du Bois	Frank B. Moss	56
W. V. Silverthorne	A. F. Quail	Walter J. Duffy	Alex Pearson	57
Robert H. Fischer	William F. Grosnick	Fred Ainsworth	Frank M. Hoeing	58
Charles Voigt	George S. Goodell	Edwin Koellmer	F. E. Fritsch	59
T. W. Andresen	Frank Bauer	J. W. Benn	Marion W. Truax	60
John A. Markham	Hilman W. Erickson	Morris Hanson	E. J. Kidder	61
J. A. Moen	Alex Skolos	Paul T. Paulsen	Luna Gasling	62
Geo. E. O'Connor	Chas. H. Blohm	Fern Scott	Hunter Case	63
Alfred L. Godfrey	Hal E. Wylie	Frank G. Holmes	Edwin Jack White	64
S. A. Barrett	Rodger Ryan	Frank A. Keeler	Andrew Ryan	65
Henry P. Schmidt	Gustave Benike	Wm. T. Leins	John H. Klessig	66
Allen D. Young	Alvin J. Redford	George T. Anderson	Harry T. Phillips	67
Otto L. Olen	Halbert Swenson	Peter H. Jorgenson	Ing. Ovrom	68
Gad Jones	Sever Nelson	E. R. Barnard	W. L. Roberts	69
David K. Allen	H. Peter Carlson	Selba G. Stocum	Frank W. Schneider	70
R. R. Williams	Jas. A. Bogie	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever	71

COUNTY JUDGES AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

	County	County Seat	County Superintendent, Term expires July 1923	County Judge Term expires Jan. 1926
1	Adams	Friendship	Mary A. Breary	Chas. H. Gilman
2	Ashland	Ashland	Thos. F. O'Connell	Jas. McCully
3	Barron	Barron	Regina Kohten	A. F. Wright
4	Bayfield	Washburn	Jessie N. Smith	Hartvig P. Axelberg
5	Brown	Green Bay	Edward A. Seymour	Carlton Merrill
6	Buffalo	Alma	Herman H. Liebenberg	Martin L. Fugina
7	Burnett	Grantsburg	*O. H. Caspers	Frank G. Dahlberg
8	Calumet	Chilton	*Mathilda Horn	Nicholas Groetzinger
9	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	*Anna Johnson	T. J. Connor
10	Clark	Neillsville	O. J. Thompson	Oscar M. Schoengarth
11	Columbia	Portage	*Laura B. Janieson	Alonzo F. Kellogg
12	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	A. F. Schoonover	Jeremiah O'Neil
13	Dane	Madison	1st—Sylvanus Ames 2nd—T. S. Thompson	A. G. Zimmerman
14	Dodge	Juneau	John Kelly	Emil H. Naber
15	Door	Sturgeon Bay	Katharine Conley	Jacob Dehos
16	Douglas	Superior	Vera C. Rehnstrand	A. McKay
17	Dunn	Menomonie	Earl L. Edes	C. R. Freeman
18	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lillia Johnson	Geo. L. Blum
19	Florence	Florence	Grace W. Kinnear	Frank Waring
20	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Orson S. Morse	August E. Richter
21	Forest	Crandon	*A. R. Anklam	James A. Walsh
22	Grant	Lancaster	P. E. Ralph	E. B. Goodsell
23	Green	Monroe	John N. Burns	John L. Sherron
24	Green Lake	Green Lake	Geo. V. Kelly	Perry Niskern
25	Iowa	Dodgeville	*Alma Heldstab	Aldro Jenks
26	Iron	Hurley	Ida B. Bradley	P. H. Aspinwall
27	Jackson	Black River Falls	Mae E. Hardie	Frank Johnson
28	Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Thorne	J. G. Conway
29	Juneau	Mauston	Leah L. Dichl	Melville L. Bunnell
30	Kenosha	Kenosha	John J. Kerwin	R. V. Baker
31	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Thomas Frawley	William A. Cowell
32	La Crosse	La Crosse	Blanche J. Chamberlain	John Brindley
33	Lafayette	Darlington	W. W. Woolworth	Jefferson B. Simpson
34	Langlade	Antigo	Bertha Moss	John W. Parsons
35	Lincoln	Merrill	W. S. Freeman	Milton C. Porter
36	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lillian L. Chloupek	John Chloupek
37	Marathon	Wausau	J. E. Giessel	*Geo. J. Leicht
38	Marinette	Marinette	Gertrude Schwittay	Alvin E. Davis
39	Marquette	Montello	Samuel Long	John A. Metzler
40	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edward T. Griffin	Michael S. Sheridan John C.Karel(Jn.1927)
41	Monroe	Sparta	Harriet Hutson	Randolph A. Richards
42	Oconto	Oconto	Sanford V. Wilson	Herbert F. Jones
43	Oneida	Rhinelander	Martha Johnson	H. F. Steele
44	Outagamie	Appleton	Florence S. Jenkins	John Bottensek
45	Ozaukee	Port Washington	Richard F. Beger	John E. Uselding
46	Pepin	Durand	Cynthia Carlisle	W. B. Newcomb
47	Pierce	Ellsworth	Henry B. Aasterud	Warren P. Knowles
48	Polk	Balsam Lake	Evelyn Weed	Carl M. Lynn
49	Portage	Stevens Point	Alice M. Gordon	William F. Owen
50	Price	Phillips	Ida E. Ehle	Asa K. Owen
51	Racine	Racine	Edith McEachron	Walter C. Palmer
52	Richland	Richland Center	R. B. Nolan	P. L. Lincoln
53	Rock	Janesville	O. D. Antisdel	Charles L. Fifield
54	Rusk	Ladysmith	R. H. Burns	D. W. Maloney
55	St. Croix	Hudson	Hans A. Aune	Otto W. Arnquists
56	Sauk	Baraboo	Jessie C. Martiny	James H. Hill
57	Sawyer	Hayward	Josephine Grafton	John K. Swinson
58	Shawano	Shawano	L. D. Roberts	Frank A. Jaeckel
59	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	H. C. Dornbush	Paul T. Krez
60	Taylor	Medford	Emma M. Lupinsky	M. A. Buckley
61	Trempealeau	Whitehall	Helen M. Berg	Earl F. Hensel
62	Vernon	Viroqua	George E. Sanford	D. O. Mahoney
63	Vilas	Eagle River	A. J. Austin	Frank W. Carter
64	Walworth	Elkhorn	Helen Martin	Jay F. Lyon
65	Washburn	Shell Lake	Lucy A. Leonard	Lewis J. Jones
66	Washington	West Bend	M. T. Buckley	Patrick O'Meara
67	Waukesha	Waukesha	Geo. B. Rhoads	David W. Agnew
68	Waupaca	Waupaca	*Mrs. E. W. Gurley	William H. Martin
69	Waushara	Wautoma	Arthur Dictz	Geo. P. Sorenson
70	Winnebago	Oshkosh	Reginald E. Sanders	*D. E. McDonald
71	Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Ruth C. Bennett	William J. Conway

*Appointed.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

	County	Voting Precincts	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner	
1	Adams	19	Friendship	M. C. Smith		1
2	Ashland	27	Ashland	Jerod W. Day	Louis Sollie	2
3	Barron	35	Barron	J. A. H. Johnson	J. H. Wallis	3
4	Bayfield	35	Washburn	Winfield S. Tripp	Amos N. Hansen	4
5	Brown	47	Green Bay	Harry R. Alberts	Gregory Biemert	5
6	Buffalo	26	Alma	Carl Michaels	Hartman F. Stohr	6
7	Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	Claude A. Taylor	7
8	Calumet	15	Chilton		Edw. F. Rathert	8
9	Chippewa	42	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Webster	Henry Larson	9
10	Clark	46	Neillsville	S. F. Hewett	C. M. Taylor	10
11	Columbia	39	Portage	C. E. Corning	Charles W. Baker	11
12	Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	A. L. Hurlbut	Frank E. Holly	12
13	Dane	72	Madison	Phil H. Hintze	Joseph H. Stephenson	13
14	Dodge	57	Juneau	John H. Carroll	W. J. Schmidt	14
15	Door	21	Sturgeon Bay	E. Odbert	Elmer Christianson	15
16	Douglas	38	Superior	D. W. Van Vleck	Z. A. Downs	16
17	Dunn	33	Menomonie	Wm. A. Harding	Carl Olson	17
18	Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	Wesley Baker	Robert H. Stokes	18
19	Florence	8	Florence	A. A. Bradley	Ed. Ziesler	19
20	Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac		J. E. Murray	20
21	Forest	17	Crandon	I. R. Ritter	H. H. Patterson	21
22	Grant	62	Lancaster	John T. Buser	Emil Schwer	22
23	Green	27	Monroe	Chas. R. Marshall	F. A. Schriner	23
24	Green Lake	20	Green Lake	R. H. Spragg	Geo. W. Morton	24
25	Iowa	28	Dodgeville	T. H. Arthur	Sam Sims	25
26	Iron	17	Hurley		Joseph Charbonneau	26
27	Jackson	29	Black River Falls	C. M. Hagen	Harold Kalling	27
28	Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Chas. Rockwell	L. J. Auerbach	28
29	Juneau	31	Mauston			29
30	Kenosha	18	Kenosha	William E. O'Brien	Truman T. Parker	30
31	Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee		Felix Maraux	31
32	La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Henry Lueth	Raymond C. Dwyer	32
33	Lafayette	28	Darlington		T. J. Nethery	33
34	Langlade	23	Antigo	William C. Webley	Charles J. Hittle	34
35	Lincoln	28	Merrill	Herman Thomas	Alfred Schram	35
36	Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Louis Pentzien	G. W. Kemper	36
37	Marathon	67	Wausau	Geo. Johnston	Wm. C. Meilahr	37
38	Marinette	34	Marinette	James E. Murphy	Inor F. Jensen	38
39	Marquette	18	Montello	Geo. E. Phillips	J. W. Wilson	39
40	Milwaukee	283	Milwaukee	Theodore S. Engel	Joseph Lettenburger	40
41	Monroe	38	Sparta			41
42	Oconto	40	Oconto	Herman Giese	Clyde M. Davis	42
43	Oneida	25	Rhinelander	D. H. Vaughan	F. P. Hilderbrand	43
44	Outagamie	46	Appleton	F. M. Charlesworth	Herbert E. Ellsworth	44
45	Ozaukee	18	Port Washington		George B. Horn	45
46	Pepin	12	Durand			46
47	Pierce	27	Ellsworth	William Jenson	George Hoyer	47
48	Polk	36	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensson	John A. Krusche	48
49	Portage	30	Stevens Point	Julian F. Maxfield	Harry D. Boston	49
50	Price	27	Phillips	Frank Henry	Martin L. Fancher	50
51	Racine	34	Racine	Byron F. Henry	William F. Kisow	51
52	Richland	23	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	J. T. Barto	52
53	Rock	42	Janesville	Alexander W. Ely	Lynn A. Whaley	53
54	Rusk	36	Ladysmith	John Diamond	O. B. Ellingboe	54
55	St. Croix	39	Hudson	James A. Andrews	Geo. F. Trieb	55
56	Sauk	38	Baraboo	H. E. French	John C. Wade, R. M.	56
57	Sawyer	22	Hayward	Otto Gobler	W. F. Buck	57
58	Shawano	39	Shawano	J. J. Melendy	Walter H. Garfield	58
59	Sheboygan	41	Sheboygan	Jerry Donohue	William Van Zanten	59
60	Taylor	27	Medford	Elmer D. Martin	T. C. Hartwig	60
61	Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	C. F. Van Tassel	Dr. Eugene A. MacCornack	61
62	Vernon	35	Viroqua		W. B. Morris	62
63	Vilas	17	Eagle River	W. J. Walsh	A. A. Denton	63
64	Walworth	33	Elkhorn	Wm. Child	Frank M. Mayer	64
65	Washburn	27	Shell Lake	Walter G. Hoar	Walter J. Marti	65
66	Washington	23	West Bend	C. A. R. Distelhorst	Ernst Wittig	66
67	Waukesha	33	Waukesha	Walter Caldwell	L. F. Lee	67
68	Waupaca	44	Waupaca	Arthur W. Millerd	Joseph Stadler, Jr	68
69	Waushara	25	Wautoma	Geo. Ellis		69
70	Winnebago	42	Oshkosh	A. E. McMahon	Chas. Sorenson	70
71	Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	G. W. Severns	John Werner	71
	Total	2,535				

Election Statistics

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U. S. Senators and Assemblymen
Since 1848

PRIMARY ELECTION—1922

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
ADAMS CO.—													
Adams	1	1		56	3	11	1		2		15	58	
Big Flats	2			34		1			2		1	38	
Colburn				50		7					4	56	
Dell Prairie				20	4	31					25	30	
Easton		2		46	3	35			2		42	47	
Jackson	1	1		64	2	23			3		33	58	
Leola	2	1		17		14			1		13	18	
Lincoln	2	1		69	1	10			1		14	67	
Monroe				60		22			1		18	66	
New Chester	1			73	2	44		1	2		41	84	
New Haven	3	2		79	3	32			5		32	88	
Preston		2		43	2	14	1		1		15	48	
Quincy				50		8					2	54	
Richfield				36		24		1			13	46	2
Rome		2		31		19	1		1		12	47	
Springville		1		42	1	22			1		29	38	
Strongs Prairie	1	2		132	3	12			2		8	136	1
Adams, vil	4	1		446	3	38		2	4		27	459	3
Friendship, vil	3	5		70		59			6		55	80	2
Total	20	20		1,418	27	426	3	4	34		399	1,518	8
ASHLAND CO.—													
Agenda	1		1	109	3	10				1	11	113	
Ashland				145		3					7	146	
Butternut		1	2	107	3	5			1	2	3	111	
Gordon	1	1		63	2	18		1	2		27	64	
Jacobs	2	3	1	250	3	33			7	1	31	258	1
La Pointe		1		34	4	37			1		38	37	
Marengo	2	1	2	64	3	13	1		2	2	17	64	
Morse				84	1	15		1			17	84	
Peeksville		1		37	3	4	2		1		2	44	
Sanborn, 1st prec				86	2	15					18	88	
Sanborn, 2nd prec	2	2		114	3	52		1	4		46	132	2
Shanagolden				29	1	5					6	29	
White River	1	1	1	102	5	55			2	1	59	105	

Butternut, vil.	8	2	.....	141	2	25	.....	.....	8	.....	19	154	.....
Ashland, city:													
1st ward	.....	.....	.....	214	3	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	220	.....
2nd ward	2	2	.....	261	7	91	1	.....	6	.....	89	282	.....
3rd ward	3	7	.....	166	4	212	.....	1	7	.....	198	184	1
4th ward	1	1	.....	139	3	92	.....	1	3	.....	86	145	1
5th ward	1	1	3	190	6	112	.....	.....	1	3	116	195	1
6th ward	1	3	.....	236	8	137	.....	3	5	.....	142	248	3
7th ward	1	3	.....	374	5	51	.....	.....	3	.....	56	376	.....
8th ward	.....	.....	.....	335	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	339	.....
9th ward	.....	1	.....	302	1	12	2	.....	2	.....	17	301	.....
10th ward	2	4	2	306	4	15	7	.....	4	2	17	308	.....
Mellen, city:													
1st ward	2	4	.....	93	4	46	1	.....	6	.....	47	94	.....
2nd ward	1	.....	.....	63	3	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	65	.....
3rd ward	1	.....	1	45	1	19	.....	1	2	1	20	40	1
Total	32	39	13	4,089	91	1,208	14	9	67	13	1,223	4,226	10
BARRON CO.—													
Almena	.....	2	1	101	6	50	.....	2	2	.....	46	110	3
Arland	.....	.....	2	123	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	122	.....
Barron	.....	.....	2	140	3	73	.....	4	1	1	63	156	2
Bear Lake	.....	.....	.....	5	1	84	.....	.....	.....	1	4	81	.....
Cedar Lake	.....	.....	2	51	3	9	.....	1	.....	2	11	56	.....
Chetek	1	4	2	195	3	32	1	.....	4	.....	32	206	1
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	209	6	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	214	.....
Crystal Lake	1	.....	1	106	1	41	1	.....	.....	.....	36	112	1
Cumberland	2	3	.....	145	3	25	.....	.....	3	.....	26	153	.....
Dallas	.....	1	2	192	.....	43	.....	1	1	2	35	190	2
Dovre	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	14	237	.....
Doyle	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	58	.....
Lakeland	1	.....	1	92	4	41	.....	.....	1	1	33	110	.....
Maple Grove	1	.....	2	219	5	78	.....	.....	1	2	73	230	.....
Maple Plain	1	.....	.....	51	7	16	.....	.....	1	.....	8	67	.....
Oak Grove	.....	1	.....	140	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	152	.....
Prairie Farm	.....	.....	1	147	1	25	.....	.....	.....	1	25	149	.....
Rice Lake	.....	1	.....	182	1	12	3	4	4	.....	11	185	.....
Stanfold	.....	.....	1	166	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	169	.....
Stanley	.....	1	.....	147	.....	49	3	1	1	.....	47	149	.....
Sumner	.....	.....	1	121	1	43	.....	1	1	1	40	129	.....
Turtle Lake	1	.....	.....	54	1	9	.....	1	.....	.....	5	58	2
Vance Creek	2	1	.....	135	1	16	.....	1	2	.....	15	134	1
Cameron, vil	2	3	2	92	2	85	.....	1	6	3	79	104	3
Dallas, vil	1	1	.....	105	.....	17	.....	.....	2	.....	14	104	.....
Haugen, vil	1	.....	.....	26	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	30	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Prairie Farm, vil				37	2	22					19	42	
Turtle Lake, vil		3		71		47		1	2		42	77	
Barron, city		1	1	167	12	308	1			1	284	205	
Chetek, city	1	4	2	171	1	141	1		5	2	129	180	
Cumberland, city	4	7		102	14	267			13		246	133	
Rice Lake, city:													
1st ward	1	5	2	208	11	159			6	1	157	230	
2nd ward		1	1	155	12	57		1	1		55	173	1
3rd ward	2	2	1	159	1	18			3		9	171	
4th ward	2	3	3	356	6	63	1		3	3	58	370	
Total	24	44	30	4,742	113	1,936	11	20	63	21	1,775	5,046	16
BAYFIELD CO.—													
Barksdale		3		91	4	18		1	3		13	99	1
Barnes				50	1	8					7	53	
Bayfield	3	2		49	1	53			2		51	52	
Bayview		1		92	3	20			1		23	91	
Bell	1			39	4	22	1		1		29	37	2
Cable				52	2	26		1		1	26	53	
Clover	1			51	6	20	3		1		15	65	2
Drummond	2		2	159	4	54	1		3	1	43	172	
Eileen				68	4	14	2				8	77	
Hughes				44	1	11					11	49	
Iron River	3	3	2	179	1	75		1	4		67	189	3
Kelly				90		21	2	1			22	94	3
Keystone	2	2		34	3	21			2		19	41	
Lincoln		1		67	3	10					12	69	
Mason	1	1		120	5	70			2		58	133	
Namekagon		1		24	2	5			1		5	24	
Orienta				27		17					14	30	
Oulu				68	10	20	3				21	76	
Pilsen	2	1		56	2	12			2		8	60	
Port Wing		2		123	2	66	2		1		68	122	2
Pratt		2	1	86	2	30				1	25	92	1
Russell				48	1	11		1			12	52	
Tripp			1	48	1	7				1	10	46	

Washburn			1	115		19				1	10	121	
Cable, vil				40		23					19	45	
Bayfield, city:													
1st ward		1		49	1	45	1				47	49	
2nd ward		1		29	1	21					20	32	
3rd ward		1	2	81	1	32			1	1	24	85	
4th ward			1	27	1	31				1	27	33	
Washburn, city													
1st ward	1			171	8	101	1		1		104	183	1
2nd ward				106		21					21	109	
3rd ward	2	1		131	2	18			1		12	142	
4th ward				129	2	30					26	137	
5th ward				89	1	41					34	102	
6th ward		1	2	126	2	20				2	15	135	
Total	18	24	12	2,758	81	1,013	16	5	26	9	926	2,947	15
BROWN CO.—													
Allouez	6	9		185	17	61			8	1	59	200	
Ashwaubenon	4	5		89		8		1	11		7	92	
Bellevue	4	7		51	2	10			10		11	53	
De Pere	5	31		46	5	13			26		9	58	
Eaton	4	8	1	44	5	11		1	13	1	16	43	
Glenmore	4	13		106	3	15	1		12		15	109	
Green Bay				44	14	5					13	59	
Hobart	4		1	77	2	16			3	1	14	81	
Holland	4	14		88	2	9			18		14	83	
Howard	7	11		122	16	36			21		49	130	
Humboldt	3	3		61	6	11			3		11	71	
Lawrence	7	25	5	142	5	28	1		53	5	32	135	
Morrison	8	2		190	4	23			9		18	202	
New Denmark	1	4	1	226	2	7			7		18	214	
Pittsfield	1	2		113	8	26			3		31	122	
Preble	7	9		328	8	64	1		10		51	161	
Rockland	8	11		47		14			20		6	55	
Scott	1	1	1	147	6	35	1			1	33	162	
Suamico	1	10		51	23	3			9		20	64	
Wrightstown	5	13	1	100	5	25			18	1	23	105	
City of De Pere:													
1st ward	12	49	1	106	6	136			42		145	106	
2nd ward	27	71		101		43			74		49	95	
3rd ward	5	34		131	6	79	2		36		75	141	
4th ward	14	14	1	98	6	24	1		23	1	25	102	
City of Green Bay:													
1st ward	7	16		153	20	266			21		274	175	
2nd ward	8	13	1	307	28	184	1		21	1	191	335	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
3rd ward	13	16	1	200	26	199	.....	.....	25	1	212	222	.....
4th ward	13	12	.....	236	26	151	1	.....	21	.....	174	222	.....
5th ward	10	9	1	285	11	59	5	.....	16	1	53	304	.....
6th ward	5	14	3	178	24	84	.....	.....	15	3	95	193	.....
7th ward	6	4	1	173	8	58	.....	.....	8	1	61	175	.....
8th ward	4	7	2	265	22	65	.....	.....	7	2	74	282	.....
9th ward	7	3	.....	236	9	39	4	.....	8	.....	43	239	.....
10th ward	.....	6	1	268	12	14	1	.....	6	1	21	279	.....
11th ward	2	4	.....	307	9	38	4	.....	6	.....	36	322	.....
12th ward	3	6	.....	279	13	69	2	.....	8	.....	75	296	.....
13th ward	10	7	.....	361	15	73	2	.....	10	.....	84	374	.....
14th ward	5	4	.....	425	11	45	.....	.....	7	1	40	447	.....
15th ward	6	10	.....	167	13	159	2	.....	10	.....	159	178	.....
16th ward	10	13	2	253	12	133	5	1	19	1	140	259	.....
17th ward	4	8	.....	163	10	50	.....	.....	12	.....	46	281	.....
18th ward	8	11	.....	375	4	69	1	.....	16	.....	74	382	.....
19th ward	1	5	1	361	5	25	1	.....	6	1	21	373	.....
20th ward	1	6	.....	427	10	23	.....	.....	3	.....	22	440	.....
Denmark, vil	1	11	.....	102	11	35	2	.....	12	.....	37	104	.....
Pulaski, vil	6	6	.....	78	57	43	.....	.....	11	.....	53	113	.....
Wrightstown, vil	5	23	.....	76	7	2	.....	.....	19	.....	12	70	.....
Total	277	560	25	8,368	514	2,585	38	3	716	24	2,741	8,708	.....
BUFFALO CO.—													
Alma	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	151	.....
Belvidere	.....	.....	.....	125	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	144	.....
Buffalo	.....	1	.....	63	6	11	1	.....	1	.....	17	64	1
Canton	.....	2	.....	84	7	35	.....	.....	1	.....	28	101	.....
Cross	.....	.....	.....	123	3	7	.....	.....	1	.....	4	128	.....
Dover	1	.....	1	155	4	23	1	.....	1	1	22	155	.....
Gilmanton	1	2	.....	116	4	117	.....	.....	3	.....	116	122	.....
Glencoe	1	2	1	55	3	18	1	1	1	1	13	65	.....
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	110	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	123	.....
Marxville	.....	.....	.....	54	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	56	.....
Milton	.....	.....	.....	68	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	2	79	.....
Mondovi	.....	.....	.....	103	4	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	114	.....

SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(1) John E Cashman, (2) Timothy Burke, (3) Walter Polakowski, (4) Oscar H. Morris, (5) Bernard Gettelman, (6) Joseph J. Hirsch, (7) William F. Quick, (8) Geo. F. Czerwinski, (9) Ben H. Mahon, (10) George B. Skogmo, (11) Marcus A. Kemp,

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Modena				176	5	23					28	178	
Montana			1	52	5	4				1	4	59	
Naples			1	111	1	30	1				23	117	1
Nelson	1	3	1	197	10	54			7	1	45	233	
Waumandee	1			82	6	28					19	99	
Alma, city:													
1st ward				83	4	54					42	114	
2nd ward				36	4	60					56	48	
3rd ward				80	7	26					30	93	
Buffalo, city		1		63	2	6					4	76	
Cochran, vil				108	1	25	1				22	114	
Fountain, city:													
1st ward		4		104	1	23			4		24	101	
2nd ward	1			151		15	2		1	1	11	156	
Mondovi, city:													
1st ward	1	1	1	95	5	168			2	1	161	112	
2nd ward	1		2	150	6	133	1	1	2	1	123	170	1
Total	9	16	8	2,675	101	1,004	12	2	24	7	901	2,972	3
BURNETT CO.—													
Anderson	1			155	2	14		1	1		20	147	1
Blaine	1			38	3	1					2	40	
Daniels				156	4	25					23	157	
Dewey			2	45	1	30					31	45	1
Grantsburg	1			143	1	16	2				14	145	
Jackson				48	3	8					8	53	
La Follette	1	1		53	1	16			1		13	59	
Lincoln	2			60	3	11			1		6	70	
Meenon				107	3	26	2				21	114	
Oakland				90	2	17	1				16	90	
Roosevelt	1			40	6	16	1				11	49	
Rusk				21	1	1						22	
Sand Lake			2	68	1	15					13	72	
Scott				17		2	1				5	13	
Siren		1		102	4	47	2				37	118	
Swiss	1		1	60	3	64	1	2	2		55	74	1
Trade Lake	2		1	269	4	32	2		3	1	28	277	
Union	1			26	2	19			1		24	25	
Weblake			2	9		12					8	12	
West Marshland	1		2	64	3	14			1	2	12	67	
Wood River		1	1	249	6	53				1	41	268	
Grantsburg, vil				212	8	138				1	113	234	
Webster, vil	1			76	1	48	4				37	87	
Total	13	3	11	2,108	62	625	16	3	10	5	538	2,238	3

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
CALUMET CO.—													
Brillion	4	1	1	215	7	9	1	.....	5	1	6	227	.....
Brothertown	5	4	.....	151	3	19	.....	.....	4	.....	12	159	.....
Charlestown	20	12	1	132	4	27	4	.....	28	1	11	154	.....
Chilton	14	22	.....	84	6	11	2	.....	30	.....	10	90	.....
Harrison	14	5	1	173	14	13	2	.....	12	.....	6	190	.....
New Holstein	3	3	1	145	1	2	4	.....	4	.....	8	147	.....
Rantoul	10	14	.....	132	5	11	8	.....	25	.....	1	147	.....
Stockbridge	17	23	.....	73	10	10	1	.....	28	.....	10	82	.....
Woodville	3	1	1	140	2	11	.....	.....	4	.....	6	141	.....
Brillion, vil	8	5	1	183	12	49	.....	.....	10	1	40	204	.....
Chilton, city	117	59	.....	219	5	94	13	.....	105	.....	77	237	.....
Hilbert, vil	1	6	1	90	9	19	.....	.....	6	1	8	108	.....
New Holstein, vil	2	2	.....	304	[illegible]	22	4	.....	3	.....	20	315	.....
Kiel, 2nd prec	.....	3	.....	25	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	7	26	.....
Stockbridge, vil	8	11	.....	18	9	6	2	.....	15	.....	7	26	.....
Total	226	171	7	2,084	97	311	41	.....	282	4	229	2,253	.....
CHIPPEWA CO.—													
Anson	.....	.....	1	137	2	24	.....	1	.....	.....	26	141	1
Arthur	.....	.....	1	94	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	8	97	.....
Auburn	.....	2	.....	175	5	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	189	.....
Birch Creek	3	.....	.....	63	5	5	.....	.....	2	1	9	66	.....
Bloomer	1	2	.....	165	4	15	.....	.....	3	.....	14	175	.....
Cleveland	.....	.....	2	64	6	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	70	.....
Colburn	1	.....	1	165	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	169	.....
Delmar	1	2	.....	159	5	49	.....	.....	3	.....	45	173	.....
Eagle Point	.....	2	2	169	9	62	1	1	2	2	61	175	2
Edson	3	1	1	118	6	43	.....	.....	4	1	40	125	.....
Estella	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	70	.....
Goetz	.....	1	1	121	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	2	130	.....
Hallie	1	.....	.....	134	3	11	.....	.....	1	.....	18	130	.....
Holcombe	3	.....	1	40	2	60	1	.....	3	.....	68	41	.....
Howard	.....	.....	.....	120	5	13	2	.....	.....	.....	11	127	.....
La Fayette	.....	.....	.....	186	5	33	2	.....	.....	.....	28	200	.....
Ruby	.....	.....	3	60	2	32	5	.....	.....	3	31	66	.....

Sampson		1	1	107	3	30				1	29	113	
Sigel				61	1	5					5	64	
Tilden	7	1		162	6	9			1		8	170	
Wheaton		1		100	10	42		1	1		41	108	
Woodmchr	2	1		144	2	35		1	3		32	150	
Boyd, vil		5		56	4	27			5		17	68	
Cadott, vil	1	3		111	7	42			3	1	61	97	
Cornell, vil	3	1	2	84	20	108		1	1	2	105	111	1
New Auburn, vil			1	52	2	63				1	53	61	
Bloomer, city	1	6	2	289	8	197			5	2	175	326	
Stanley, city:													
1st ward				78	1	74			1		75	81	
2nd ward	1	3		67		65					54	75	
3rd ward				75		41				1	35	80	
4th ward	2	2	2	113		48			5	3	47	113	
Chippewa Falls, city:													
1st ward	1			204	11	35			1	1	23	230	
2nd ward	4	3		260	16	41			4		39	280	
3rd ward	4	3		179	11	77	2		7		75	202	
4th ward	1	2	1	114	6	133		1	3	1	129	128	1
5th ward	3	1		219	6	181	1		2		172	239	
6th ward				184	6	76					65	200	
7th ward		1		143	5	28	1		2		31	147	
8th ward		3		158	18	86			1		92	175	
9th ward			1	195		26				1	21	204	
10th ward	1	1		149	2	22		2	3		16	163	2
Total	44	48	24	5,338	206	1,990	15	8	66	23	1,885	5,729	7
CLARK CO.—													
Beaver	1	1		94	7	27			2		22	104	
Butler	1		4	11	3	26			1	4	28	9	
Colby				81	2	15	1				11	88	
Dewhurst				17		5					5	18	
Eaton		2		91	2	46			1		51	90	
Fremont		1		211	8	35	1		1		30	230	
Grant			2	185	1	85	1			2	74	198	
Green Grove	1			135	1	11					16	134	
Hendren	1			48	5	18	7		3		16	63	
Hewett				52		18					14	54	
Hixon	2			146	6	34					36	149	
Hoard	1			113	5	36			1		31	127	
Levis	1	1		69	2	27	1		2		21	70	
Longwood	4	1	1	140	6	29	7		6	1	38	140	
Loyal		1	2	138	3	55				1	43	152	
Lynn	1		1	144	8	17	2		2		17	154	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Mayville				183	2	19					14	193	
Mead				37	1	5	1				7	35	
Mentor	3		1	113	3	87			4		89	118	
Pine Valley		1		160	4	58	1		1		46	185	
Reseberg	5	1		79	2	26			7		23	87	
Sherman	1	1		122	2	58			1		57	129	
Seif	1			43		7			1		5	46	
Sherwood		1		29	1	12			1		13	27	
Thorp	5	1		138	8	32			6		37	139	
Unity			4	120		55				4	50	129	
Warner			1	147		39	5			1	41	151	
Washburn	3			67	2	27			3	1	25	68	
Weston		1		148	9	25					28	155	
Withee	1			42	17	27			4		42	42	
Worden	2			158	11	35	2		1		46	159	
York	1			183	7	110	1				98	203	
Abbotsford, vil	2	2	1	104	2	65	1		2		62	116	
Colby, city	3	2		67	7	44			4		35	99	
Curtis, vil				29	1	15	1				14	35	
Dorchester, vil	2			66	8	25			1		24	79	
Granton, vil	2	1		48	5	57			2		55	55	
Greenwood, city	3	4	1	91	3	149			5	1	129	106	
Loyal, vil	4	2		86	6	139	1		6		128	111	
Neillsville, city:													
1st ward				119	5	89					76	135	
2nd ward	1	1		134	9	142			2		125	138	
3rd ward				166	2	219					200	188	
Owen, vil	5	5		121	5	149	2		10	1	127	142	
Thorp, vil	5	1	2	63	7	72	2		5	1	75	64	
Unity, vil				12		14					11	17	
Withee, vil	3	2		86	1	38			5		34	85	
Total	65	33	20	4,636	189	2,323	37		90	17	2,169	5,016	
COLUMBIA CO.—													
Arlington	2	3	1	141		122	1	1	2	1	89	162	1
Caledonia			2	149	7	62			2		60	157	

Columbus	2	1	1	105	2	21			3	1	14	115	
Courtland				62		68					68	61	
Dekorra		2	1	84	2	55			4		54	93	
Fort Winnebago	1	3		103	13	28			3		32	116	
Fountain Prairie	4	2		124	1	25			4		25	126	1
Hampden		1	1	146	3	17			1	1	20	140	1
Leeds	2	2		173	2	33			1		29	178	
Lewiston	2			96	3	49			2		28	129	
Lodi				74	1	72					57	90	
Lowville				145	4	31	1	1		1	29	157	
Marcellon		3		117	4	40			3		44	119	
Newport			1	49	4	14					10	57	
Otsego			1	171	2	38				1	3	184	
Pacific	1	2		57	1	14			2		11	63	
Randolph	1	1		124	3	92	2		3		79	134	
Scott	1	1		89	3	45			1	1	43	93	
Springvale	1	2		87		32	2		2	1	37	89	2
West Point	1	1		72		40			1		32	80	1
Wyocena	1	1		101		52			2		48	110	
Cambria, vil		2	1	49	3	283					283	57	
Doyle town, vil	6	1		29	4	29	1		4		25	39	1
Fall River		1		30		78			1		73	37	
Kilbourn City, vil	3	6	3	137	6	178	4	3	9	2	161	163	3
Lodi, vil		2	2	122	4	212			2	1	181	155	
Pardeeville, vil	2	1	2	120	4	142		1	3	2	135	132	
Poynette, vil	1	4	1	71	1	136			4	2	131	75	
Randolph, vil				10	2	111					110	11	
Rio, vil		2	1	149	5	122			2	1	112	171	
Wyocena, vil	3	2		73		53			5		49	80	
Columbus, city:													
1st ward													
2nd ward	3	13		320	9	352	3		13		348	337	1
3rd ward													
Portage, city:													
1st ward			1	162	3	20					15	180	
2nd ward	1	1		338	5	127		1	1		126	352	1
3rd ward			1	228	7	176					177	239	
4th ward			1	440	8	189		1			185	466	1
5th ward	1	2	1	625	6	79			2	1	71	659	
Total	39	62	22	5,172	122	3,237	14	7	82	16	3,021	5,606	13
CRAWFORD CO.—													
Bridgeport	6			23		17			5		13	26	
Clayton	34	6	2	212	1	19			40	1	18	215	
Eastman	18	7		53	2	21			23		27	48	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Freeman	4	1	.....	120	2	31	.....	1	5	.....	27	124	.....
Haney	6	3	1	61	1	13	.....	.....	10	.....	11	64	.....
Marietta	6	4	1	71	.....	19	.....	.....	10	1	29	58	.....
Prairie du Chien	10	2	.....	34	1	12	.....	.....	13	.....	10	38	.....
Scott	11	4	2	96	1	40	1	.....	17	2	50	87	.....
Seneca	48	9	.....	72	4	42	.....	1	61	.....	45	75	1
Utica	4	3	2	288	3	38	.....	.....	7	.....	40	289	.....
Wauzeka	1	1	.....	83	.....	9	.....	3	3	.....	7	86	2
Bell Center, vil	1	.....	3	16	.....	9	.....	.....	2	3	6	18	.....
De Soto, vil	1	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	9	.....
Eastman	10	2	.....	60	.....	9	.....	.....	12	.....	16	52	.....
Ferryville	3	.....	.....	25	2	22	.....	.....	3	.....	21	29	.....
Gays Mills	17	7	.....	71	2	67	.....	.....	24	.....	66	67	.....
Lynxville	2	.....	2	19	.....	7	.....	.....	3	2	7	20	.....
Soldiers Grove	4	4	1	129	3	45	.....	1	8	.....	38	139	.....
Steuben	5	.....	1	47	.....	8	.....	.....	4	1	4	51	.....
Wauzeka	4	1	.....	58	13	34	.....	.....	7	.....	31	72	.....
Prairie du Chien, city:													
1st ward	2	1	1	60	2	12	.....	.....	2	.....	8	67	.....
2nd ward	16	8	1	192	3	109	1	.....	23	1	112	192	.....
3rd ward	31	6	.....	167	1	90	1	.....	40	.....	83	178	.....
4th ward	20	2	.....	47	1	11	1	.....	20	.....	14	55	.....
Total	264	72	17	2,014	42	687	4	6	343	11	687	2,059	3
DANE CO.—.													
Albion	3	1	4	262	1	91	1	1	3	4	92	257	1
Berry	.....	1	.....	152	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	156	.....
Black Earth	1	2	2	45	.....	27	.....	.....	3	1	28	47	.....
Blooming Grove	1	1	.....	203	6	51	.....	.....	2	1	40	226	.....
Blue Mounds	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	153	.....
Bristol	1	5	.....	80	.....	9	1	.....	5	.....	5	82	.....
Burke	.....	.....	.....	247	5	61	.....	.....	1	.....	48	264	.....
Christiana	.....	.....	.....	238	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	243	.....
Cottage Grove	10	7	1	126	6	50	.....	.....	16	1	46	137	.....
Cross Plains	2	3	.....	150	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	7	153	.....
Dane	.....	.....	.....	50	5	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	55	.....

Deerfield	2	1		176	2	35			3	1	36	177	
Dunkirk	1	3		193	2	43			4		40	197	1
Dunn	2	1	2	127	2	34			1		35	125	
Fitchburg	9	4	1	75	2	35		1	9	1	34	77	
Madison		1	1	328	6	211			3	2	166	371	
Mazomanie	1	1		49		33		1	2		30	54	
Medina	4	4		93	2	13			7		10	96	
Middleton	3			110	1	31			2		14	119	
Montrose	5	2	1	85	2	28			4	1	28	86	1
Oregon	3			78	3	43			2		25	99	1
Perry				203	1	11					9	208	
Pleasant Springs	2			143	3	29			2		23	146	
Primrose				144		3					2	146	
Roxbury	1			111	2	2			1		1	110	
Rutland				164	2	16					16	164	1
Springdale	1			204	1	18			1		16	211	
Springfield	1			260	3	11			1		6	268	
Sun Prairie	3	1		68	5	27			3		29	73	
Vermont	2			104		11			1		13	102	
Verona	1		1	72		29			1	1	15	85	2
Vienna				76	3	19					15	80	
Westport	6	5		108	7	39	1	1	13		37	120	
Windsor	1			177	3	64			1		56	184	
York	2			77	2	17			1		12	86	
Belleville, vil	2			62		81			2		77	65	
Black Earth, vil		3	2	126	1	52				2	50	128	
Blue Mounds, vil	1	2		30	1	14			3		12	31	
Brooklyn, vil	1		1	12		14			1	1	13	13	
Cambridge, vil	1		1	104		80			1		62	123	
Cross Plains, vil	4	1		63		17					12	67	
Dane, vil	3			48	1	22			2		17	53	
Deerfield, vil	5			94	1	108			4		103	99	
De Forest, vil	1	2		87	2	15	1		3		16	89	
Madison, city:													
1st ward	8	12		287	12	381			15		363	332	
2nd ward	12	20		539	11	481	1		26		419	583	
3rd ward, 1st prec	10	1	3	329	11	124	2		9	3	120	339	
3rd ward, 2nd prec	17	11	2	596	10	253			24	2	249	600	
4th ward	15	15	1	617	19	346	2		23	1	308	661	
5th ward, 1st prec	13	9	6	382	6	333			23	5	285	439	
5th ward, 2nd prec	8	7	3	283	4	229	1		13	3	207	298	
6th ward, 1st prec	6	2		737	6	194	1		8		167	767	
6th ward, 2nd prec	7	7	1	588	8	170			8	1	138	619	
7th ward, 1st prec	13	10	1	634	10	372	2		19	1	318	684	
7th ward, 2nd prec	5	1	4	200	3	49			4	4	39	212	
8th ward	15	2		754	18	294	1		13		249	808	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
9th ward	8	2	1	656	13	299	1		19	1	249	705	
10th ward	6	17		429	16	921			22		882	473	
Marshal, vil	4	3		84		58		1	9		46	96	
Mazomanie, vil	9	9		99	4	157			18		144	115	
McFarland, vil				87		51					44	89	
Middleton, vil	3	3		181	11	46			5		41	197	
Mount Horeb, vil	11	4		306		163			15		144	327	
Oregon, vil	10	2		111		142		1	17		136	119	1
Rockdale, vil	1			23		25			1		22	25	
Stoughton, city:													
1st ward	3	6	1	150	5	94			9	1	84	162	
2nd ward	1			280	10	44			1	1	43	288	
3rd ward	5	3	2	218	2	99		1	8	2	95	232	
4th ward	4	4		204	5	203			9		195	217	
Sun Prairie, vil	6	4		125	9	97			11		92	139	
Verona, vil	3	2	4	52	4	41			4	3	32	62	
Waunakee, vil	1	2		123	6	52			2		48	132	
Total	290	209	46	14,633	288	7,300	15	7	449	44	6,531	15,545	8
DODGE CO.—													
Ashippun	1	1		208	4	25			1		31	209	
Beaver Dam	12	2	1	127	10	38			11	1	29	140	
Burnett	5	1	2	187		36	2		5	1	37	192	
Calamus	6	3		63	1	57			8		52	67	
Chester	9	4		87	8	32			11		27	101	
Clyman	14	21	2	163	3	35	4		31	2	33	169	
Elba	22	11		103	6	67			41		55	108	
Emmett	8	23		225	3	19			27		17	230	
Fox Lake	1		1	55		42	3		1	2	38	59	
Herman	3	6		260	4	4	1		8		7	269	
Hubbard		3		185	3	20	10		3		17	192	
Hustisford	8	7		166	3	33			17		28	176	
Lebanon	1			398	6	9	2		1	1	12	401	
Leroy	7	4		147	11	12	4		12		12	167	
Lomira	2	6		199	14	41	1		9		41	214	
Lowell	4	1	1	176	3	32	2		9		28	179	

Oak Grove	6	4	1	198	7	79	11	.....	11	1	76	209	.....
Portland	4	4	1	134	1	18	1	.....	8	.....	12	145	.....
Rubicon	1	4	.....	160	2	26	1	.....	4	.....	19	169	.....
Shields	6	9	.....	115	1	10	.....	.....	17	.....	10	117	.....
Theresa	6	6	.....	200	15	5	.....	.....	12	.....	11	232	.....
Trenton	7	3	1	147	8	42	.....	.....	10	.....	38	156	.....
Westford	26	10	.....	87	2	16	.....	.....	37	.....	13	88	.....
Williamstown	3	2	1	128	6	13	1	.....	4	1	8	144	.....
Beaver Dam, city:													
1st ward	10	3	.....	86	18	31	2	.....	10	.....	29	93	.....
2nd ward	21	3	.....	193	9	87	.....	.....	19	.....	86	209	.....
3rd ward	11	1	4	136	10	171	.....	.....	11	2	174	143	.....
4th ward	23	6	.....	184	17	152	3	.....	21	.....	154	197	.....
5th ward	43	.....	3	65	1	20	2	.....	45	3	18	68	.....
6th ward	14	4	.....	143	4	99	1	.....	11	.....	101	154	.....
7th ward	10	6	3	160	15	127	9	.....	13	4	124	174	.....
8th ward	18	4	.....	156	8	192	1	.....	17	.....	180	168	.....
Horicon, city:													
1st ward	13	12	3	95	13	57	5	.....	22	2	59	113	.....
2nd ward	1	3	.....	62	5	32	4	.....	3	.....	31	67	.....
3rd ward	2	15	.....	114	3	106	9	.....	16	.....	108	124	.....
Juneau, city:													
1st ward	24	10	.....	112	5	54	.....	.....	29	.....	57	111	.....
2nd ward	11	5	.....	135	11	84	2	.....	17	.....	70	167	.....
Mayville:													
1st ward	2	9	.....	223	17	25	1	.....	9	.....	28	237	.....
2nd ward	1	15	1	69	17	15	.....	.....	15	1	13	86	.....
3rd ward	4	13	2	221	41	51	13	.....	16	2	53	257	.....
Watertown, city:													
5th ward	3	10	.....	129	1	15	.....	.....	10	.....	15	137	.....
6th ward	9	2	.....	202	1	11	.....	.....	11	.....	12	203	.....
13th ward	2	3	.....	173	2	16	2	.....	5	.....	13	180	.....
14th ward	7	6	1	97	.....	11	.....	.....	12	1	11	98	.....
Waupun, city:													
1st ward	5	6	3	26	3	163	.....	.....	12	2	151	38	.....
2nd ward	3	9	.....	40	5	165	.....	.....	13	.....	164	45	.....
3rd ward	2	1	1	18	3	77	.....	.....	3	1	72	23	.....
4th ward	1	1	1	29	2	75	1	.....	3	1	72	32	.....
Fox Lake, vil	16	11	.....	95	8	173	2	.....	29	.....	167	108	.....
Hustisford, vil	3	7	2	172	2	35	2	.....	11	2	33	176	.....
Iron Ridge	1	1	1	95	.....	15	.....	.....	2	1	8	107	.....
Lomira, vil	4	3	1	112	6	19	2	.....	8	1	15	122	.....
Lowell, vil	3	.....	.....	53	.....	16	.....	.....	3	.....	17	55	.....
Neosho, vil	2	7	.....	55	.....	17	.....	.....	8	.....	13	58	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Randolph, vil	14	2	.....	41	2	163	.....	.....	18	1	163	47	.....
Reeseville, vil	2	5	.....	91	7	19	.....	.....	6	.....	27	95	.....
Theresa, vil	6	1	1	88	16	12	3	.....	5	1	13	107	.....
Total	456	319	38	7,588	373	3,016	106	.....	731	34	2,902	8,132	.....
DOOR CO.—													
Bailey's Harbor	2	.....	.....	73	5	10	.....	.....	3	.....	13	84	.....
Brussels	1	.....	.....	194	3	13	.....	.....	1	.....	15	201	.....
Clay Banks	1	1	1	65	1	15	2	.....	2	1	26	61	.....
Egg Harbor	1	2	2	133	5	24	.....	.....	2	2	32	135	.....
Forestville	2	.....	.....	231	5	45	1	.....	1	.....	42	243	.....
Gardner	.....	2	.....	109	5	12	.....	.....	1	.....	13	113	.....
Gibraltar	2	.....	3	53	1	9	1	.....	2	2	13	55	.....
Jacksonport	.....	.....	1	56	5	48	1	.....	1	1	43	70	.....
Liberty Grove	1	2	1	126	.....	97	.....	3	3	2	93	134	.....
Nasewaupee	1	7	2	146	.....	26	.....	1	8	1	20	159	.....
Sevastopol	.....	3	1	227	8	66	3	.....	1	1	67	246	1
Sturgeon Bay	.....	.....	1	79	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	23	77	.....
Union	.....	.....	.....	89	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	86	.....
Washington	.....	.....	3	83	4	35	.....	.....	.....	2	45	82	.....
Ephraim, vil	.....	.....	.....	13	1	19	1	.....	.....	.....	22	11	3
Sister Bay, vil	.....	.....	1	20	2	24	.....	3	.....	1	24	21	2
Sturgeon Bay:													
1st ward	2	2	1	138	8	99	.....	1	3	.....	92	172	1
2nd ward	.....	5	.....	76	13	100	1	.....	5	.....	115	87	.....
3rd ward	.....	1	1	95	5	92	.....	.....	1	.....	87	113	.....
4th ward	2	6	.....	108	8	103	.....	.....	6	.....	104	130	.....
Total	15	31	18	2,114	80	855	10	8	40	14	892	2,280	8
DOUGLAS CO.—													
Amnicon	.....	.....	.....	42	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	44	1
Bennett	3	.....	.....	52	2	14	2	1	2	.....	13	56	1
Brule	1	.....	.....	29	5	33	5	1	.....	.....	30	38	1
Cloverland	.....	.....	1	31	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	34	.....
Dairyland	2	1	.....	22	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	7	22	.....

Gordon				61	2	16					20	56	
Hawthorne	1		1	57	5	19			1	1	18	64	
Highland				22		5					5	22	
Lake Nebagamon				64	1	16	1				16	60	2
Lakeside				42	2	5	1	1			4	42	
Maple				67		6	1				9	65	
Oakland	3			75	1	6	4	1	2	1	5	74	
Oliver	2		1	25		1			2	1	1	27	
Parkland				83	1	23					21	86	
Poplar	1			40	3	47			1		39	50	
Solon Springs	2		2	43	1	17			2	2	18	45	
Superior, 1st prec	1			107	4	20			2		18	117	
Superior, 2nd prec	2		1	38	4	15			2	1	19	42	
Wascott				32	1	13					11	36	
Solon Springs, vil	2		1	39	1	11			2		13	35	
Superior, city:													
1st ward	6	1		533	7	162			7		165	503	
2nd ward	5	5	1	385	9	253	1		12	1	254	407	
3rd ward, east prec	2	3	1	205	7	34	3		2	1	32	225	
3rd ward, west prec		2		209	4	36	4		2		23	225	
4th ward, 1st prec		2	1	240	8	20	1		2	1	6	255	
4th ward, 2nd prec	2	1		346	6	25	1		3		19	367	
5th ward, north prec		2	3	599	8	134	2	1	1	2	115	628	
5th ward, south prec	2	1	3	418	7	272			3	3	238	461	
6th ward, east prec	3	3		336	17	120			7		119	376	
6th ward, west prec				376	9	53		7			40	408	
7th ward, 1st prec	3	7	1	507	11	304			9		281	529	
7th ward, 2nd prec	1	2		627	16	342			3		313	659	
8th ward	8			266	13	129	1		7		121	281	
9th ward, east prec	2			321	1	41	1	1	3		31	334	2
9th ward, west prec	4	2		364		52	1		5		43	376	
10th ward, east prec				124		17					12	134	
10th ward, west prec	2	1		232	5	15	2	2	3		20	253	4
Summit, town	1			47	2	22		1	1		19	54	
Total	61	33	17	7,106	169	2,331	31	16	88	15	2,144	7,490	11
DUNN CO.—													
Colfax				145		9					2	144	
Dunn	2			199	5	46			2		48	205	
Eau Galle				184	2	53					45	199	
Elk Mound				96	1	33	1				25	111	
Grant	1	1		127		19			2		22	126	
Hay River	2	1	3	175	6	37			2		38	186	
Lucas	1			80	6	28					26	86	
Menomonie	1	1		277	11	48			2		54	280	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
New Haven			1	98	2	8			1		12	97	
Otter Creek			1	88	2	6	2				6	92	
Peru				58	2	10					18	54	
Red Cedar				171	6	48					52	182	
Rock Creek			1	129	3	43	2				47	125	
Sand Creek	1			126	5	25					26	128	
Sheridan	1			119	1	17	1		1		18	115	
Sherman	2	2	1	125	3	10			1	1	15	127	
Spring Brook				167	6	74					78	180	
Stanton	1			108	3	31			1		25	121	
Tainter	3	1		113	3	23	1		3		23	115	
Tiffany				82	2	16	1			1	16	82	
Weston				144	3	28	1	1			32	150	
Wilson	1			177		6	1		1		3	179	
Boyceville, vil		1		68	3	54			2		55	71	
Colfax, vil		1		141	6	88	1				95	139	
Downing, vil	1	3		56	8	75			4		73	72	
Elk Mound, vil				44	5	68					67	51	
Knapp	3	2		43	4	88			4		68	50	
Ridgeland				41	1	11					10	44	
Menomonie, city:													
1st ward				194	1	26			1		27	202	
2nd ward	1		1	127	13	134				1	146	134	
3rd ward			1	200	12	285				1	297	214	
4th ward	1	5	1	313	3	83			6	1	85	352	
Total	22	18	10	4,215	128	1,530	11	1	33	5	1,554	4,413	
EAU CLAIRE CO.—													
Bridge Creek	2	1	1	122		20	4		3	1	17	129	1
Brunswick	1	2	1	78	4	32			2	1	32	85	1
Clear Creek				101	7	30					29	110	
Drammen				90	2	4					9	87	
Fairchild	3		1	39		18		1	4		9	50	
Lincoln				249	2	1					2	253	
Ludington	1	2		126	1	8			1		7	128	1
Otter Creek		1		72	2	24			1		26	71	

Pleasant Valley	.....	3	.....	191	7	29	.....	.....	4	.....	32	196	.....
Seymour	3	3	.....	80	3	10	.....	.....	6	.....	11	81	.....
Union	1	1	.....	111	3	66	.....	.....	2	.....	67	114	.....
Washington	.....	3	1	225	4	58	.....	1	4	.....	64	225	.....
Wilson	1	1	.....	49	5	11	.....	.....	1	.....	9	56	.....
Altoona, city:													
1st ward	2	.....	.....	185	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	7	185	.....
2nd ward	1	.....	.....	260	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	9	255	.....
Augusta, city	1	4	2	107	8	143	.....	1	6	1	136	125	1
Eau Claire, city:													
1st ward	1	2	2	293	14	64	.....	.....	3	2	63	313	.....
2nd ward	4	16	2	291	23	139	1	4	17	2	152	304	4
3rd ward	13	13	1	291	27	509	1	1	27	1	530	309	.....
4th ward	7	1	3	153	2	31	2	.....	7	2	28	164	.....
5th ward	7	19	2	210	18	284	2	.....	26	2	295	220	.....
6th ward	7	21	4	308	26	252	.....	.....	27	3	264	325	.....
7th ward	5	5	2	354	7	137	.....	.....	9	2	139	365	.....
8th ward	5	2	.....	447	14	72	1	.....	7	.....	70	467	.....
9th ward	5	8	4	452	16	152	1	.....	11	4	147	481	.....
10th ward	6	10	1	647	20	76	2	.....	19	.....	78	663	.....
Fairchild, vil	.....	4	.....	94	4	59	.....	2	4	.....	52	102	1
Fall Creek, vil	1	.....	1	136	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	2	142	.....
Total	77	127	28	5,761	219	2,250	15	10	197	22	2,286	6,005	9
FLORENCE CO.—													
Aurora	.....	2	.....	79	7	17	1	.....	2	.....	16	88	.....
Commonwealth	.....	.....	.....	57	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	78	.....
Fence	.....	.....	.....	64	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	64	.....
Fern	.....	.....	.....	34	1	12	.....	.....	1	.....	14	33	.....
Florence	2	3	1	236	11	213	2	.....	2	2	182	278	.....
Homestead	.....	.....	.....	62	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	70	.....
Long Lake	.....	.....	.....	30	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	35	.....
Tipler	1	.....	.....	47	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	57	.....
Total	3	5	1	609	35	308	3	.....	5	2	262	703	.....
FOND DU LAC CO.—													
Alto	.....	3	.....	31	2	123	.....	.....	3	.....	118	34	.....
Ashford	.....	.....	.....	243	3	28	1	.....	1	.....	22	260	.....
Auburn	.....	.....	1	141	3	9	2	.....	.....	.....	7	145	.....
Byron	.....	5	.....	82	7	106	.....	.....	7	.....	104	85	.....
Calumet	1	4	.....	248	7	9	.....	.....	7	.....	5	259	.....
Eden	1	5	1	91	4	24	3	.....	5	.....	25	92	.....
Eldorado	2	7	1	148	17	20	.....	.....	10	1	22	152	.....
Empire	5	1	.....	95	8	22	.....	.....	4	.....	39	91	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Fond du Lac	4	9	1	136	4	69	2		13		76	138	
Forest	1	2		135	6	31			3		15	155	
Friendship	2	2		106	11	25			4		25	120	
Lamartine	3	3		91	4	75			6		73	99	
Marshfield	1	2	1	369	20	54			3	1	31	405	
Metomen		1	1	78	6	55	1			1	51	90	
Oakfield	1	2		51	3	53	1				56	52	
Osceola	1	2		171	3	33	2		3		32	172	
Ripon	2	4	1	152	20	23			6	1	31	163	
Rosendale		3	3	113	2	51			4	3	46	116	
Springvale		2	1	82	5	51			2	1	47	87	
Taycheedah	11	5		238	13	68	1		17		80	242	
Waupun	1	1		29	4	80			2	1	79	30	
Brandon, vil	1	3		70	12	149			4		138	91	
Campbellsport, vil	5	13	3	159	2	60			18	2	53	172	
Eden, vil		2		34	5	12			3		15	37	
Fairwater, vil		1		41	9	28			1		24	51	
North Fond du Lac, vil	2	2	2	684	2	22	2		3		21	678	
Oakfield, vil	1	4		53	1	147			5	1	149	49	
Rosendale, vil		2	1	29		39	1		2	1	39	28	
St. Cloud, vil		2		38	6	11			2		7	50	
Fond du Lac, city:													
1st ward				192	2	20					3	212	
2nd ward	4	1	1	206	6	65	1		5		38	220	
3rd ward		3	1	197	10	66	2		5		50	210	
4th ward	6	6		199	4	137	2		3		115	214	
5th ward	3	2	1	184	13	23	5		5		11	199	
6th ward	3	2	1	308	6	104	3		3		79	329	
7th ward	6			245	12	129	2		5		119	256	
8th ward	8	6		187	6	154	2		12	1	140	185	
9th ward	10	8		164	10	157	1		16		131	174	
10th ward	6	14	2	152	4	189			20	2	176	146	
11th ward	2	8	2	123	7	207			9	2	200	102	
12th ward	10	5		198	12	150			15		131	203	
13th ward	10	8		175	7	26	2		19		23	175	
14th ward	9	7		149	5	25	1		18		19	158	
15th ward	8	3	1	230	4	47	1		9	2	29	239	
16th ward	9	9	1	351	5	87	5		17	1	52	362	

Ripon, city:													
1st ward	.....	3	.....	89	19	50	.....	.....	3	1	39	114	.....
2nd ward	.....	5	.....	125	20	243	.....	.....	5	.....	243	141	.....
3rd ward	3	9	.....	132	29	120	1	.....	8	.....	118	143	.....
4th ward	6	6	.....	127	41	204	.....	.....	2	.....	193	168	.....
Waupun, city:													
5th ward	2	1	.....	36	5	53	.....	.....	4	1	48	144	.....
6th ward	2	2	.....	56	8	140	.....	.....	1	.....	133	63	.....
Total	153	200	27	7,763	424	3,823	45	.....	322	23	3,520	8,200	.....
FOREST CO.—													
Alvin	13	1	2	11	2	5	.....	.....	10	1	13	11	.....
Argonne	1	4	.....	140	7	32	.....	1	2	.....	20	156	.....
Blackwell	.....	.....	1	39	5	25	.....	.....	.....	1	23	46	.....
Caswell	.....	1	.....	47	3	75	.....	.....	1	.....	75	51	.....
Crandon	.....	.....	.....	130	3	36	4	.....	.....	.....	34	132	1
Freedom	.....	.....	.....	33	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	40	.....
Hiles	.....	.....	1	32	3	40	1	.....	.....	1	28	46	.....
Laona	4	2	3	143	14	79	4	.....	10	1	59	183	.....
Nashville	1	.....	.....	42	5	26	.....	.....	1	.....	36	34	.....
Newald	.....	.....	.....	38	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	46	.....
Wabeno:													
1st ward	2	.....	1	250	20	62	.....	.....	1	1	58	294	.....
2nd ward	2	.....	.....	23	2	8	.....	.....	2	.....	4	81	.....
Crandon, city:													
1st ward	1	1	.....	62	10	51	.....	.....	1	.....	42	82	.....
2nd ward	.....	.....	.....	30	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	34	.....
3rd ward	2	.....	.....	54	3	63	1	.....	2	.....	50	70	.....
4th ward	20	1	.....	27	.....	32	1	.....	4	.....	25	38	.....
5th ward	1	1	.....	21	1	49	.....	.....	1	.....	49	24	.....
Total	47	11	8	1,122	92	615	11	1	35	5	539	1,368	1
GRANT CO.—													
Beetown	2	9	.....	138	4	36	2	2	11	.....	46	137	1
Bloomington	1	3	1	80	4	10	.....	.....	3	1	15	78	.....
Boscobel	.....	1	.....	34	1	15	.....	.....	1	.....	11	39	.....
Cassville	1	1	1	89	2	6	.....	.....	2	1	3	96	.....
Castle Rock	9	10	.....	38	4	9	.....	.....	21	.....	7	43	.....
Clifton	.....	.....	.....	76	3	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	88	.....
Ellenboro	.....	1	.....	94	2	39	.....	.....	1	.....	41	91	.....
Fennimore	1	3	.....	137	2	46	2	.....	5	.....	29	157	.....
Glen Haven	3	4	.....	100	1	38	.....	.....	6	.....	35	111	.....
Harrison	2	1	.....	123	2	35	.....	.....	1	.....	28	133	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Hazel Green		1		114	6	21			1		28	119	
Hickory Grove	2	5		105	2	13			6		13	106	1
Jamestown	1	5	1	190	4	7			6	1	9	198	
Liberty	3	4		114	6	43			8		40	114	
Lima		4	2	105	7	50			4	1	56	108	
Little Grant	3	2		26	1	11			4		9	31	
Marion	1	3		109		13			2		11	106	
Millville	2			24	2	34		1	2		24	32	
Mount Hope	1	2		26	2	24			4		18	35	
Mount Ida	4	10		63	4	53			15		43	72	
Muscoda	2	2		34		19			4		20	32	
North Lancaster	1	2		74	1	22			3		21	71	
Paris				223	3	12			2		12	225	
Patch Grove	2	1		66	2	9	1	1	4		9	69	
Platteville	3	2		98		52	1	1	4		51	96	2
Potosi	3	1		296	4	43			4		51	293	
Smelser	2	2		149	2	29			3		33	147	
South Lancaster	2			93	3	49			2		53	91	
Waterloo	2	5	1	130	6	19	1	1	7	1	25	126	1
Watterstown	1	1		77	2	10			2		10	77	
Wingville	1	3		115	1	26			3		26	115	
Woodman	6	2	1	16		13			4		10	18	
Wyalusing	4	5	1	68	3	19			6		16	76	2
Bagley, vil	1	3		28	6	50			3		47	37	1
Bloomington, vil	1	10	1	86		85		1	15	1	82	78	1
Blue River, vil	2	7		52	3	37		1	10		37	51	2
Cassville, vil	3	11	1	152		51			15	1	46	155	
Cuba City, vil	17	19		184	2	74		2	35		75	186	3
Hazel Green, vil	2	6	1	50	1	117			5		119	52	
Livingston, vil		1		73		119	1		1		115	78	
Montfort, vil	2	5	1	141		58			8	1	57	140	
Mount Hope, vil	1		1	31	2	64		1	2	1	52	44	
Muscoda, vil	10	22	1	55		99			26	1	94	61	
Patch Grove, vil	1		1	40		29					27	41	
Potosi, vil	1	1		146	1	19			2		28	137	
Woodman, vil	3	4		22	2	4			5			28	

SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(12) C. H. Werden, (13) Herman Bilgrien, (14) Antone Kuckuk, (15) A. E. Garey, (16) Henry E. Roethe, (17) O. H. Johnson, (18) William A. Titus, (19) Merritt F. White, (20) Theo. Benfey, (21) Max W. Heck, (22) Eldo T. Ridgway,

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Boscobel, city:													
1st ward	1	1		106	1	50		3	6		48	106	
2nd ward	1	2		145	2	52			3		54	135	
3rd ward		2		103	2	40			2		41	99	
4th ward				115	6	41					50	103	
Fennimore, city:													
1st ward		2		59	4	49			1		42	70	1
2nd ward	5	3	1	56	5	86			6	1	60	82	
3rd ward	2	4		26	3	51		1	6		30	42	2
4th ward	4	10		67	5	49		1	13		29	89	1
Lancaster, city:													
1st ward	2	2		100	1	101			4		106	89	
2nd ward	4	3		98	4	118			7		119	94	
3rd ward	2	4	1	131	5	150		2	4	1	140	137	2
4th ward	4	5	1	98	2	175			9		154	110	
Platteville, city:													
1st ward		2	2	236	7	93	1				93	243	
2nd ward	8	13		186	4	215			18		205	199	
3rd ward	2	14	1	207	5	174			16	2	158	213	
4th ward	3	4		129	4	99	1		7	1	97	135	
Total	147	255	21	6,146	163	3,227	10	18	380	15	3,056	6,364	20
GREEN CO.—													
Adams		1		65	23	13					17	79	
Albany				29	2	55				1	44	41	
Brooklyn			2	44		8			2	2	6	46	
Cadiz	1	1	1	100	8	65		2	4	1	41	128	1
Clarno	2			188	3	39			2		34	196	
Decatur	1			50	2	33			1		31	59	
Exeter	5	3		56	4	9			9		13	56	
Jefferson	4			199	3	62	1		4		45	224	
Jordan				98	5	15		1			16	101	
Monroe	3			115	9	27			4	2	18	136	
Mt. Pleasant	1			97		14			1		14	98	
New Glarus				126	3		1				9	131	
Spring Grove	2		1	66	1	36		1	1	1	22	79	
Sylvester	1			74	2	23	1		1		12	84	
Washington				142		4					2	145	
York	1			162	1	7			1		13	158	
Albany, vil	3		4	40	4	185			1	4	165	64	2
Brooklyn, vil				19		50					43	24	
Browntown, vil			5	29	2	40	1			5	40	34	
Monticello, vil	1			200	2	23					28	203	1
New Glarus, vil	4	1	2	244	1	20			4	1	16	258	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Brodhead, city:													
1st ward	3	1	.....	84	4	177	.....	.....	4	1	161	98	.....
2nd ward	9	3	.....	127	12	147	1	2	10	.....	125	165	2
Monroe, city:													
1st ward	4	1	.....	282	8	236	.....	.....	6	.....	205	321	.....
2nd ward	3	2	1	227	17	103	.....	2	3	2	90	257	2
3rd ward	4	.....	.....	279	16	107	.....	.....	4	.....	91	307	.....
4th ward	1	6	2	203	13	176	.....	.....	7	1	154	251	.....
Total	53	19	18	3,345	145	1,674	5	8	69	21	1.455	3,743	8
GREEN LAKE CO.—													
Berlin	4	4	.....	57	14	25	2	.....	5	.....	30	61	.....
Brooklyn	2	2	3	115	13	84	1	.....	4	3	94	115	2
Green Lake	5	3	1	94	10	47	.....	1	7	1	33	117	.....
Kingston	8	9	3	84	23	129	.....	2	16	4	113	122	1
Mackford	3	1	1	62	5	48	.....	1	4	.....	44	72	2
Manchester	2	.....	.....	155	8	17	1	.....	2	.....	8	177	1
Marquette	1	2	.....	83	6	14	.....	.....	3	.....	5	104	.....
Princeton	5	.....	1	63	6	18	1	.....	2	1	13	73	.....
Seneca	3	1	.....	33	20	11	.....	.....	5	.....	23	39	.....
St. Marie	2	2	.....	29	5	11	.....	.....	5	.....	9	34	.....
Berlin, city:													
1st ward	8	1	.....	55	22	96	.....	1	10	.....	99	76	.....
2nd ward	13	10	1	73	28	158	1	.....	20	.....	159	80	.....
3rd ward	7	4	.....	100	18	88	.....	.....	9	.....	95	108	.....
4th ward	8	5	.....	45	26	29	.....	1	11	.....	32	59	.....
5th ward	6	.....	1	67	27	36	1	.....	6	.....	40	76	.....
Princeton, city:													
1st ward	2	.....	.....	143	4	16	.....	.....	2	.....	19	148	.....
2nd ward	4	6	1	90	3	47	.....	.....	10	1	42	89	.....
3rd ward	7	2	.....	49	1	3	.....	1	8	.....	7	41	3
Green Lake, vil	5	4	1	41	5	182	.....	1	8	.....	178	42	.....
Markesan, vil	10	2	.....	124	16	138	.....	.....	10	.....	135	139	.....
Total	105	58	13	1,562	260	1,197	7	8	147	10	1,178	1,772	9

IOWA CO.—													
Arena	4	10	1	121	9	164			15		158	131	
Brigham	2	3	1	198	4	44	1		4		40	210	1
Clyde		1	1	48	2	23			1		14	57	
Dodgeville	3	6		305	2	83	1	1	7		73	326	
Eden		1		65	1	27			1		21	73	
Highland	3	5		135	7	26	1		7		18	150	2
Linden		3		142	6	83			3		72	162	
Mifflin	2	2	2	101	11	116	1		2		116	120	
Mineral Point	1	1	1	112	3	76		1		1	61	125	1
Moscow	1		1	241	4	34	1		1		24	252	
Pulaski	4			79	7	33	1		6		18	99	
Ridgeway	2	4	1	123	5	60		2	6	1	50	141	3
Waldwick	2	4		45	5	43			7		37	61	1
Wyoming		2		84		23			4		21	84	
Barneveld, vil			1	95	3	36			1	1	30	108	
Cobb	2	1		26	2	33			3		30	32	
Highland	4	9		108	3	47			14		31	134	
Hollandale	1	3		73	5	24	1		3		13	92	
Linden		2	1	98	6	38			2		39	104	
Livingston				3		1					1	3	
Rewey		1		21	2	58			3		56	30	
Ridgeway		5	4	104	9	63			1	2	39	141	3
Dodgeville, city	6	12	4	440	17	361	1		19	2	409	427	
Mineral Point, city:													
1st ward	2	5	1	95	3	133	1		7	1	123	103	
2nd ward	4	5		76	6	150		2	8		131	96	2
3rd ward		1	1	57	6	23			1	1	16	74	
4th ward		2		48	2	46			3		35	59	
Total	43	88	20	3,043	130	1,848	9	6	129	9	1,676	3,394	13
IRON CO.—													
Anderson		1		49	4	9					6	61	
Carey		1	2	20	5	8	1		2	3	3	31	
Gurney	1	1		59	6	6			1		5	70	
Kimball		2		49	7	20			2		15	64	
Knight		1	1	130	5	4			1		4	153	
Mercer				97	5	26					25	101	
Montreal				74	14	7					15	78	
Orna				79	4	15					13	82	
Saxon				107	53	16					24	156	
Sherman		1		7		13			1		9	9	
Hamilton, vil		2		138	20	55			2	1	50	180	
Hurley, city:													
1st ward		2		145	14	39			2		26	169	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
2nd ward		1		133	9	17			1		14	144	
3rd ward				242	15	39					35	273	
4th ward	1			37	4	17			1		15	35	
5th ward				35	3	9					9	47	
6th ward		1		51	6	12			1		9	70	
Total	2	13	3	1,452	174	312	1		14	4	277	1,723	
JACKSON CO.—													
Albion	1	4		329	13	64			5		57	353	
Alma		2		149	8	54			2		53	165	
Alma Center		1		75	2	114			1		106	86	
Bear Bluff				1	2	8					7	4	
Brockway	2			57	11	24			1		15	76	
City Point	2		2	59	1	5	1		2	2	12	55	
Cleveland	1			140		7	2		1		9	138	
Curran				129	4	16					18	130	
Franklin				154	5	11					10	161	
Garden Valley		3		112	5	43			3		40	125	
Garfield				101	3	18					11	111	
Hixton		1		119	7	31		1			31	138	1
Irving		3	1	212	11	55			1	1	46	230	
Knapp				44	1	2					5	40	
Komensky	1			41	5	5			1		8	45	
Manchester				53	12	28					27	63	
Melrose	3			89	2	59	1	1	2		57	91	1
Millston		2		29	2	11			2		11	33	
North Bend			1	72		96		1		2	93	71	1
Northfield	1			333	5	7			1		7	343	
Springfield	2			171	2	20	1				20	171	
Hixton, vil				60		27		1			28	64	
Melrose, vil	1			64	6	151		2	3		144	80	3
Merrillan, vil		6		108	5	64			7		62	121	
Taylor, vil				114		18					16	113	
Black River Falls, city													
1st ward	5			76	5	155		1	5		144	86	1
2nd ward	1	3		88	10	88			4		81	110	

3rd ward	3	.....	.....	69	10	77	2	.....	2	.....	58	90	.....
4th ward	1	.....	.....	86	10	48	.....	1	1	.....	38	105	.....
Total	24	25	4	3,134	147	1,306	7	8	44	5	1,214	3,398	7
JEFFERSON CO.—													
Aztalan	4	4	.....	151	1	24	.....	.....	6	.....	22	151	.....
Cold Spring	4	1	.....	41	2	31	.....	.....	4	.....	30	40	.....
Concord	4	4	.....	148	6	16	.....	.....	6	.....	12	159	.....
Farmington	2	8	2	169	1	4	.....	.....	11	2	7	166	.....
Hebron	3	.....	.....	82	6	45	.....	.....	4	.....	51	83	.....
Ixonia	1	5	1	232	4	60	1	.....	7	1	53	245	.....
Jefferson:													
1st prec	5	1	1	99	12	29	1	.....	4	1	26	105	.....
2nd prec	1	5	.....	52	3	20	.....	.....	6	.....	19	53	.....
Koshkonong	4	2	.....	61	4	46	.....	.....	6	.....	46	66	.....
Lake Mills	.....	1	.....	230	2	39	.....	.....	1	.....	38	235	.....
Milford	6	1	1	219	1	20	.....	.....	5	1	22	218	.....
Oakland	1	2	2	140	4	84	5	.....	3	2	67	159	.....
Palmyra	4	1	.....	68	3	81	1	1	5	.....	76	75	.....
Sullivan	1	7	2	110	6	82	1	.....	9	1	81	115	.....
Sumner	1	2	.....	106	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	9	109	.....
Waterloo	4	2	1	113	1	27	.....	.....	6	1	27	112	.....
Watertown	5	1	1	282	2	16	1	.....	4	1	12	289	.....
Johnson Creek, vil	11	11	.....	70	2	41	.....	.....	19	.....	38	75	.....
Palmyra, vil	5	4	1	69	2	140	.....	.....	9	1	133	80	.....
Sullivan, vil	5	4	1	72	4	12	.....	.....	7	.....	10	77	.....
Waterloo, vil	15	10	.....	167	5	113	.....	.....	20	.....	101	180	2
Fort Atkinson, city:													
1st ward	10	9	.....	67	6	108	1	.....	19	.....	106	75	.....
2nd ward	11	7	.....	76	8	160	.....	.....	15	.....	161	84	.....
3rd ward	1	3	.....	75	3	78	.....	1	2	.....	75	80	.....
4th ward	9	4	1	93	5	45	.....	.....	11	1	46	97	.....
5th ward	5	4	1	77	5	29	1	1	7	.....	24	84	.....
6th ward	8	2	3	78	2	29	.....	1	10	2	25	81	1
7th ward	6	6	.....	87	4	26	.....	.....	11	.....	26	89	.....
8th ward	9	3	1	74	.....	59	.....	.....	11	1	60	81	.....
Jefferson, city:													
1st ward	13	9	2	123	11	81	1	.....	23	1	72	140	.....
2nd ward	15	7	.....	99	12	66	.....	.....	18	.....	59	115	.....
3rd ward	7	12	1	128	25	65	1	.....	16	1	64	152	.....
4th ward	5	1	.....	78	11	28	2	.....	2	.....	24	73	.....
Lake Mills, city:													
1st ward	.....	3	3	106	.....	67	1	.....	3	2	62	114	.....
2nd ward	2	1	.....	113	1	77	.....	.....	3	.....	73	117	.....
3rd ward	.....	5	.....	125	1	96	.....	.....	6	.....	93	131	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Watertown, city:													
1st ward	10	4		151	4	35	1		13		28	162	
2nd ward	11	4		209	5	26	1		10		15	221	
3rd ward	16	8		88		44			19		37	90	1
4th ward	15	15	1	130		23	2		25	1	27	133	
7th ward	5	6	2	162	9	14			10		10	168	
8th ward	1	5		138	1	56			6		51	147	
9th ward	4	1		143	2	44	1		3		38	151	
10th ward	5	6		177	4	52	2		10		48	185	
11th ward	13		3	313	1	38	1		14	1	28	323	
12th ward	2	3	1	121		27	1		4	1	27	118	
Total	269	204	32	5,712	191	2,318	26	4	414	22	2,159	6,007	4
JUNEAU CO.—													
Armenia				64		12					12	68	
Clearfield	5			53		12	1		6		14	53	
Cutler	1		1	42		16	1		1	1	14	43	
Finley	1	1		15	1	10			2		9	16	
Fountain	1		1	71	2	18			1	1	14	77	
Germantown	2			43		11			3	1	6	48	
Kildare	4			73	4	21			4		14	87	
Kingston	7			22		8			5		9	23	1
Lemonweir	9	1		172	1	77			9		63	197	
Lindina	6	4		222	9	78			8		68	247	
Lisbon		2		73	2	26	1		2		23	80	
Lyndon	4	1		26		34			5		22	40	
Marion	5			29	2	5		1	4		4	32	
Necedah				54	3	12					16	55	
Orange	1			64	2	35			1		28	72	
Plymouth		1		123	3	32	1				33	131	
Seven Mile Creek	10	1		86	3	16	1		13		11	99	
Summit	5			90	3	20			2		15	99	
Wonewoc	3		1	64	3	18			3		16	71	
Camp Douglas, vil	6	1		86	2	42	3		5		44	86	2
Elroy, city:													
1st ward	7	3		167	2	88	1		9		74	184	

2nd ward	5	1	.....	205	4	30	2	2	2	.....	23	232	1
Hustler, vil	.....	.....	1	38	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	6	42	.....
Lyndon Station, vil	4	2	.....	85	3	32	.....	.....	8	.....	29	88	.....
Mauston, city:													
1st ward	14	1	.....	149	5	82	.....	.....	12	.....	76	174	1
2nd ward	16	2	2	182	4	235	.....	3	16	2	200	228	1
Necedah, vil	8	7	1	141	2	136	3	1	14	1	124	163	.....
New Lisbon.													
1st ward	5	3	.....	142	3	53	.....	1	7	.....	48	151	1
2nd ward	1	.....	.....	83	1	64	.....	1	1	.....	44	108	1
Union Center, vil	3	.....	.....	35	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	37	.....
Wonewoc, vil	7	5	.....	130	.....	113	1	.....	12	.....	103	147	.....
Total	140	36	7	2,829	65	1,364	15	10	156	7	1,178	3,178	8
KENOSHA CO.—													
Brighton	6	14	.....	112	4	36	.....	.....	20	.....	26	122	.....
Bristol	7	3	1	127	1	128	.....	.....	10	1	130	125	.....
Paris	.....	3	.....	89	4	44	.....	.....	3	.....	44	92	.....
Pleasant Prairie	5	4	.....	241	7	138	1	.....	9	.....	138	248	.....
Randall	.....	1	.....	82	1	24	.....	.....	1	.....	20	83	.....
Salem	14	13	1	132	2	79	1	.....	26	.....	69	138	.....
Sommers	9	12	.....	309	13	156	.....	.....	23	.....	123	358	.....
Wheatland	3	6	.....	96	1	14	.....	1	8	.....	1	99	1
Kenosha, city:													
1st ward	35	17	2	529	37	623	6	.....	48	3	573	604	.....
2nd ward	29	19	.....	325	30	233	9	.....	41	.....	296	485	.....
3rd ward	30	19	1	557	26	282	20	.....	45	2	226	625	.....
4th ward	13	14	1	391	32	119	22	.....	24	1	100	438	.....
5th ward	44	21	3	471	23	130	19	.....	65	4	105	524	.....
6th ward	34	20	3	400	29	128	8	.....	48	.....	119	473	.....
7th ward	58	42	1	279	18	28	6	.....	96	2	29	287	.....
8th ward	75	65	1	481	37	100	12	.....	121	.....	77	483	.....
9th ward	22	15	3	507	29	170	22	.....	36	2	138	578	.....
Total	384	288	17	5,128	294	2,432	126	1	624	15	2,223	5,762	1
KEWAUNEE CO.—													
Ahnapee	.....	2	1	173	2	24	.....	.....	2	1	13	185	1
Carlton	9	2	1	136	4	13	.....	.....	8	1	7	148	.....
Casco	8	14	.....	70	1	9	.....	.....	22	1	5	74	.....
Franklin	2	8	.....	120	5	18	.....	.....	10	.....	13	134	.....
Lincoln	1	3	1	85	2	11	.....	.....	5	1	7	92	.....
Luxemburg	3	.....	1	100	5	9	.....	.....	3	1	8	107	.....
Montpelier	3	5	1	220	7	9	.....	.....	8	1	9	232	.....
Pierce	2	2	.....	127	2	9	.....	.....	5	.....	2	140	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Red River	1	2	.....	67	3	13	.....	.....	3	.....	5	77	.....
West Kewaunee	6	7	1	118	11	23	.....	.....	15	1	21	142	.....
Casco, vil	.....	3	.....	8	5	10	.....	.....	6	.....	10	12	.....
Luxembourg, vil	.....	.....	.....	71	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	83	.....
Algoma, city	10	7	.....	263	3	89	1	.....	11	.....	69	303	.....
Kewaunee, city	44	13	.....	203	31	85	.....	.....	46	.....	76	245	.....
Total	89	68	6	1,761	90	336	1	.....	144	7	256	1,974	1
LA CROSSE CO.—													
Bangor	1	4	.....	85	4	30	.....	.....	4	.....	26	94	.....
Barre	.....	1	1	142	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6	143	.....
Burns	1	1	1	80	.....	73	.....	.....	2	1	66	79	.....
Campbell	7	.....	1	77	2	20	1	.....	7	1	16	86	.....
Farmington	2	4	1	131	5	37	.....	.....	5	1	36	138	1
Greenfield	7	1	.....	80	3	7	.....	.....	7	.....	9	79	.....
Hamilton	1	.....	.....	151	1	37	.....	1	.....	.....	37	157	.....
Holland	.....	1	2	107	4	48	.....	1	2	2	47	113	1
Onalaska	1	.....	1	101	4	29	.....	.....	.....	1	20	113	1
Shelby	3	4	1	85	1	14	3	.....	7	1	11	89	.....
Washington	4	.....	.....	118	1	23	.....	.....	4	.....	26	121	.....
Bangor, vil	2	2	.....	74	6	134	.....	.....	4	.....	126	82	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	20	.....	4	.....	.....	24	27	.....
West Salem, vil	6	6	3	160	4	144	.....	.....	12	3	127	181	.....
La Crosse, city:													
1st ward	43	6	3	251	8	90	.....	.....	26	3	78	274	.....
2nd ward	36	3	.....	160	8	50	1	1	29	.....	50	169	.....
3rd ward	24	3	2	340	4	31	1	.....	18	2	23	348	1
4th ward	33	9	2	210	8	241	1	.....	32	2	221	244	.....
5th ward	18	.....	1	170	1	23	2	.....	11	1	14	188	.....
6th ward	33	7	.....	207	13	285	1	.....	27	.....	265	239	.....
7th ward	16	5	1	242	7	132	1	2	11	1	109	276	.....
8th ward	22	1	3	491	6	42	.....	.....	15	2	49	494	.....
9th ward	12	1	2	270	6	106	.....	4	11	1	75	308	1
10th ward	10	2	2	412	2	91	3	.....	14	3	64	438	.....
11th ward	34	3	.....	260	6	37	.....	.....	24	.....	30	269	.....
12th ward	10	.....	3	104	1	39	.....	.....	7	3	14	116	.....

13th ward	23	4	3	177	5	91	.....	.....	19	3	76	196	.....
14th ward	42	15	3	253	7	344	2	2	49	3	322	284	3
15th ward	21	2	.....	249	6	20	1	.....	13	.....	13	265	.....
16th ward	15	3	.....	165	6	278	2	.....	13	.....	240	186	.....
17th ward	18	7	1	349	6	98	1	.....	42	1	63	374	.....
18th ward	18	2	3	405	15	33	1	1	15	2	26	438	3
19th ward	12	4	1	175	7	70	.....	.....	12	1	57	196	.....
20th ward	2	.....	.....	317	2	28	1	.....	1	.....	16	333	.....
21st ward	15	3	1	294	7	19	1	.....	12	1	21	308	4
Onalaska, city:													
1st ward	3	.....	.....	18	.....	19	1	.....	4	.....	18	20	.....
2nd ward	.....	1	1	70	.....	34	.....	1	1	.....	32	68	.....
3rd ward	5	3	.....	43	1	28	.....	.....	7	.....	30	43	.....
Total	500	108	43	7,051	169	2,848	24	17	448	39	2,483	7,576	15
LAFAYETTE CO.—													
Argyle	1	.....	.....	171	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	171	.....
Belmont	.....	.....	1	113	1	40	.....	.....	.....	1	42	112	.....
Benton	1	2	.....	156	3	28	1	.....	3	.....	29	165	2
Blanchard	.....	3	.....	84	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	9	83	.....
Darlington	11	6	.....	165	7	59	.....	.....	18	.....	65	168	.....
Elk Grove	1	.....	.....	187	2	45	.....	.....	2	.....	42	192	.....
Fayette	19	3	1	89	1	26	.....	.....	21	1	24	94	.....
Gratiot	14	.....	1	63	5	53	.....	.....	15	1	51	73	.....
Kendall	9	.....	.....	104	1	30	1	.....	7	.....	21	115	.....
Lamont	3	.....	.....	127	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	10	121	.....
Monticello	10	4	.....	22	.....	21	.....	.....	12	.....	20	22	.....
New Diggings	2	1	.....	190	5	103	.....	.....	1	.....	95	215	.....
Seymour	11	3	.....	90	3	39	.....	.....	13	.....	31	100	.....
Wayne	2	3	2	112	.....	14	.....	.....	4	1	11	114	2
Wiota	5	1	.....	277	3	46	.....	.....	5	.....	41	290	.....
White Oak Springs	.....	1	.....	27	2	24	.....	.....	1	.....	31	25	.....
Willow Springs	12	3	2	115	4	43	.....	.....	12	2	41	122	2
Shullsburg	5	3	1	45	1	27	.....	.....	7	1	21	54	.....
Argyle, vil	5	.....	1	164	14	53	.....	2	6	1	54	177	1
Belmont	6	3	.....	88	1	106	.....	.....	9	.....	110	85	.....
Benton	1	.....	1	212	.....	67	.....	.....	1	1	62	226	.....
Blanchardville	3	1	1	89	6	80	.....	.....	5	1	75	97	1
Gratiot	10	2	.....	42	.....	28	.....	.....	9	.....	23	48	.....
South Wayne	4	2	.....	47	5	59	.....	.....	7	.....	60	50	.....
Darlington, city:													
1st ward	11	5	.....	154	7	157	1	1	18	.....	157	153	4
2nd ward	27	13	1	154	9	181	.....	.....	35	1	175	166	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Shullsburg:													
1st ward	5	3	.....	66	.....	50	.....	.....	6	.....	50	68	.....
2nd ward	17	.....	.....	67	3	34	.....	.....	18	.....	30	78	1
Total	195	62	12	3,220	87	1,432	4	3	239	11	1,385	3,388	13
LANGLADE CO.—													
Ackley	9	2	.....	82	2	25	.....	.....	9	.....	28	80	.....
Ainsworth	4	4	.....	32	1	17	.....	.....	6	1	19	32	.....
Antigo	14	16	3	150	9	49	1	.....	25	3	39	169	.....
Elcho	7	2	1	101	3	139	1	.....	10	1	116	124	.....
Elton:													
1st prec	17	8	.....	13	1	8	1	.....	21	.....	7	17	.....
2nd prec	20	6	.....	116	2	34	.....	.....	24	.....	29	129	.....
Evergreen	11	3	.....	31	2	13	1	.....	18	.....	13	31	.....
Langlade	9	2	.....	25	2	14	.....	.....	10	.....	10	31	.....
Neva	6	1	3	159	3	10	1	.....	7	3	7	161	.....
Norwood	14	3	1	120	4	26	.....	.....	17	1	19	130	.....
Peck	5	4	.....	81	2	15	.....	.....	9	.....	9	91	.....
Polar	9	6	1	83	4	13	.....	1	14	1	11	90	.....
Price	19	8	.....	36	.....	26	.....	.....	23	.....	26	38	.....
Rolling	7	5	.....	103	.....	14	.....	1	13	.....	8	107	1
Summit	3	2	.....	57	2	30	.....	.....	4	.....	26	63	.....
Upham	.....	2	.....	43	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	43	.....
Vilas	.....	4	.....	20	2	9	.....	.....	4	.....	10	21	.....
Antigo, city:													
1st ward	16	13	.....	108	8	125	.....	.....	26	.....	108	129	.....
2nd ward	15	16	1	209	5	168	3	.....	22	1	152	226	.....
3rd ward	14	13	.....	299	2	20	1	.....	14	.....	15	311	.....
4th ward	18	21	1	356	5	51	.....	.....	33	.....	48	359	.....
5th ward	28	33	1	148	4	76	.....	.....	54	.....	73	153	.....
6th ward	48	36	.....	257	12	156	.....	.....	68	1	150	289	.....
Total	293	210	12	2,429	75	1,041	9	2	433	12	927	2,824	1
LINCOLN CO.—													
Birch	.....	2	.....	99	2	10	.....	.....	2	.....	10	97	.....

Bradley	.....	6	.....	99	9	8	3	1	6	.....	12	102	3
Corning	1	.....	.....	164	35	12	.....	.....	1	.....	6	202	.....
Harding	.....	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	.....
Harrison	1	1	1	98	3	10	.....	.....	1	1	14	95	.....
King	1	.....	.....	20	2	8	.....	.....	1	.....	10	19	.....
Merrill	2	2	.....	126	8	13	1	.....	4	.....	15	131	1
Pine River	1	2	1	245	9	22	.....	.....	3	2	17	256	.....
Rock Falls	5	1	.....	24	6	9	1	.....	4	.....	13	25	.....
Russell	1	1	1	111	4	41	.....	.....	2	2	40	123	.....
Schley	3	1	.....	165	13	22	.....	.....	4	.....	15	186	.....
Scott	.....	1	.....	183	19	33	.....	.....	1	.....	20	217	.....
Skanawan	3	.....	1	17	7	11	1	.....	4	1	11	24	.....
Somo	.....	.....	1	50	6	16	.....	.....	1	.....	13	61	.....
Tomahawk	.....	1	.....	34	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	39	.....
Wilson	.....	.....	1	22	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	22	.....
Merrill, city:													
1st ward	5	11	.....	172	50	38	.....	.....	11	.....	44	208	.....
2nd ward	9	28	1	75	37	60	.....	.....	33	.....	63	114	.....
3rd ward	10	16	.....	127	55	111	.....	.....	23	.....	118	172	.....
4th ward	3	12	1	213	26	27	.....	.....	13	1	30	231	.....
5th ward	4	5	.....	105	41	58	.....	.....	9	.....	56	148	.....
6th ward	9	5	1	243	18	29	2	.....	7	1	32	261	.....
7th ward	15	31	1	265	67	88	1	.....	38	1	98	319	.....
8th ward	3	3	.....	134	22	34	1	.....	9	.....	30	163	.....
Tomahawk, city:													
1st ward	2	2	2	34	8	26	.....	.....	6	1	26	41	.....
2nd ward	7	7	.....	71	6	21	.....	.....	14	.....	23	80	.....
3rd ward	5	11	.....	139	12	58	.....	2	14	.....	57	152	.....
4th ward	6	4	3	152	9	72	2	1	9	3	66	170	2
Total	96	153	15	3,215	480	841	13	4	222	14	843	3,681	6
MANITOWOC CO.—													
Cato	30	15	1	138	7	105	.....	.....	36	.....	83	159	.....
Centerville	3	3	1	251	5	15	.....	.....	3	1	15	258	.....
Cooperstown	14	3	1	130	7	19	.....	.....	15	1	11	147	.....
Eaton	2	2	.....	173	2	22	1	.....	5	1	27	174	.....
Franklin	17	25	.....	66	8	62	.....	.....	41	1	44	81	.....
Gibson	6	1	.....	98	2	13	1	.....	6	.....	14	100	.....
Kossuth	6	8	.....	164	8	23	1	.....	13	.....	28	162	.....
Liberty	6	4	1	154	6	57	.....	.....	9	1	51	167	.....
Manitowoc	1	7	2	179	3	22	.....	.....	8	2	20	184	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	8	8	.....	328	6	23	.....	.....	14	.....	19	345	.....
Maple Grove	6	8	.....	126	3	32	.....	.....	14	.....	35	126	.....
Meeme	8	10	.....	134	3	4	1	.....	15	.....	6	138	.....
Mishicot	8	4	1	233	4	32	1	.....	10	1	33	238	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Newton	10	2	.....	199	4	9	.....	.....	11	.....	6	205	.....
Rockland	11	2	1	136	6	9	3	.....	13	1	10	147	.....
Schleswig	3	3	.....	134	2	4	2	.....	6	.....	2	136	.....
Two Creeks	7	4	.....	76	2	5	1	.....	9	.....	6	78	.....
Two Rivers	5	.....	.....	239	1	8	.....	.....	2	.....	10	240	.....
Reedsville, vil	5	6	.....	85	2	31	1	.....	10	.....	25	96	.....
Valders, vil	20	2	.....	41	2	45	.....	.....	16	.....	48	43	.....
Manitowoc, city:													
1st ward	20	7	.....	401	11	83	1	.....	21	.....	75	412	.....
2nd ward	10	16	.....	208	16	187	1	.....	23	.....	179	246	.....
3rd ward, 1st prec	23	12	2	364	7	124	6	.....	26	1	76	370	.....
3rd ward, 2nd prec	19	12	.....	385	10	58	7	.....	28	.....	55	380	.....
4th ward	28	24	1	282	18	236	5	.....	41	1	225	312	.....
5th ward	23	17	2	488	9	40	11	.....	35	2	45	494	.....
6th ward	13	21	3	250	7	130	5	.....	26	2	118	268	.....
7th ward	40	17	3	453	6	47	4	.....	52	3	46	464	.....
Two Rivers, city:													
1st ward	17	6	3	281	1	8	5	.....	19	.....	20	270	.....
2nd ward	17	3	.....	143	1	15	4	.....	12	.....	17	143	.....
3rd ward	4	2	2	390	.....	21	14	.....	3	2	23	390	.....
4th ward	11	3	1	392	2	45	3	.....	14	1	53	418	.....
5th ward	14	4	2	189	7	50	1	.....	14	1	61	184	.....
Kiel:													
1st ward	5	.....	.....	86	4	33	21	.....	4	.....	36	87	.....
2nd ward	3	.....	.....	89	2	34	11	.....	2	.....	37	92	.....
3rd ward	2	4	.....	30	.....	12	11	.....	5	.....	16	26	.....
Total	425	265	27	7,515	184	1,663	122	.....	581	22	1,575	7,780	.....
MARATHON CO.—													
Bergen	.....	.....	.....	35	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	42	.....
Berlin	.....	.....	.....	196	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	196	.....
Bern	1	.....	2	51	2	4	1	.....	1	2	3	57	.....
Bevent	5	5	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	4	9	.....
Brighton	2	2	.....	84	1	26	1	.....	3	.....	24	84	.....
Cassel	4	18	.....	121	6	9	.....	.....	24	.....	16	123	.....
Cleveland	1	3	2	145	3	7	.....	.....	3	2	9	148	.....

Day				163	1	10			2	1	4	135	
Easton		6		148	1	12	1		6		10	154	
Eau Pleine	4	1	1	99	1	18			1	1	12	108	
Elderon	1	3		70		21			5		9	78	
Emmet	7	13		103	2	19	1		23		12	117	
Fleith		1	1	87	3	9	5		2	1	6	93	
Frankfort	1	3		94	2	7			4		5	99	
Franzen	2	2	1	41	1	8			3	2	5	44	
Green Valley	1	1		35	2	6			1		4	39	
Guenther	2			23		3	2		3	2	3	23	
Halsey		1	1	98	4	3	1		1	1	3	103	
Hamburg	2	1	1	121	2	4			3	1	2	132	
Harrison		1		39	2	8	1		1		3	45	
Hewitt				80		4	1				3	82	
Holton		1		149	3	15	4		1		16	153	
Hull				149		29			1		21	159	
Johnson	1	2	1	158	2	15	5		2	1	14	166	
Knowlton		3	1	72	4	15			3	1	12	79	
Kronenwetter	4	6	1	151	4	23			7	1	9	172	
Maine	1	2	1	174	2	21	4		3	1	19	197	
Marathon		8		155	5	5			8		12	157	
McMillan		1	1	215	1	9	2		1		10	221	
Mosinee	3	6	1	69	1	8	3		8	1	5	71	
Norrie		1	4	128		15			2	4	12	136	
Plover		1		56		10	4		1		10	57	
Reid	4	7	1	44	6	8	2		12	1	6	53	
Rib Falls	1		2	146	1	11	1		1	3	7	152	
Rietbrock	2	3		113	3	10	1		4			118	
Ringle		5		56	4	12	3		5		7	65	
Spencer		1		92	6	9	3		1		10	100	
Stettin	2	2		207	3	24			5		17	217	
Texas	3	2		120	2	15	9		6		14	123	
Wausau	1	3	2	150	5	9	1		3	2	3	161	
Weston		2	4	122	3	9	6		2	4	7	126	
Wien		1		138		2			2		1	140	
Abbotsford, vil				15		11					13	17	
Athens, vil		3	1	122	7	17	7		2	1	14	128	
Brokaw, vil		4		92	6	25	1		3	1	12	110	
Colby, vil		3	1	21		10			3	1	9	20	
Edgar, vil		6		105	2	33			4		32	109	
Elderon, vil	1	5		35	1	29			7		17	49	
Fenwood, vil		1		36		3			1		1	38	
Hatley, vil	1	3	1	40	1	3	1		2	1	4	41	
Marathon, vil		11	1	123	7	22	3		12	1	10	148	
McMillan, vil			1	8		4				1	4	8	
Mosinee, vil	2	24		223	4	79	1		21		67	247	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
MARATHON CO.—Con.—													
Rothschild, vil	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	30	7	.....	1	.....	21	80	.....
Schofield, vil	.....	3	.....	143	5	14	20	.....	2	.....	14	150	.....
Spencer, vil	.....	.....	4	95	2	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	93	.....
Stratford, vil	.....	7	1	149	5	41	2	.....	7	1	40	157	.....
Unity, vil	1	2	.....	29	.....	33	.....	.....	3	1	27	35	.....
Wausau, city:													
1st ward	5	38	2	593	22	161	3	.....	35	1	126	656	.....
2nd ward	5	17	1	343	6	62	6	.....	17	1	52	359	.....
3rd ward	2	17	1	299	11	108	.....	.....	13	1	98	315	.....
4th ward	6	44	1	155	4	158	1	.....	47	1	155	162	.....
5th ward	2	48	.....	416	25	401	10	.....	43	.....	367	471	.....
6th ward	4	21	7	371	11	66	26	.....	23	4	47	395	.....
7th ward	3	20	6	667	9	118	15	.....	22	5	102	701	.....
8th ward	2	8	1	498	10	57	22	.....	8	1	55	513	.....
9th ward	5	8	.....	360	12	58	14	.....	9	.....	55	384	.....
Total	96	412	56	9,514	247	2,060	200	.....	456	54	1,753	10,120	.....
MARINETTE CO.—													
Amberg	4	1	.....	112	3	88	2	.....	4	.....	75	120	.....
Athelstane	3	1	2	86	3	15	6	.....	5	.....	20	86	.....
Beaver	1	2	1	99	9	54	.....	.....	3	.....	55	100	.....
Dunbar	1	2	3	28	4	41	.....	.....	1	3	36	38	.....
Goodman	5	.....	.....	69	5	51	.....	.....	4	.....	50	78	.....
Grover	.....	3	.....	184	17	100	.....	.....	3	.....	94	200	.....
Lake	.....	.....	.....	82	4	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	88	.....
Middle Inlet	2	.....	.....	52	1	38	.....	.....	3	.....	39	50	.....
Niagara	.....	.....	.....	39	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	40	.....
Pembine	1	.....	3	25	7	46	.....	.....	1	2	50	76	.....
Peshtigo	.....	.....	.....	102	12	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	118	.....
Porterfield	1	1	.....	101	9	55	.....	.....	1	.....	57	110	.....
Pound	.....	3	2	96	8	26	2	.....	2	2	22	104	.....
Silver Cliff	.....	.....	.....	10	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....
Stephenson	4	4	1	117	6	85	3	.....	6	1	84	111	.....
Wagner	2	.....	.....	29	12	28	2	.....	3	.....	31	42	.....
Wausaukee	6	3	1	209	7	91	2	3	6	.....	84	219	.....

Coleman, vil	2	1		49	3	19			3		12	55	
Crivitz, vil				47	2	49					49	48	
Niagara, vil	7	6	2	137	16	49	2		13	1	45	149	
Pound, vil		1		35	1	14			1		10	38	
Marinette, city:													
1st ward	5	3	1	427	13	91	9		8		83	452	
2nd ward	3	2	8	378	29	256	5		5	8	241	422	
3rd ward	3	1		409	36	461			3		443	451	
4th ward	2	5	2	482	33	248	1	2	6	2	256	509	1
5th ward	3		1	461	36	347			3		368	484	
Peshtigo, city:													
1st ward	1			87	2	34		1	2		27	96	
2nd ward	1			105	1	40			1		38	105	1
3rd ward				52	3	54					48	65	
Total	57	39	27	4,159	289	2,485	34	6	87	19	2,428	4,467	2
MARQUETTE CO.—													
Buffalo	8	9		55		56			16		51	61	
Crystal Lake				48	5	3					1	55	
Douglas	4	1		60	10	62			4		62	66	
Harris	4	3		115	3	13			5		12	120	
Mecan	1	1	1	101		4			2	3	2	103	
Montello	10	4	1	73	1	15			12	1	14	76	1
Moundville			1	102		133		1			123	113	
Neshkoro	7	5		26		1		3	14		1	26	
Newton	1	1		134		4			2		3	135	
Oxford				26	2	35			1		32	29	
Packwaukee	8	6		68	1	84			14		73	82	
Shields	4	4		99	3	19	1		9		9	114	
Springfield				99		18		1			12	106	1
Westfield	2	1		47	1	72		2	3		69	50	
Montello, vil	19	17		182	8	118			34		103	192	
Neshkoro, vil	3	2	1	43	2	18			6	1	20	41	
Oxford, vil	1			38		89			1		88	40	
Westfield	8	2		151	1	200			8		168	184	
Total	80	56	4	1,467	37	944	1	7	131	5	843	1,593	2
MILWAUKEE CO.—													
Franklin	1	4		84	6	21	8		2		18	94	
Granville:													
1st prec	2	3		160	3	7	9		5	1	12	161	
2nd prec	2		1	151	6	19	10			1	19	154	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.													
Greenfield:													
1st prec	1	3		130	9	28	39		2	3	17	160	
2nd prec	3	3	3	117	10	41	39	1	6		41	129	3
3rd prec	3	6		89	5	4	76	1	6		8	89	
Lake:													
1st prec	5	2		114	6	25	60	1	5	1	31	114	
2nd prec	7	8	1	106	10	19	29		14	1	21	112	
3rd prec	13	12	1	65	5	12	27		22	1	9	79	
4th prec	1	2	2	54	3	10	132		5	1	16	55	
5th prec	2			71	3	12	26		2		14	75	
6th prec	7	11	1	311	5	88	8		17		28	320	
7th prec	6	7		76	5	16	6				19	81	
Milwaukee:													
1st prec	3	1		140	18	74	49		3	1	67	170	
2nd prec	1			62	6	7	20		1		5	72	
Oak Creek	9	8	1	83	12	21	12		12		24	104	
Wauwatosa:													
1st prec		2		112	8	68	29		2	2	68	132	
2nd prec	2			123	3	13	56	1	2	2	7	133	
3rd prec	2		2	104	4	24	56		2		20	109	
4th prec	3	4	2	262	6	36	90		7	1	40	281	
5th prec	2	6		151	9	111	2		5		91	177	
6th prec	6	4	1	181	4	52	2		11	1	54	105	
7th prec	2	5		200	15	75	46		8	2	85	206	
8th prec	2	4	1	71	2	19	31		3		13	77	
9th prec	7	12	1	194	19	79	37		14	2	81	203	
Shorewood, vil	15	13	2	376	22	509	18		35		525	398	
West Milwaukee, vil	4	3		188	8	33	90		6	1	26	207	
Whitefish Bay, vil	3	1	1	124	9	96	11		5		115	119	
Cudahy, city:													
1st ward	11	4		127	5	25	24		14		21	131	
2nd ward	2	6	1	136	12	48	50		8		39	155	
3rd ward	12	10	2	61	8	14	53		22	1	16	65	
4th ward	10	8	2	44	20	17	13		14	2	34	44	
Milwaukee, city:													
1st ward, 1st prec	7	3		74	12	169	6		11		176	72	

SENATORS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(23) Herman J. Severson, (24) William L. Smith, (25) J. L. Barber, (26) Henry A. Huber, (27) George Staudenmayer, (28) Herman T. Lange, (29) C. B. Casperson, (30) Bernard N. Moran, (31) Howard Teasdale, (32) Eugene F. Clarke, (33) John C. Schumann.

1st ward, 2nd prec	7	1		194	14	120	12		7		112	207	
1st ward, 3rd prec	6	1		74	10	247	4		7	1	245	80	
1st ward, 4th prec	57	13		112	20	101	13		59		101	122	
1st ward, 5th prec	84	12		160	25	38	12		79		37	180	
1st ward, 6th prec	9	3	1	122	15	32	14		8	1	35	131	
1st ward, 7th prec	10	7	1	108	5	179	5		17	1	165	120	2
1st ward, 8th prec	24	6		162	7	85	11		22		95	164	
1st ward, 9th prec	9	8		157	21	115	18		13		109	174	
1st ward, 10th prec	11	4	1	99	6	167	7	2	13	1	169	102	2
1st ward, 11th prec	5	5		164	9	44	29	1	8		43	173	1
2nd ward, 1st prec	2	2	2	144	5	43	49	1	3	2	39	133	4
2nd ward, 2nd prec	7	2	1	211	15	44	32		8	1	41	227	1
2nd ward, 3rd prec	14	6	1	177	18	53	35	1	16	1	46	203	15
2nd ward, 4th prec	5	5		150	11	39	65	1	10		35	166	
2nd ward, 5th prec	8	5		228	16	72	79		9		70	238	
2nd ward, 6th prec	8	4	1	154	16	34	69		9	1	28	182	
2nd ward, 7th prec	14	8		163	14	105	11		20		101	176	1
3rd ward, 1st prec	3	4		61	3	209	3		7		219	54	
3rd ward, 2nd prec	9	4		82	9	134	3		11	1	127	96	
3rd ward, 3rd prec	10	9		122	9	83	23		18		86	127	
3rd ward, 4th prec	6	5		133	14	33	22		11		33	140	
3rd ward, 5th prec	5	6		122	15	179	5		14		171	123	
3rd ward, 6th prec	5	8	1	113	11	103	13		13	1	105	118	
3rd ward, 7th prec	12	6	1	166	10	128	10		18	1	122	178	
3rd ward, 8th prec	7	2	3	264	15	21	21		9	1	24	294	
4th ward, 1st prec	15	3	1	130	17	66	21		16	1	63	161	
4th ward, 2nd prec	13	3	2	154	29	62	8		16	1	52	184	
4th ward, 3rd prec	11	9	2	125	20	112	8		21	1	112	135	
4th ward, 4th prec	18	12		156	11	132	7		26		133	164	
4th ward, 5th prec	13	10		161	9	177	9		20		172	164	
4th ward, 6th prec	15	3	2	141	17	104	20		17	1	101	158	
4th ward, 7th prec	18	8		156	11	90	9		22		96	166	
4th ward, 8th prec	11	4	2	180	9	85	8		18	2	84	179	
5th ward, 1st prec	10	7	2	134	8	37	66		14	2	24	157	
5th ward, 2nd prec	20	2		150	13	43	84		21		43	161	
5th ward, 3rd prec	18	8		149	18	39	21		19		43	161	
5th ward, 4th prec	5	6	1	151	15	75	41		9	1	58	183	
5th ward, 5th prec	7	4		156	12	75	34		10	1	61	181	
5th ward, 6th prec	8	5		175	15	39	38		10		43	188	
5th ward, 7th prec	4	5		199	7	37	55		10		39	200	
6th ward, 1st prec	14	2	1	261	16	85	47		13	1	82	281	
6th ward, 2nd prec	7	3		189	18	29	67		9		32	204	
6th ward, 3rd prec	7	2		173	6	31	53		5		28	187	
6th ward, 4th prec	6	4	1	220	12	35	84		13	1	28	266	
6th ward, 5t prec	9	5		164	12	32	65		14	1	30	173	
6th ward, 6th prec	2	5		231	16	58	77		6		52	264	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.													
Milwaukee, city—Con.													
6th ward, 7th prec	1	2		210	8	31	46		4		13	250	
6th ward, 8th prec	5	1		141	10	27	36		8		24	155	
7th ward, 1st prec	1	4	1	150	15	41	107	2	4	1	33	175	
7th ward, 2nd prec	6	3		207	8	35	60	3	9		37	213	
7th ward, 3rd prec	4	5		140	7	26	84	2	8		22	151	
7th ward, 4th prec	5	3		173	14	18	83	1	7		21	182	
7th ward, 5th prec	2			140	2	20	58		3		11	153	
7th ward, 6th prec	4			170	11	24	62		3		23	188	
7th ward, 7th prec	2	1		173	11	28	67	2	4		22	192	
7th ward, 8th prec	5	1	1	149	6	11	75		4	1	12	159	
7th ward, 9th prec	1	1		195	6	23	76	4	3		18	210	
7th ward, 10th prec				108	6	8	66				9	119	
8th ward, 1st prec	10	9		160	16	28	27		14		35	166	
8th ward, 2nd prec	8	7	1	142	17	34	76		14	1	28	165	
8th ward, 3rd prec	5	9		110	8	13	108		10		9	125	
8th ward, 4th prec	18	14		99	20	25	43	1	28		28	110	1
8th ward, 5th prec	46	30		126	33	30	66		60		44	138	
8th ward, 6th prec	19	18	2	123	27	31	99		35	1	41	150	
8th ward, 7th prec	29	19		132	31	34	83	1	41		44	151	
8th ward, 8th prec	15	18		84	21	13	50		29		25	90	
9th ward, 1st prec	6	9		139	9	20	90	3	13		21	148	1
9th ward, 2nd prec	7	3	1	137	7	29	125		9		23	153	
9th ward, 3rd prec	1	1		135	11	14	106		2		16	139	
9th ward, 4th prec	6	3	2	202	11	21	51	1	7	2	16	218	
9th ward, 5th prec	5	5		158	14	17	72		7		14	180	
9th ward, 6th prec	2	4		143	12	21	88	1	6		24	155	1
9th ward, 7th prec	2	3		116	5	16	66	1	6		12	122	
9th ward, 8th prec	9	4		193	12	16	67		11		9	215	1
10th ward, 1st prec	1	2		173	3	35	72		3		33	199	
10th ward, 2nd prec	1	2		175	11	33	86		5		32	193	
10th ward, 3rd prec	13	3	1	179	8	47	48	3	15		40	195	1
10th ward, 4th prec	2	2	2	146	8	23	86	1	6	2	25	154	
10th ward, 5th prec	1		1	131	10	18	97		2	1	14	145	
10th ward, 6th prec	11	8	1	132	7	22	63	1	14	1	22	148	1
11th ward, 1st prec	9	2		103	6	15	127		8		8	120	1

11th ward, 2nd prec.	10	6		107	10	15	98		19		16	116	
11th ward, 3rd prec.	5	4		130	15	27	97	1	12	1	29	148	
11th ward, 4th prec.	6	1		225	17	14	49		3		15	236	
11th ward, 5th prec.	10	6	2	121	15	29	118	2	15	3	36	130	
11th ward, 6th prec.	8	2	1	95	11	14	156	7	7	1	13	105	
11th ward, 7th prec.	13	6	1	102	23	14	131	3	16	1	28	115	
11th ward, 8th prec.	5	4		114	19	67	80	2	10		53	153	
12th ward, 1st prec.	18	5		127	18	30	108		20		21	152	
12th ward, 2nd prec.	23	3	2	112	10	24	51		23	3	24	125	
12th ward, 3rd prec.	24	2	1	136	17	16	25		20	1	22	139	
12th ward, 4th prec.	52	9		70	15	29	42		54		21	83	
12th ward, 5th prec.	6			134	6	39	66	1	5		38	140	1
12th ward, 6th prec.	5	2	1	79	8	13	74	2	5	1	9	93	1
12th ward, 7th prec.	41	12	1	118	15	17	56		47	2	23	139	
12th ward, 8th prec.	35	11		89	17	39	58	2	35		36	102	
13th ward, 1st prec.	18	14		131	25	59	39		30		65	148	
13th ward, 2nd prec.		3		144	13	14	95		4		23	152	
13th ward, 3rd prec.	2	2		173	10	48	42	4	5		55	176	1
13th ward, 4th prec.	1	1		112	3	43	50	2	3		35	121	
13th ward, 5th prec.	22	23	1	123	37	41	35	1	38	1	43	154	
13th ward, 6th prec.	9	13	2	102	19	31	31		18	2	32	119	
13th ward, 7th prec.	3	4		203	14	58	91		6		49	229	
13th ward, 8th prec.	3	3	1	219	19	85	57		4		86	232	
13th ward, 9th prec.		4	1	168	4	64	16		4	1	47	188	
13th ward, 10th prec.	4	3		144	19	39	58		5		35	170	
14th ward, 1st prec.	33	25		87	20	20	44	2	55		27	97	
14th ward, 2nd prec.	26	15	1	102	30	21	59	2	29	1	25	120	2
14th ward, 3rd prec.	23	11	2	98	19	29	62		27	3	33	107	
14th ward, 4th prec.	23	14	2	92	16	24	91		35	2	24	114	1
14th ward, 5th prec.	30	10	2	73	12	32	89		40	1	25	86	
15th ward, 1st prec.	5	6		192	6	44	43		12		39	206	1
15th ward, 2nd prec.	4	6		208	12	60	37		10		55	221	
15th ward, 3rd prec.	4	6	1	171	14	80	27		11	1	82	180	
15th ward, 4th prec.	4	4	1	174	15	127	23		7	1	129	185	
15th ward, 5th prec.	5	7		222	14	144	17	1	10		133	241	
15th ward, 6th prec.	2	6	2	213	12	80	42	4	9	2	69	233	
15th ward, 7th prec.	7	3		184	10	98	15		9		100	185	
15th ward, 8th prec.	5	5		193	21	80	27		8		74	205	
15th ward, 9th prec.	1	2		132	14	178	12		3		171	155	
16th ward, 1st prec.	8	17	3	161	10	194	14		24	3	200	162	
16th ward, 2nd prec.	14	3		122	10	120	8		14		107	145	
16th ward, 3rd prec.	2	4	1	162	16	128	9		6	1	127	176	
16th ward, 4th prec.	6	4	1	147	9	143	3		11	1	144	152	
16th ward, 5th prec.	11	4		178	14	116	15		17		115	188	
16th ward, 6th prec.	13	8		190	11	51	32	2	21		44	207	
16th ward, 7th prec.	8	5		210	11	72	34	1	11		74	222	1

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.													
Milwaukee. city—Con.													
16th ward, 8th prec	5	1	6	317	12	77	27		5	6	65	346	
17th ward, 1st prec	3	1	1	147	12	46	73		5	1	36	166	
17th ward, 2nd prec	3	2		186	10	68	56		5		76	188	
17th ward, 3rd prec	7	1	1	135	3	19	95		6	1	17	137	
17th ward, 4th prec	31	11		86	11	18	49		31		26	85	
17th ward, 5th prec	2	2	1	186	10	96	57		1		88	204	
17th ward, 6th prec	6	1	1	157	7	125	45		9		128	164	
17th ward, 7th prec	2	3	1	151	4	55	57		6	1	52	163	
17th ward, 8th prec	1	1		188	6	94	75		2	1	83	204	
17th ward, 9th prec	3	1	1	166	10	24	143		2	1	22	175	
17th ward, 10th prec	17	2	2	179	12	134	27		18	2	137	183	
18th ward, 1st prec	1	3	1	118	12	351	3		4		344	133	
18th ward, 2nd prec	9	5	1	225	16	139	20		12	1	147	230	
18th ward, 3rd prec	14	9	1	109	7	217			23	1	212	120	
18th ward, 4th prec	3	1		125	5	229	2		3		219	146	
18th ward, 5th prec	8	8		179	12	204	7		16		210	176	
18th ward, 6th prec	3	2	2	168	16	126	22		7	2	132	174	
18th ward, 7th prec	7	3		59	6	279	1		11		273	61	
18th ward, 8th prec	8	5		112	16	187	10		10		165	123	
18th ward, 9th prec	5	2		89	17	294	1		10		250	136	
18th ward, 10th prec	3	5		144	13	248	6		10		267	137	
18th ward, 11th prec	8	5	1	105	10	160	4		14	1	166	104	
18th ward, 12th prec	24	10		198	20	42	25		30		42	228	
18th ward, 13th prec	7	5		174	9	167	6		11		160	195	
19th ward, 1st prec	6	5		156	5	27	99		11		21	175	
19th ward, 2nd prec	5	3	2	125	11	28	62		8	2	28	178	
19th ward, 3rd prec	11	7	3	183	9	110	33		15	3	98	203	
19th ward, 4th prec	4	3	3	227	8	74	40		7	3	61	246	
19th ward, 5th prec	3	4		190	5	78	29		6		70	207	
19th ward, 6th prec		3	3	218	11	118	27		3	3	117	234	
19th ward, 7th prec	5	5	1	250	21	147	32		9		141	271	
19th ward, 8th prec		2		150	12	22	84		2		16	171	
19th ward, 9th prec	3	6	2	204	13	35	98		5	1	24	225	
19th ward, 10th prec	6	11		209	9	57	53		16		53	222	
19th ward, 11th prec	2	7	1	220	18	71	21		7	1	75	231	

20th ward, 1st prec	3	4		108	6	26	73		9		22	117	
20th ward, 2nd prec	4	2		116	6	26	102		5		19	123	
20th ward, 3rd prec		5		129	4	28	97		4		22	140	
20th ward, 4th prec	9	3		146	4	28	81		8		25	150	
20th ward, 5th prec		2	1	151	11	19	102				12	164	
20th ward, 6th prec	4	3	1	150	8	20	79		4	1	10	171	
20th ward, 7th prec	3	2		188	11	54	92		4		45	204	
20th ward, 8th prec		1		149	6	17	91		1		19	158	
20th ward, 9th prec	1	2	1	135	10	22	88		2	1	20	149	
20th ward, 10th prec	3	3		170	9	31	81		5		20	187	
20th ward, 11th prec	2	6		166	14	37	76		10		34	182	
20th ward, 12th prec	3	1	2	166	14	58	56		3	1	49	193	
20th ward, 13th prec	5	5	1	269	10	137	66		7	1	125	294	
21st ward, 1st prec	7	5	1	90	14	32	75		10		32	104	
21st ward, 2nd prec	4	4		129	7	21	107		5		17	143	
21st ward, 3rd prec	1	3		94	3	22	75		3		15	104	
21st ward, 4th prec	5			114	8	10	62		4		5	129	
21st ward, 5th prec	2	1		155	7	34	73		3		25	169	
21st ward, 6th prec	8	4		187	12	42	70		6		32	211	
21st ward, 7th prec	4			190	3	26	77		3		16	209	
21st ward, 8th prec	12	15	3	103	15	40	40		19	2	33	122	
21st ward, 9th prec	3	3		146	7	17	88		5		13	157	
21st ward, 10th prec	2	3	1	151	15	27	63		4	1	25	171	
21st ward, 11th prec	5	3		166	12	36	71		8		27	187	
22nd ward, 1st prec	2	2		129	8	11	61		4		20	134	
22nd ward, 2nd prec	5			90	12	19	89		3		20	106	
22nd ward, 3rd prec	7	1	1	144	16	22	81		8	1	21	161	
22nd ward, 4th prec	9	2	1	153	9	35	61		7	1	27	168	
22nd ward, 5th prec	6	4		221	14	119	13		9		107	245	
22nd ward, 6th prec	1	3		161	11	93	24		4		95	169	
22nd ward, 7th prec			2	169	15	59	63		1	1	55	191	
22nd ward, 8th prec	4	1	1	176	13	23	94		4	1	26	182	
22nd ward, 9th prec	10	2	1	152	8	54	52		4	1	46	169	
22nd ward, 10th prec	6	2		169	13	52	44		8		49	189	
22nd ward, 11th prec	9	4		185	15	69	31		9		67	200	
22nd ward, 12th prec	5	6	1	225	9	79	24		13	1	67	248	
22nd ward, 13th prec	1	3		179	15	79	35		3		77	217	
22nd ward, 14th prec	10	3		218	10	93	38		10		87	234	
22nd ward, 15th prec	2	6	1	263	15	167	37		10	1	150	297	
23rd ward, 1st prec	7	6		160	14	80	37		11		68	199	
23rd ward, 2nd prec	5			170	12	62	44		6		55	188	
23rd ward, 3rd prec	5	9	2	80	11	29	75		12	1	28	102	
23rd ward, 4th prec	6	2	1	120	8	26	48		7	1	24	126	
23rd ward, 5th prec	6			129	8	27	79	4	4		20	144	1
23rd ward, 6th prec	6	5	1	186	31	52	75	3	11	1	44	214	
23rd ward, 7th prec	4	2		139	9	44	45	2	6		40	151	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.													
Milwaukee, city—Con.													
23rd ward, 8th prec	13	8	1	171	20	73	60		18	1	74	196	
23rd ward, 9th prec	4	7	2	230	15	90	26	1	10	1	90	240	
23rd ward, 10th prec	14	5	1	209	10	94	37		19	1	94	218	1
23rd ward, 11th prec	11	2		132	2	31	51		14	1	27	136	
23rd ward, 12th prec	2	2	1	134	8	18	68		4	1	20	142	
23rd ward, 13th prec	5	5	3	182	4	42	74		9	2	40	187	
24th ward 1st prec	53	11	1	93	14	44	57		51	1	43	99	
24th ward, 2nd prec	17	11		96	21	26	77	1	20	1	22	118	1
24th ward, 3rd prec	17	4		132	10	21	132		15		18	142	
24rd ward, 4th prec	8	3		139	13	36	73		9		35	150	1
24th ward, 5th prec	8	1		122	9	26	96	3	8		17	147	1
24th ward, 6th prec	30	8	1	70	12	24	65	1	36	1	23	80	
24th ward, 7th prec	7	1		112	11	36	66		10	1	36	120	
24th ward, 8th prec	3			121	8	36	72		4		27	125	
25th ward, 1st prec	4	3		130	7	26	93		6		20	144	
25th ward, 2nd prec	2	3		169	4	34	101		4		31	191	
25th ward, 3rd prec	2			117	9	19	100		2		17	144	
25th ward, 4th prec	5	2		165	10	36	92		6		32	184	
25th ward, 5th prec	3	1		135	8	22	62		3		17	137	
25th ward, 6th prec	1	2		177	8	26	72		4		28	186	
25th ward, 7th prec	2	1		139	5	26	106		3		23	146	
25th ward, 8th prec	2	2		126	8	20	61		4		15	142	
25th ward, 9th prec	4			116	6	23	71		5		18	155	
25th ward, 10th prec	3		1	130	4	25	120		4	1	15	143	
25th ward, 11th prec	5	1	2	136	3	14	77		5	1	10	138	
25th ward, 12th prec	3			129	4	20	100		4		19	137	
North Milwaukee, city:													
1st ward	5	1		161	3	45	26		6		40	170	
2nd ward	10	1	2	152	5	36	37		10	1	39	156	
3rd ward	3	4	2	49	9	9	35		7	1	10	57	
South Milwaukee, city:													
1st ward	5	2	1	164	4	147	16		4	1	144	177	
2nd ward	10	11		148	14	115	45		16		110	169	

3rd ward	10	11	2	148	20	36	29	.....	16	1	40	147	.....
4th ward	10	5	.....	59	12	29	11	1	12	1	29	67	.....
West Allis, city:													
1st ward, 1st prec	6	4	1	233	16	88	94	.....	9	3	71	272	.....
1st ward, 2nd prec	6	6	2	183	15	43	67	.....	8	1	48	190	.....
2nd ward	9	18	1	266	19	91	50	.....	23	1	89	291	.....
3rd ward, 1st prec	4	10	.....	171	19	188	25	3	14	1	184	201	.....
3rd ward, 2nd prec	5	3	1	137	22	105	26	1	8	1	103	165	1
4th ward	3	12	1	185	8	170	80	2	13	1	144	213	.....
Wauwatosa, city:													
1st ward	7	20	.....	187	17	402	14	1	27	.....	375	190	.....
2nd ward	2	4	.....	98	4	178	4	1	7	2	171	107	1
3rd ward	5	4	2	136	10	166	7	.....	12	.....	175	139	.....
4th ward	3	7	1	159	16	131	14	.....	8	3	125	188	.....
Total	2,305	1,398	182	42,588	3,295	18,338	14,645	103	3,273	170	17,537	46,545	52
MONROE CO.—													
Adrian	1	1	1	63	.....	11	.....	.....	2	1	9	65	.....
Angelo	.....	.....	.....	67	3	24	.....	.....	1	.....	27	69	.....
Byron	1	.....	.....	273	5	22	4	.....	1	.....	15	293	.....
Clifton	2	1	.....	192	3	16	.....	.....	1	.....	20	196	.....
Glendale	3	1	.....	76	.....	32	.....	.....	3	1	22	86	.....
Grant	2	.....	.....	46	3	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	50	1
Greenfield	1	.....	.....	72	1	31	.....	.....	1	.....	23	83	.....
Jefferson	1	2	.....	308	11	15	1	.....	2	.....	18	322	1
Lafayette	1	.....	.....	31	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	99	1
La Grange	1	.....	.....	83	3	31	.....	.....	1	.....	11	33	.....
Leon	1	1	.....	150	2	38	.....	.....	2	.....	36	153	.....
Lincoln	.....	1	.....	158	1	49	1	.....	1	.....	45	164	.....
Little Falls	5	.....	.....	69	5	41	1	.....	3	1	35	83	.....
New Lynne	1	.....	.....	27	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	29	.....
Oakdale	1	.....	.....	130	3	30	.....	1	1	.....	17	139	1
Portland	.....	1	.....	195	1	32	.....	.....	1	.....	22	203	.....
Ridgeville	4	.....	.....	140	4	42	.....	.....	1	.....	29	161	.....
Scott	.....	.....	.....	18	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....
Sheldon	1	1	1	137	1	24	.....	.....	2	1	13	152	.....
Sparta	3	1	1	175	14	58	2	1	2	.....	57	194	3
Tomah	1	.....	1	97	4	47	1	.....	2	1	37	111	1
Wellington	1	1	3	125	.....	17	.....	.....	2	2	7	140	.....
Wells	1	1	.....	74	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	78	.....
Wilton	4	.....	.....	122	9	26	.....	.....	3	.....	21	137	.....
Cashton, vil	2	2	.....	204	1	67	.....	4	4	.....	57	214	4
Kendall, vil	2	.....	.....	104	2	65	.....	.....	3	.....	49	126	.....
Norwalk, vil	2	.....	1	106	3	67	.....	1	2	.....	58	124	.....
Ontario, vil	1	.....	1	16	.....	17	.....	1	1	1	17	17	1

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Wilton, vil				69	3	37					30	80	
Sparta, city:													
1st ward	5	1	4	100	12	245			3		247	110	
2nd ward				172	8	217	1	6			204	195	3
3rd ward	1	3		211	9	178			3		167	231	
4th ward	3	2	2	204	9	164			3	2	144	231	
Tomah, city:													
1st ward	2	2	1	164	8	146			4		104	209	
2nd ward	2	5	2	219	5	152	4		4		140	239	
3rd ward	7	1	2	277	6	35			6	2	29	283	
Total	63	28	20	4,674	146	2,010	15	14	67	12	1,755	5,119	16
OCONTO CO.—													
Abrams				62	3	71	1				47	90	
Armstrong	1			92	3	28	1		1		20	102	
Bagley	1			16		10			1		10	15	
Brazeau	4	2		48	5	17	1		6		16	57	
Breed	1		1	49		10				1	4	56	
Chase	3	3		70	7	15			5		10	58	
Doty				27								27	
Gillett		6	2	228	3	42			8	1	34	236	
How	8	10		102	2	29	1		17		16	116	
Lena	3	2		43		20			5		17	45	
Little River	8	3		134	1	42			8		36	144	
Little Suamico	12	7	1	99	7	49			18		39	114	
Maple Valley	2	1	1	102	1	82	3		2	1	74	111	
Morgan		3		169	3	18			3		15	167	
Oconto	8	7	1	146	9	45			16	1	40	164	
Oconto Falls		1		176	1	66					66	168	
Pensaukee:													
1st prec	1	1	1	84	4	29	1		1	1	21	95	
2nd prec		1		60	2	18			1		13	67	
Riverview	1			16	2	13			1		6	25	
Spruce	6	4	1	114	5	52			9	1	43	126	
Stiles	2	2		90		50			4		45	94	

Townsend	2		1	72	3	12	2		3	1	6	80	
Underhill	3	3	1	111	1	19			5	1	7	123	
Wheeler	1	2	1	43	1	13			3		8	51	
Gillett, vil	2			158	6	90			2		86	170	
Lena, vil	6	11		27	5	34			15		33	34	
Suring, vil	7			46	4	26			9		23	52	
Oconto, city:													
1st ward	1			130	3	37	1		2		35	134	
2nd ward		2		132	4	18					21	134	
3rd ward	3			140		16			5		14	143	
4th ward	1	3		87	1	60			3		59	92	
5th ward	2	2		73	3	67			4		63	78	
6th ward	4	3		91		41	1		5		38	96	
7th ward	5	6		116		39			12	1	39	117	
8th ward	3	5		68	2	67			6		71	69	
9th ward	5			131	1	16			4	1	14	134	
10th ward	17			102	1	18			12		18	111	
Oconto Falls, city:													
1st ward	1	2	1	88		21			2	1	21	86	
2nd ward	2	3	1	69	1	79			4	1	77	73	
3rd ward	5	5		113	2	57	1		7		46	129	
Total	131	100	13	3,724	96	1,436	13		208	12	1,251	4,003	
ONEIDA CO.—													
Cassian	3	2	2	101	5	14			4	2	15	103	
Crescent			1	72	3	12	1			1	10	79	
Enterprise	3			41	1	9	1		1		9	44	
Hazelhurst		2		30		14			1		15	27	
Little Rice	4	2		12	2	3	1		6		5	12	
Lynne				33	1	21				1	15	42	
Minocqua	9	12	1	105	5	42	1		15		38	116	
Monico	9	4		62	1	11			12		5	70	
Newbold				38		4	2				2	39	
Pelican	3			143	5	15	1		4		16	145	
Piehl	2	1		36	4	10			2		9	39	
Pine Lake	1	2		57	4	13			3		15	57	
Schoepke	5	1		88	9	48			7		47	95	
Stella	4			29	1	14			6		12	32	
Sugar Camp	1	1		54	5	23			2	1	23	55	
Three Lakes	6	5	1	77	16	43			13		52	75	
Tomahawk Lake	1			22	7	13			2		12	32	
Woodboro	2			10		10			2		12	8	
Woodruff	3	2		37	7	17	1		5		11	46	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Rhinelander, city:													
1st ward	2	.....	2	217	2	37	5	.....	1	3	33	219	.....
2nd ward	2	.....	.....	226	3	44	1	.....	1	.....	38	243	.....
3rd ward	4	1	1	266	7	65	4	.....	4	1	60	271	.....
4th ward	4	7	.....	86	7	193	3	.....	10	.....	188	101	.....
5th ward	10	17	.....	137	11	158	10	.....	22	.....	150	157	.....
6th ward	6	1	1	290	14	133	10	.....	6	.....	119	303	.....
Total	84	60	10	2,269	120	966	41	.....	129	9	911	2,410	.....
OUTAGAMIE CO.—													
Black Creek	.....	1	.....	105	1	23	.....	.....	1	.....	11	121	.....
Bovina	1	.....	.....	60	.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	20	64	.....
Buchanan	2	3	1	135	1	7	.....	.....	3	.....	10	133	.....
Center	.....	.....	.....	315	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	317	.....
Cicero	1	.....	4	230	3	35	1	.....	2	3	24	240	.....
Dale	3	4	1	124	26	44	2	.....	7	1	47	142	.....
Deer Creek	.....	.....	.....	86	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	87	.....
Ellington	1	.....	1	153	8	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	158	.....
Freedom	1	2	2	199	2	17	.....	.....	2	2	7	212	.....
Grand Chute	3	2	1	350	5	49	1	.....	3	1	52	345	.....
Greenville	.....	3	.....	146	6	40	.....	.....	3	.....	30	160	.....
Hortonia	2	1	1	81	4	33	.....	.....	2	1	27	93	.....
Kaukauna	1	2	.....	57	1	16	1	.....	3	.....	16	59	.....
Liberty	.....	.....	.....	61	4	12	1	.....	1	.....	11	71	.....
Maine	.....	.....	.....	59	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	60	.....
Maple Creek	2	.....	.....	65	6	10	.....	.....	2	.....	8	72	.....
Oneida	2	2	1	73	4	36	.....	.....	5	1	29	82	.....
Osborn	.....	1	1	110	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	23	114	.....
Seymour	.....	1	.....	121	4	34	.....	.....	1	.....	31	130	.....
Vandenbrock	2	.....	.....	83	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	83	.....
Bear Creek, vil	.....	3	.....	23	1	28	.....	.....	2	.....	20	31	.....
Black Creek, vil	1	.....	.....	72	7	40	2	.....	1	.....	33	86	.....
Hortonville, vil	4	1	1	138	13	88	.....	.....	4	.....	79	159	.....
Kimberly, vil	3	3	2	323	8	28	.....	.....	5	1	24	336	.....
Little Chute, vil	3	9	.....	267	11	17	.....	.....	10	.....	16	267	.....

Combined Locks	2	1		83	1	7			3		7	83	
Shiocton, vil	1			60	3	70			1		61	69	
Appleton, city:													
1st ward, 1st prec	4	3		261	18	339			6		323	290	
1st ward, 2nd prec	1	5	2	272	12	263			7	2	266	275	
2nd ward, 1st prec		16		183	11	270			15		266	194	
2nd ward, 2nd prec	1	16		235	22	141	1		11		141	252	
3rd ward, 1st prec	12	21		482	28	127	2		34		131	497	
3rd ward, 2nd prec	7	6		366	22	59	1		11		69	371	
4th ward, 1st prec	5	1		155	4	3			4		10	157	
4th ward, 2nd prec	14	16	1	264	15	45			28		41	285	
5th ward, 1st prec	6	2	2	308	12	42			7	1	41	318	
5th ward, 2nd prec	3	5	2	416	7	38	3		10	1	31	434	
6th ward, 1st prec	4	1	1	306	13	41	1		4	1	48	319	
6th ward, 2nd prec	1	1	2	374	13	90			1	1	93	381	
Kaukauna, city:													
1st ward	5	7	2	347	8	61	1		11	4	68	351	
2nd ward	1	7	2	325	6	80	1		8	2	77	336	
3rd ward	3	3	3	577	1	26	1		6	2	23	583	
4th ward	1	4	1	402	4	43	2		8	1	42	405	
New London, city, 3rd ward		6	3	141	16	58			5	3	48	168	
Seymour, city:													
1st ward	1			72	3	85					69	90	
2nd ward	2		2	86	1	59			1	1	46	99	
Total	106	159	39	9,151	340	2,687	21		231	30	2,544	9,579	
OZAUKEE CO.—													
Belgium	32	30		110	10	25			36		10	135	4
Cedarburg	4	1	2	185		9	2		5	2	7	187	
Fredonia	3	6	1	143	3	16	1		9	1	10	152	
Grafton	2	1	1	135	3	15		1	1		14	139	1
Mequon	5	5	1	269	13	17	6		8		13	285	
Port Washington	11	12	1	145	8	18	2		21		15	148	1
Saukville	6	1		138	4	22			3		13	142	
Fredonia, vil	5	15		23	5	5			21		4	30	
Grafton, vil	6	7		147	8	19	1		10		19	157	
Saukville, vil	4	5		65	18	7	1		8		8	83	
Thiensville, vil	3	2		60	2	7		1	4		7	63	
Cedarburg, city:													
1st ward	8	5		124	4	23			7		16	133	
2nd ward	2			72	5	9	4		1		10	76	
3rd ward	6	2		63	5	24	3		11	1	19	73	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Port Washington, city:													
1st ward	12	29	.....	156	6	32	1	.....	28	.....	29	179	.....
2nd ward	19	20	.....	70	5	34	.....	.....	33	.....	29	75	.....
3rd ward	12	19	.....	84	5	21	1	.....	21	.....	22	91	.....
4th ward	13	16	1	171	10	75	1	.....	25	1	67	183	.....
Total	153	176	7	2,160	114	378	23	2	252	5	312	2,331	6
PEPIN CO.—													
Albany	1	.....	1	84	7	33	.....	.....	1	1	27	102	.....
Durand	1	3	.....	23	3	16	.....	.....	4	.....	16	26	.....
Frankfort	1	2	.....	96	6	35	.....	.....	1	.....	26	108	.....
Lima	4	10	.....	59	2	20	.....	1	7	.....	21	62	6
Pepin	1	.....	.....	86	1	24	.....	1	2	.....	24	89	.....
Stockholm	.....	.....	.....	34	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	37	.....
Waterville	2	6	.....	137	10	123	4	2	6	.....	109	171	1
Waubeck	.....	2	.....	13	4	24	.....	.....	2	.....	23	17	.....
Pepin, vil	3	5	1	45	14	38	.....	.....	8	.....	46	53	.....
Stockholm, vil	2	.....	.....	17	3	19	.....	.....	1	.....	16	21	.....
Durand, city:													
1st ward	14	46	.....	82	7	73	2	.....	48	.....	65	100	.....
2nd ward	2	32	.....	96	15	199	1	.....	37	.....	186	127	.....
Total	30	106	2	772	75	615	7	4	117	1	566	913	7
PIERCE CO.—													
Clifton	.....	.....	.....	79	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	83	.....
Diamond Bluff	.....	.....	1	64	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	3	68	2
Ellsworth	.....	1	.....	184	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	199	.....
El Paso	.....	.....	.....	101	1	9	1	1	.....	.....	5	107	1
Gilman	.....	.....	1	81	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	91	.....
Hartland	.....	1	.....	99	3	14	.....	.....	1	.....	19	98	.....
Isabelle	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Maiden Rock	.....	.....	.....	43	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	61	.....
Martel	1	3	.....	214	.....	39	1	.....	1	.....	33	219	.....
Oak Grove	.....	1	.....	81	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	9	87	.....
River Falls	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....	23	142	.....

Rock Elm		1	1	80		46					40	85	
Salem		1		77	1	34			2	2	23	88	
Spring Lake		3	2	93	2	47			1		30	113	1
Trenton		1		55	4	16			1		16	62	
Trimbelle			1	199	1	24			1		19	205	
Union	1	1		92	4	34	6	1	2		29	104	1
Bay City, vil	1			17	3	15			1		17	19	
Ellsworth, vil		2		168	3	164	1		2		146	201	
Elmwood, vil	1	1	3	57	1	54	2			2	48	69	
Maiden Rock, vil				33		42					39	36	
Plum City, vil		1		36		19		1			16	42	1
Spring Valley, vil	1		1	29	5	86		1	2		81	38	2
Prescott, city:													
1st ward	2	4		24	2	22		1	4		21	31	2
2nd ward		4		18		18		1			17	17	1
3rd ward	1	2	1	6		43		1	3	1	42	5	1
River Falls, city, 2nd El. Dist.	6	9	2	159	3	409			12	2	291	170	
Total	14	36	13	2,242	38	1,296	11	11	34	8	1,135	2,456	12
POLK CO.—													
Alden	1		4	222	1	53	1	2	1	2	42	232	
Apple River				125	1	20					23	121	
Balsam Lake	2		1	129	2	45			2	1	36	140	
Beaver			1	68	2	38					36	69	
Black Brook		1	1	162		28	1	1	1		23	170	1
Bone Lake	2		2	119		5	3		2	2	7	116	1
Clam Falls				86	3	9		1		1	10	80	
Clayton		2	3	149	1	23	1		2	3	13	165	
Clear Lake	1		1	182	1	33			1		28	187	
Eureka			3	172	3	60		3		3	64	178	
Farmington				179	3	15					12	184	
Garfield		1	2	133		62	2	1	1	1	56	141	
Georgetown				39	2	25					22	45	
Johnstown				47		6					3	50	
Laketown			1	180	2	12		2		1	8	188	2
Lincoln	3		2	163	1	39			3	1	38	171	
Loraine	2	1		38	1	14			3		12	42	
Luck	3	1	3	106	2	18	4		5	3	14	107	
McKinley	1	2	1	25	4	46	1		1		40	37	
Milltown	2			119		25	1		2		16	132	
Osceola				141	4	29					28	145	
St. Croix Falls	1		1	80		49			1	1	44	89	
Sterling		1		83	2	11			1		12	84	
West Sweden	2			141	1	24	1	1	1		20	146	1
Balsam Lake, vil	1	1		33		80			3		71	44	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Centuria, vil	4			66		49		3	6		46	70	3
Clayton, vil				54	1	28					26	57	
Clear Lake, vil	4		1	102		63		2	4	2	52	114	2
Dresser Jct., vil				61	2	15					15	67	
Frederick, vil		1	1	85	1	84		1	1	1	61	104	1
Luck, vil	5	1	1	53		61			6	1	57	61	
Milltown, vil	1			69	1	46			1		45	72	
Osceola, vil	1	1	1	97	3	108		1	2	1	92	119	1
St. Croix Falls, vil	1		5	42	4	170		1	1	6	159	59	1
Amery, city	1		1	192	1	145			1	1	140	207	
Total	38	13	36	3,742	49	1,538	15	19	52	31	1,374	4,002	13
PORTAGE CO.—													
Alban	16	8		127	2	9			26		10	130	
Almond	2	3		71	4	51			2		48	80	
Amherst	16	18		195	6	45			30		38	213	
Belmont	5	2	1	64	7	47			6		41	75	
Buena Vista	23	8		41	8	94			18		102	41	
Carson	16	9		100	7	22	1		22		16	102	
Dewey	21	8	1	4	2	1			26	1	2	5	
Eau Pleine	9	4	1	118	7	25				1	27	123	
Grant	3	1		76	5	7			4		2	85	
Hull	37	17		31	2	8			46		7	36	
Lanark	5	10		95	5	68		1	13	1	65	95	1
Linwood	2	4		83	5	9	1		4		11	87	
New Hope	25	9		216	3	13		1	27		14	214	1
Pine Grove	5	1	1	71	2	22			6	1	19	78	
Plover	6	8	1	209	6	54			13	1	64	199	
Sharon	78	14		19	5	26	2		74		33	18	
Stockton	59	57		46	3	19			94		19	51	
Almond, vil	2	2	1	46	3	137	1		2		130	62	
Amherst, vil	3	3	1	97	5	101			3	1	89	113	
Amherst Jct., vil	4	5		47	1	5			8		5	47	
Junction City, vil	2			64		5			2		8	60	
Nelsonville, vil			1	55		22				1	21	57	
Plover, vil		4		36	2	13			3		9	40	

Rosholt, vil	5	2		86		14			6		16	85	1
Stevens Point, city:													
1st ward	9	10		228	14	162			16		170	231	
2nd ward	5	19		458	15	236	1		20		245	463	
3rd ward	21	29		340	9	220			38		210	345	
4th ward	106	62	2	339	27	39	2		133		48	338	
5th ward	6	3	1	487	5	68	3		8	1	57	502	
6th ward	2	4	2	321	1	18				2	19	318	
Total	493	324	13	4,170	161	1,560	11	2	650	10	1,545	4,296	3
PRICE CO.—													
Catawba	2	1	1	41	6	8			2		9	49	
Eisenstein				154	7	19					12	170	
Elk	2		1	86	6	18	1		3	1	16	93	
Emery	4	2	1	92	3	19	4	1	4		17	101	
Fifield	5	5		90	6	66	1		10		68	94	
Flambeau		3	2	100	10	22	3		4	2	19	120	
Georgetown				55		13					13	56	
Hackett				53	3	15	1				18	51	
Harmony				62	1	15	1				15	67	
Hill			1	66	6	31	2	1		1	23	81	
Kennan	1	1	1	45	10	14	2		2		9	61	
Knox	1			67	5	17	2		1		13	77	
Lake		3	1	217	10	40	2		3	1	35	232	
Ogema	2	1	1	153	12	138			2		106	202	
Prentice		1		87	8	54					42	111	
Spirit	2	2	2	93	4	27	4		2		24	102	
Worcester	1	1	1	169	24	45	1	1	1		29	218	1
Catawba, vil		4		46	3	8			4		6	53	
Kennan, vil		3		43	5	30			3		32	48	
Prentice, vil	1	2	1	97	6	81			2	1	69	119	
Park Falls, city:													
1st ward		2		90	5	48	1		2		46	103	
2nd ward		2	1	101	7	35			1	1	30	112	
3rd ward	1	1		163	3	31	1		1		29	169	
4th ward		1		96	2	31					32	103	
Phillips, city:													
1st ward		2		142	6	73	2		3		61	157	
2nd ward		2		112	6	107	2		3		93	136	
3rd ward		1		122	6	59	1		1		35	153	
Total	22	40	14	2,642	170	1,066	31	3	54	7	901	3,038	1

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Buckıam Pro.	Ganfield Pep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
RACINE CO.—													
Burlington	8	.....	.....	58	5	40	.....	3	8	.....	39	72	4
Caledonia	11	13	.....	346	30	73	6	.....	22	.....	97	353	.....
Dover	13	4	.....	72	3	101	.....	.....	15	.....	110	75	1
Mt. Pleasant	2	2	3	377	29	157	2	.....	2	3	171	405	.....
Norway	2	.....	.....	108	3	55	3	.....	1	.....	56	117	.....
Raymond	.....	7	.....	185	7	111	2	.....	7	.....	107	204	.....
Rochester	4	.....	1	40	2	40	.....	1	5	1	48	35	.....
Waterford	1	3	.....	65	3	72	.....	.....	4	.....	85	77	.....
Yorkville	2	.....	1	118	5	109	1	1	4	2	96	147	1
Corliss, vil	.....	1	.....	89	11	33	2	.....	1	1	30	106	.....
Rochester, vil	1	.....	1	28	1	72	.....	1	1	.....	82	21	1
Union Grove, vil	1	1	.....	112	3	153	.....	.....	2	.....	148	127	.....
Waterford, vil	4	1	1	92	9	58	.....	.....	4	.....	66	96	.....
Burlington, city:													
1st ward	6	2	.....	52	5	13	2	.....	8	.....	10	63	.....
2nd ward	1	7	.....	100	18	101	.....	.....	9	.....	121	101	.....
3rd ward	18	8	1	95	17	70	1	.....	24	1	77	99	.....
4th ward	6	8	1	110	9	76	.....	.....	14	.....	81	110	.....
Racine, city:													
1st ward	1	6	2	179	10	85	5	1	7	2	68	196	.....
2nd ward	15	7	1	243	25	594	1	2	22	.....	651	223	4
3rd ward, north prec	3	9	2	223	15	316	.....	.....	9	1	304	251	.....
3rd ward, south prec	13	9	.....	416	40	224	7	.....	28	.....	254	428	.....
4th ward, east prec	19	2	1	352	23	57	5	.....	18	.....	56	352	.....
4th ward, west prec	11	12	.....	452	16	67	5	.....	1)	.....	61	462	.....
5th ward	21	2	.....	342	11	94	8	3	21	.....	100	349	2
6th ward	6	5	5	279	11	119	3	.....	12	4	127	282	.....
7th ward	23	15	3	794	25	76	12	.....	32	4	84	814	.....
8th ward	7	3	5	610	15	333	15	2	9	6	330	625	1
9th ward	7	7	3	652	17	165	30	.....	12	3	156	771	.....
10th ward	17	3	1	515	25	151	10	1	17	2	148	570	1
11th ward	5	16	1	472	32	347	13	1	21	1	361	495	3
12th ward	6	2	1	671	20	368	9	.....	9	1	367	704	.....
13th ward	11	1	1	554	32	158	6	.....	13	2	178	553	.....

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) William Grahn, (2) Fred C. Smith, (3) John L. Dahl (Speaker), (4) Alfred M. Warden, (5) James T. Oliver, (6) Gustav Zittlow, (7) Dutee A. Wheelan, (8) Erick H. Johnson, (9) Carl Hillman, (10) Charles H. Liehe.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

14th ward	10	15	.....	421	10	194	10	.....	19	.....	191	448	.....
15th ward	13	2	1	649	33	70	32	2	13	.....	85	664	9
Total	268	173	36	9,871	526	4,752	190	18	412	34	4,945	10,395	27
RICHLAND CO.—													
Akan	2	.....	.....	95	3	18	.....	.....	2	.....	23	92	.....
Bloom	3	7	6	38	15	149	.....	.....	9	6	154	48	.....
Buena Vista	12	4	2	75	10	80	.....	.....	15	2	77	85	1
Cazenovia, vil	4	1	.....	53	5	22	1	.....	6	.....	23	58	.....
Dayton	11	1	3	172	58	120	1	.....	10	3	44	137	.....
Eagle	4	9	.....	57	5	41	.....	.....	12	.....	38	62	.....
Forest	4	2	.....	70	2	51	.....	.....	6	.....	44	80	.....
Henrietta	13	4	.....	88	2	108	.....	.....	18	.....	81	111	.....
Ithaca	16	2	.....	144	19	37	.....	.....	18	.....	35	165	.....
Lone Rock, vil	4	2	1	71	5	32	.....	.....	5	1	31	73	.....
Marshall	7	1	.....	61	3	141	.....	.....	7	.....	131	71	.....
Orion	3	4	.....	78	3	42	.....	.....	7	.....	31	84	.....
Richland	6	.....	.....	117	7	116	.....	.....	8	1	114	119	.....
Richland Center:													
1st ward	9	.....	3	103	13	221	.....	.....	10	3	218	121	.....
2nd ward	27	2	1	115	8	197	.....	.....	30	1	165	155	.....
3rd ward	38	24	.....	117	15	290	.....	.....	60	.....	282	138	.....
Richwood	7	.....	.....	90	2	50	.....	.....	7	.....	54	91	.....
Rockbridge	8	1	.....	66	13	71	1	.....	11	.....	63	90	.....
Sylvan	13	2	1	83	7	47	.....	.....	14	1	49	90	.....
Viola, vil	.....	.....	.....	60	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	60	.....
Westford	1	5	.....	34	1	15	.....	.....	4	.....	17	35	.....
Willow	4	1	1	87	4	60	1	.....	5	.....	56	99	.....
Total	196	72	18	1,874	201	2,021	4	.....	264	18	1,840	2,064	1
ROCK CO.—													
Avon	3	.....	.....	22	1	20	.....	.....	1	.....	15	27	.....
Beloit	1	1	.....	76	3	64	1	.....	2	.....	75	71	.....
Bradford	1	2	1	54	2	89	1	.....	4	1	73	61	.....
Center	1	.....	.....	55	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	61	.....
Clinton	1	1	.....	47	4	61	.....	.....	3	.....	59	57	.....
Fulton	.....	.....	1	116	12	67	.....	.....	.....	1	74	123	.....
Harmony	4	3	2	68	2	74	.....	.....	5	3	69	70	.....
Janesville	1	.....	1	43	2	35	.....	.....	1	1	28	51	.....
Johnstown	.....	.....	1	33	2	93	.....	.....	.....	1	91	33	.....
La Prairie	.....	.....	.....	29	3	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	29	.....
Lima	.....	.....	.....	29	7	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	41	.....
Magnolia	.....	1	.....	54	2	49	.....	.....	1	.....	39	71	.....
Milton	3	4	1	133	6	253	1	.....	7	1	231	152	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Newark	1			39	1	32					35	39	
Plymouth	2	1	2	102	2	43			2	2	38	107	
Porter	1	1		65	1	38			2		36	68	
Rock	3	1		78	1	34			4		20	92	
Spring Valley, vil				76	1	35					27	80	
Turtle	1		2	70	1	63			1	1	59	73	
Union		2	2	30		67			2	3	61	36	
Clinton, vil	1			90	2	163			1		154	98	
Footville, vil				30	1	75					63	40	
Milton, vil	1	4	3	59	3	258			4	1	249	68	
Orfordville, vil	1	1		104	5	66			3		55	120	
Beloit, city:													
1st ward	5	4		186	20	138	1		5		140	202	
2nd ward	2	3	1	116	8	372			2		363	179	
3rd ward	4	4		168	8	216	1		8	1	198	191	
4th ward	5	7	5	236	7	143			9	5	129	255	
5th ward	4	1	1	160	18	174	1		3	1	158	198	
6th ward	7	3	1	151	10	185	6		8	1	181	275	
7th ward	7		1	218	6	113	3		5	2	100	245	
8th ward	2	1	1	212	5	191	2		4	1	177	233	
9th ward				281	1	122			12		109	284	
Edgerton, city	4	9		409	15	392	1				367	447	
Evansville, city		7	1	233	9	356	2		3	1	314	273	
Janesville, city:													
1st ward, 1st prec	1	6		240	14	163			4		155	268	
1st ward, 2nd prec		2		280	14	223			2		198	321	
2nd ward, 1st prec		4		144	8	88			3		77	163	
2nd ward, 2nd prec			1	204	3	284				1	251	251	
3rd ward	1	2	2	130	5	326			3	1	303	149	
4th ward, 1st prec	3	11	2	429	28	133	2		16		114	475	
4th ward, 2nd prec	4	3		348	10	158	3		9		113	394	
5th ward	1	5	3	410	12	85	1		4	3	65	428	
6th ward	2	1		144	6	347			5		368	181	
7th ward	1	5	9	170	8	162	2		5		182	203	
Total	79	100	44	6,371	281	6,224	29		153	32	5,783	7,303	

RUSK CO.—													
Atlanta				105	3	38				1	28	118	
Big Bend	1	1	1	72	2	32			3		21	86	
Big Falls				23		11					6	29	
Cedar Rapids				21	1	1	3					25	
Dewey	1		2	58		13			1	2	10	62	
Flambeau		3		88	9	65	2		3		48	116	
Grant	1			120	5	50	1				31	152	
Grow	1	1		41	3	28			2		15	56	
Hawkins		2		90	5	85	1		2		69	114	
Hubbard		1		30	2	17			1		12	39	
Lawrence				17	2	17					14	22	
Marshall	2	3		79	2	15	4	2	2		12	82	2
Murray				61		24					14	73	
Richland			1	20	4	13				1	8	29	
Rusk	3	1	2	37	3	10			4		5	45	
South Fork		1		24		4			1		2	26	
Strickland	1	1	1	25	10	18	1		3	1	18	35	
Stubbs				129	4	29	1				21	133	
Thornapple		1		43	8	63	2		1		44	71	
True				51	2	35					19	68	
Washington	1			53		8	2		1		6	57	
Willard		1	1	31	3	26			1	1	25	35	
Wilson	1	2	1	22		6			3	1	5	23	
Bruce, vil		2		44	3	87			2		81	53	
Conrath, vil	1			15		17			2		11	22	
Glen Flora, vil				22		25					26	21	
Ingram, vil	1			29	2	24					21	33	
Sheldon, vil	1			31		9			1		9	31	
Tony, vil				18	1	16			1		9	26	
Weyerhauser, vil	1	1		67	1	22			1		14	77	
Ladysmith, city:													
1st ward	1			53	3	54			1		42	67	
2nd ward		3		72	11	94			3		80	97	
3rd ward		1		58	1	69			2		63	63	
4th ward	2			88	8	37			2		31	105	
5th ward	1	3	1	114	14	206	2		3		175	148	
6th ward	1	1		78	7	40			1		30	98	
Total	21	29	9	1,929	119	1,308	20	2	47	7	1,025	2,339	2
ST. CROIX CO.—													
Baldwin		1	1	100		35	1		1		33	105	
Cady				85	3	32	4		2		25	97	
Cylon		4		151		37	1		6		40	150	
Eau Galle	1	2		83		25			2		25	83	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Emerald			2	135	5	35					26	152	
Erin Prairie				208		3					2	210	
Forest				154	1	10					9	157	
Glenwood	1			151	8	35	1		1	1	37	162	
Hammond	1	2		91	2	28			4		29	92	
Hudson		1	1	69	4	54			1	1	55	76	
Kinnickinnic		2		88		38	1		2		37	91	1
Pleasant Valley				53	2	7					6	58	
Richmond				76	4	39					32	81	
Rush River		2	1	87		13			2		8	89	
Somerset	3	1		50		15		1	4		10	57	
Springfield	1	4		117	4	29			4		28	137	
Stanton	1	5		146		34		1	7		27	159	
Star Prairie		1		131	2	41					28	152	
St. Joseph	1		1	87	4	12			1	1	18	88	
Troy				75		42					36	82	
Warren	3	3		108	7	96		1	4		95	121	3
Baldwin, vil	2	2		96	2	103					94	109	
Deer Park, vil	1			56	1	26			1		29	59	
Hammond, vil				51	2	71					59	70	
North Hudson, vil	1			225		1					1	226	
Somerset, vil	1	3		49	1	20			4		17	56	
Star Prairie, vil				16		33				1	27	21	
Wilson, vil	1			34	1	32					24	45	
Woodville, vil	1		3	44	2	30			1		26	52	
Glenwood, city:													
1st ward		1		20	2	20			1		15	27	
2nd ward				21	1	14					15	20	
3rd ward	1	1	2	25	3	53			2	2	50	33	
Hudson, city:													
1st ward				94		21	1	1			16	97	
2nd ward	1		3	224	2	237	1	1	2	3	234	231	1
3rd ward		3	1	396	2	113	1		3	1	116	396	
New Richmond, city:													
1st ward	1	1		100	7	134			1		114	118	
2nd ward	2	3		123	5	139			4		114	154	
3rd ward			1	126	1	21				1	16	103	

River Falls, city:													
1st ward		1		14	1	27			1		28	15	
Total	24	43	16	3,959	79	1,755	11	5	61	11	1,601	4,231	5
SAUK CO.—													
Baraboo		1		186	3	166	1		1		159	212	
Bear Creek	3	5		143	1	11	1		8		12	143	
Dellona		1		43	6	28			2		30	48	
Delton		1	1	57	1	84			1	1	90	55	
Excelsior				113		35			1		34	115	
Fairfield			5	42	1	58	1			6	53	48	
Franklin		1		154	3	8			1		4	162	
Freedom	2			92	1	16					17	102	
Greenfield			2	112	3	50					53	120	
Honey Creek		1		169	1	20					13	182	
Ironton	2	1	3	60	7	41	3		2	3	47	64	
La Valle	1	2		106	4	35			3		40	117	
Merrimack		1		93	3	22		1			25	94	1
Prairie du Sac			1	64		26			1	1	21	68	
Reedsburg	4	1	2	125	4	31	1	1	4	2	33	131	1
Spring Green	1	1		41		21		1	2		21	44	1
Sumpter				152	3	65					63	157	
Troy		1	3	190	2	56			1	2	42	194	
Washington	1	3	1	212	3	43			5	1	45	216	
Westfield			2	214	2	4	1			1	7	215	
Winfield	1	2	1	78	1	22			2	1	19	86	
Woodland	1	1	3	62	2	66	1		3	3	64	70	
Ableman, vil	1		1	124		9		1	1	1	9	129	1
Ironton, vil				19	3	42	1		1		41	21	
La Valle, vil	2	1	2	58	3	81		1	4	2	85	56	2
Lime Ridge, vil	1			14	1	43					48	12	
Loganville, vil				89		20			1		21	88	
Merrimack, vil	1	2		51		28			2		28	49	1
North Freedom, vil		4		71	2	59			2		38	106	2
Plain, vil	1			113		2					2	114	
Prairie du Sac, vil	2	1		200	3	168	1	1	4		151	218	1
Sauk City, vil	1	1		259	3	25			1		23	273	
Spring Green, vil	4	3	2	98	2	113			8		101	106	
Baraboo, city:													
1st ward	3	4	6	335	7	404			7	6	430	337	
2nd ward		3	2	557	17	379			3	2	380	589	
3rd ward	4		3	297	7	62	1		2	3	58	308	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Reedsburg, city:													
1st ward	1	5	2	250	4	171	1	.....	6	.....	166	267	.....
2nd ward	3	3	4	298	5	305	.....	2	10	3	314	294	2
Total	40	50	46	5,341	108	2,819	13	8	89	39	2,787	5,610	12
SAWYER CO.—													
Bass Lake	.....	.....	1	39	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	39	.....
Couderay	1	.....	2	32	1	11	2	.....	1	2	7	35	.....
Draper	.....	1	1	33	2	13	1	.....	.....	.....	7	46	.....
Edgewater	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	.....
Fishtrap	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....
Hayward	.....	.....	1	119	2	24	.....	.....	.....	1	19	126	.....
Hunter	1	1	.....	34	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	32	.....
Lenroot	1	3	1	106	5	19	.....	.....	3	.....	16	110	1
Meadow Brook	.....	1	.....	23	1	16	.....	.....	1	.....	5	35	.....
Meteor	.....	1	.....	29	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	36	.....
Ojibway	.....	.....	.....	24	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	39	.....
Radisson	1	2	.....	51	5	26	.....	.....	3	.....	12	70	.....
Round Lake	.....	.....	1	71	1	15	1	.....	.....	1	13	72	.....
Sand Lake	1	4	1	66	1	51	.....	1	5	1	43	77	1
Spider Lake	2	1	.....	14	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....	8	16	.....
Weirgor	1	2	1	41	2	15	2	.....	2	1	11	44	2
Winter	3	1	1	79	18	49	1	.....	4	1	34	116	.....
Exeland, vil	2	1	.....	23	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....
Couderay, vil	.....	.....	.....	16	3	40	1	.....	3	.....	31	27	.....
Hayward, city:													
1st ward	5	5	1	80	2	63	.....	.....	10	1	50	92	.....
2nd ward	2	1	.....	75	.....	41	.....	1	1	.....	35	80	2
3rd ward	1	3	.....	97	3	17	.....	.....	4	.....	23	91	1
Total	21	27	11	1,063	52	490	8	2	41	9	371	1,240	5
SHAWANO CO.—													
Almon	.....	2	.....	218	2	6	1	.....	2	.....	7	217	.....
Angelica	2	9	.....	92	16	22	.....	.....	10	.....	24	105	.....
Aniwa	.....	1	.....	91	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	93	.....

Bartelme				73	7	15	3				18	82	
Belle Plaine	1	2	1	278	4	25	2		3		16	285	
Birnamwood	1	2	1	112		6	1		3		7	112	
Fairbank	1		1	165	2	5			1	1	7	167	
Germania			1	95		5				1	4	94	
Grant	1	1	1	244	6	16			2		15	247	
Green Valley	2			214	6	19			1		25	215	
Hartland			1	207	7	12	1			1	5	222	
Herman		2		212	5	7			2	1	17	209	
Hutchins		2	1	80	2	28			1	1	30	80	
Keshena	1			26	5	35			1		34	30	
Lessor	1	2		191	7	28			3		29	208	
Maple Grove	6	5		53	12	60			11		71	54	
Morris		1	2	149	3	17	1	1	1	2	18	149	1
Navarino		1		116	5	13			1		20	117	
Neopit	6	12		48	16	13			18		30	48	
Pella			1	185	3	4			1	1	5	188	
Red Spring		1	1	93		34				1	23	103	
Richmond				299	3	7					10	297	
Seneca		1		117	2	4			1		3	121	
Shawano, city:													
1st ward	4	4	3	241	12	123	3		9	1	129	251	
2nd ward		6		118	5	102			9		97	134	
3rd ward	6	18	1	256	8	158			25	1	161	268	
Washington				231	4	6					3	241	
Waukechon		6		200	9	9			6		9	208	
Wescott				65	7	31					32	73	
Wittenberg		1		193	1	27	1		1		26	194	
Aniwa, vil			2	25	5	33	1			2	30	29	
Birnamwood, vil		6		65	2	78			6		69	75	
Bonduel, vil				163	3	14	1				10	173	
Cecil, vil				90	5	4					7	92	
Eland, vil				109		13					10	112	
Gresham, vil		1		94	2	12					10	100	
Mattoon, vil			1	77	5	50			1	1	41	88	
Tigerton, vil	2	1		133	3	44	1		2		36	142	
Wittenberg, vil	1	4	3	205	1	52	2		6	3	45	215	
Total	35	91	21	5,623	188	1,143	18	1	128	17	1,138	5,838	1
SHEBOYGAN CO.—													
Greenbush	5	5		100	3	64	1		9		58	105	
Herman	4	3		187	3	13	6	2	5		13	193	7
Holland	8	3		270	5	122	1		7		138	266	
Lima	2	1	3	145	1	125	3		3	2	117	158	1
Lyndon	4	5		143	4	172			9		162	153	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Mitchell	13	4	1	54	4	21	.....	.....	.....	1	23	54	.....
Mosel	3	3	1	140	2	5	2	.....	4	1	3	146	.....
Plymouth	3	2	.....	201	6	32	6	.....	3	.....	34	203	.....
Rhine	3	2	1	89	.....	3	13	5	6	1	2	91	8
Russell	2	3	.....	33	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....	5	30	.....
Scott	13	.....	2	128	4	43	2	.....	15	.....	40	131	.....
Sheboygan	.....	.....	1	161	6	24	10	2	.....	1	21	175	2
Sheboygan Falls	1	2	1	138	3	24	27	.....	3	.....	26	141	6
Sherman	1	.....	.....	167	.....	17	3	.....	1	.....	21	168	.....
Wilson	.....	1	.....	148	1	9	3	.....	1	.....	13	140	.....
Adell, vil	1	1	.....	39	1	24	.....	.....	2	.....	28	37	.....
Cascade, vil	5	3	.....	50	2	30	.....	.....	8	.....	29	49	.....
Cedar Grove, vil	1	.....	.....	126	2	134	.....	.....	1	.....	136	126	.....
Elkhart Lake, vil	8	2	.....	74	5	30	14	1	9	.....	27	83	3
Glenbeulah, vil	1	2	.....	54	.....	34	.....	.....	4	.....	39	50	.....
Kohler, vil	5	1	.....	69	1	41	3	.....	5	.....	41	71	.....
Oostburg, vil	.....	1	.....	46	2	76	1	.....	1	.....	72	52	.....
Random Lake, vil	10	4	.....	45	1	27	1	.....	12	.....	27	53	.....
Plymouth, city:													
1st ward	7	1	.....	275	8	108	3	.....	7	.....	98	292	.....
2nd ward	13	15	2	218	14	147	5	4	27	.....	129	249	7
Sheboygan, city:													
1st ward, 1st prec	13	5	1	260	7	166	11	1	16	1	168	264	2
1st ward, 2nd prec	21	8	.....	261	21	200	32	.....	24	.....	203	386	.....
2nd ward	25	6	2	309	21	108	28	2	20	2	112	318	6
3rd ward	8	7	3	149	12	35	42	.....	15	2	45	151	.....
4th ward	12	7	3	529	22	100	83	.....	19	2	97	546	.....
5th ward	4	3	2	394	10	23	105	.....	6	2	24	403	.....
6th ward	7	4	1	310	5	24	69	1	8	3	23	323	3
7th ward	13	5	2	425	14	31	148	4	18	2	29	444	21
8th ward, 1st prec	7	2	.....	230	5	24	37	4	6	1	26	236	12
8th ward, 2nd prec	15	9	4	560	18	35	97	.....	21	2	36	579	.....
Sheboygan Falls, city:													
1st ward	3	1	.....	60	5	48	6	.....	5	.....	53	65	.....
2nd ward	3	1	.....	99	2	70	6	.....	5	.....	74	102	.....
Total	244	122	30	6,686	221	2,193	768	26	328	23	2,192	7,033	78

TAYLOR CO.—													
Aurora			1	76		15				1	16	74	
Browning				93		9	6				8	95	
Chelsea				129	3	14	2				12	139	
Cleveland	2	1	1	39	3	46	6		3		40	49	5
Deer Creek	1			126	6	40	4		1		33	142	
Ford		2	1	43	1	27	1		2	1	22	45	
Goodrich				50	1	13					11	55	
Greenwood				61	2	8	3				6	66	
Grover				56	1	9	1				7	59	
Hammel				73	1	18					15	74	
Holway	1		1	75	1	31	4				34	74	
Little Black		1	3	266	3	29			1	2	20	273	
Maplehurst	1		1	54	3	10			1	1	18	47	
McKinley				67	3	52					47	71	
Medford	3	4	2	240	7	38	12		7	1	32	249	
Molitor				29		5					5	32	
Pershing	4	2	1	37	2	6		1	5	1	8	34	2
Rib Lake				76	3	21	1				14	86	
Roosevelt	1	1		35	2	16	1		2		11	39	
Taft				26	1	16					12	30	
Westboro	2	1		76	4	82	7	1	1	1	64	99	6
Gilman, vil				80	1	41	1		1		40	78	
Lublin, vil				6	1	13	1				12	8	
Rib Lake, vil	2	1	2	125	5	59	2		3	1	52	141	
Medford, city:													
1st ward	1	2		36	3	102	1		2		101	142	1
2nd ward	1			103	8	43			1		40	119	
3rd ward	1			109	2	84	3	1		1	71	127	
Total	20	15	13	2,286	67	847	56	3	30	10	751	2,447	15
TREMPEALEAU CO.—													
Albion	1			95	5	39			1		44	97	
Arcadia	11	1	1	159	8	36	2		3	1	26	187	11
Burnside	4	1		46	1	6	1		4		6	50	
Caledonia	1	1	1	23		29			2	1	19	30	
Chimney Rock	2	5		86	8	16	2		7		11	108	
Dodge	1	2		42	10	20			4		25	45	
Ettrick	6		1	328	7	59					41	316	
Gale	3		1	163	5	100			2	1	81	199	
Hale				212	9	46					39	226	
Lincoln			1	98	4	17					13	109	
Pigeon				295	2	8					3	307	
Preston	1	1		333	3	16	1				11	340	
Sumner	2	2		98	4	14			3		17	97	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
Trempealeau	.....	.....	.....	149	5	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	142	.....
Unity	1	.....	.....	142	1	18	.....	.....	1	.....	16	144	.....
Arcadia, vil	4	11	1	169	5	142	.....	.....	13	1	114	217	.....
Blair, vil	1	1	1	159	2	43	.....	.....	2	.....	41	169	.....
Eleva, vil	2	2	.....	44	.....	43	.....	.....	4	1	46	42	.....
Galesville, vil	2	.....	.....	80	7	263	3	.....	2	.....	233	111	.....
Independence, vil	10	3	.....	82	6	71	.....	.....	10	.....	64	93	3
Osseo, vil	6	3	.....	125	5	92	.....	.....	7	1	81	143	3
Trempealeau, vil	2	2	.....	45	2	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	56	.....
White Hall, vil	2	1	.....	225	1	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	246	.....
Total	62	36	7	3,198	103	1,269	9	.....	65	6	1,097	3,514	17
VERNON CO.—													
Bergen	3	.....	2	58	2	12	.....	.....	1	1	13	59	.....
Christiana	.....	.....	.....	235	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	243	.....
Clinton	2	.....	.....	189	5	32	.....	.....	2	.....	25	202	.....
Coon	.....	.....	.....	188	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	192	.....
Forest	.....	.....	1	63	7	43	.....	.....	.....	1	36	75	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	279	13	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	285	.....
Genoa	.....	.....	.....	82	3	37	1	.....	.....	.....	36	86	.....
Greenwood	2	2	.....	90	5	7	.....	.....	2	.....	10	92	.....
Hamburg	.....	2	1	77	7	36	.....	.....	1	1	22	95	.....
Harmony	.....	.....	.....	150	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	156	.....
Hillsboro	2	1	2	35	1	17	.....	.....	3	2	14	39	.....
Jefferson	.....	.....	2	275	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	2	35	275	.....
Kickapoo	1	.....	.....	105	2	17	.....	.....	3	.....	15	109	.....
Liberty	2	1	.....	57	.....	23	.....	.....	3	.....	17	70	.....
Stark	5	.....	2	92	4	27	.....	.....	4	2	24	102	.....
Sterling	.....	2	2	173	9	44	.....	.....	3	.....	41	186	.....
Union	3	.....	.....	64	9	16	.....	.....	3	.....	22	68	.....
Viroqua	.....	.....	.....	341	4	88	1	.....	.....	.....	85	348	.....
Webster	4	2	2	133	1	71	.....	.....	4	2	64	141	.....
Wheatland	.....	.....	.....	114	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	129	.....
Whitestown	1	.....	1	105	4	15	.....	.....	1	.....	16	111	.....
Chaseburg, vil	1	1	.....	35	2	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	39	.....
Coon Valley, vil	1	1	.....	52	2	48	.....	.....	2	.....	41	61	.....

De Soto, vil	2	1		24	1	19			1		11	32	
Hillsboro, vil	5	3	1	85	12	116			5	1	123	94	
La Farge, vil	1	1	1	104	4	54		2	2	1	47	115	2
Ontario, vil	1	1	1	40	2	29		1	2	1	24	47	1
Readstown, vil			2	43	2	35				2	27	51	
Stoddard, vil	2			30		31			1		25	37	
Viola, vil				21	2	33					27	30	
Viroqua, city:													
1st ward	2	3		153	14	176			5		168	174	
2nd ward		3	2	120	5	210	1		4	2	193	142	
3rd ward	1			182	10	176			1		165	199	
Westby, city:													
1st ward			1	95		29				1	24	102	
2nd ward	1			147	2	42			1		39	153	
3rd ward	2			60		20			2		19	63	
Total	44	24	23	4,096	149	1,681	3	3	56	19	1,542	4,402	3
VILAS CO.—													
Arbor Vitae:													
1st prec	1			41	2	33			2		26	52	
2nd prec				36		8			2		8	36	
Cloverland		3		13		9	2		4		3	18	
Conover	2	1	2	71	4	15	4		4	2	11	85	
Eagle River	1	7	1	122	6	136	1		9	1	111	151	
Farmington				26	2	13					12	25	
Flambeau:													
1st prec	1	1	1	39	2	17			2	1	20	38	
2nd prec		1		17	1	13			1		14	17	
Lincoln	3	4		47	2	43	2		5		28	62	
Phelps	3	5	2	144	10	110	6		6	2	94	157	
Plum Lake		2	1	9		16					15	15	
Presque Isle:													
1st prec	1			61	6	30	1		1		26	71	
2nd prec		2		89	5	11			1		14	99	
State Line	1			22		9					11	18	
Washington:													
1st prec		1		32		5	1		1		7	27	
2nd prec				22		11					11	23	
Total	13	27	7	791	40	479	17		38	6	411	894	
WALWORTH CO.—													
Bloomfield	1		3	87		36			2	3	41	83	
Darien	3	4	3	141	6	179			7	3	163	159	
Delavan	1	1	1	83	2	93			3	1	94	83	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
WALWORTH CO.—Con.													
East Troy	1	3		109		64			5		71	102	
Geneva	1		1	156	5	114			1	1	125	148	
Lafayette	3		1	118	6	78			2	1	90	108	1
La Grange	2	3	2	96	5	90	1		5	2	96	92	
Linn	8	6		101	2	111	2	1	9		129	87	2
Lyons	1		3	218	7	69	1		2	2	76	218	1
Richmond	8			78	2	49			6		45	78	
Sharon				90	1	47			1		45	92	
Spring Prairie	4	1	1	2	2	102			4	1	114	78	
Sugar Creek	1	2	3	124	1	122			3	2	113	137	1
Troy	4	1		79	2	76			5		73	83	
Walworth	1		3	93	6	118				3	130	92	
Whitewater				72	2	27					28	78	
East Troy, vil	9	7	2	121	4	159			16	2	156	128	
Genoa Junction, vil		1		51	1	100			2		9	56	
Sharon, vil	7	1	4	118	6	160			8	4	153	127	1
Walworth, vil	4	1	5	125	2	158	3		4	5	154	128	
Williams Bay, vil	1			40	2	46				1	52	35	
Delevan, city:													
1st ward	1		1	83	1	229	1		2	1	226	97	
2nd ward	14	7	1	58	1	239			21		231	64	
3rd ward	5	5	1	60	2	215			9	1	198	80	
Elkhorn, city:													
1st ward	3	3	3	94	4	106			6	3	107	12	
2nd ward	3	14		98	9	175	1		20		176	102	2
3rd ward	5	12	5	137	2	145			18	5	152	137	
Lake Geneva, city:													
1st ward	9	3	7	121	3	200			16	7	200	120	
2nd ward	2	3	1	112		102		1	6	1	104	107	
3rd ward	4		2	231	3	69	2		3	1	84	216	
Whitewater, city:													
1st ward	12	6	3	116	3	67	1	1	17	2	64	134	2
2nd ward	9	18	2	18	6	360	1		27	2	363	188	
3rd ward	3	5		128	3	175	3		9		185	123	3
Total	130	106	58	3,607	101	4,080	16	3	240	54	4,133	3,652	13

WASHBURN CO.—													
Barronett				60	3	8	2				16	57	
Bashaw	1		2	88	5	20			1		26	85	
Bass Lake				16	3	4					5	17	
Beaver Brook				52	3	16		1			22	40	1
Brooklyn			2	20	1	19					23	13	
Birchwood		1		22		3					4	21	
Casey				12	1	7					3	14	
Chicog				12	1	4	4				7	11	1
Crystal				40	5	18					15	45	
Evergreen	1			30	2	20	4		1		19	29	
Frog Creek				14		11					13	12	
Gull Lake				17	1	13					15	15	
Long Lake	1		1	83	4	9			1		7	87	
Madge	3	1		28	3	9	1		4		6	36	
Minong	1	1	1	13	2	6			2		6	16	
Sarona	2		1	55	2	27			1		24	62	
Spooner	1			20	4	17					15	25	
Springbrook				92	3	54	1				54	96	
Stinnett			1	19	1	19					17	24	
Stone Lake	2			27	6	14			3		16	32	
Trego		2		64	2	21	2		1		2	66	
Birchwood, vil	1			37	2	35			1		26	48	
Minong, vil				14	3	20					21	16	
Shell Lake, vil	1	1		127	9	160	1		1		135	160	2
Spooner, city:													
1st ward				204	6	76	1				73	211	
2nd ward		1		235	8	43	3		1		42	244	
2nd ward	1			92	3	13			1		12	96	
Total	15	7	8	1,493	83	666	19	1	18		643	1,587	4
WASHINGTON CO.—													
Addison	4	5		192	24	29			10	1	11	235	
Barton	7	18	1	134	14	13	2		22	1	11	149	
Erin	5	16		59	2	1	1		14		23	61	
Farmington	2	2		199	9	14			4		10	218	
Germantown	5	10	1	290	21	50			13	1	38	317	
Hartford		6	1	134	7	40			7		34	145	1
Jackson	3	4		171	18	18	2		7		15	196	
Kewaskum	2			113	5	3			1	1	8	110	
Polk		2		178	4	12	4			2	10	183	
Richfield	1	5		228	5	48			6	1	37	251	
Trenton	3	8		100	22	50	3	2	6		24	127	2
Wayne	1	3		147	9	4	1		5		1	154	
West Bend	3	7	1	79	8	13			11	1	9	95	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
WASHINGTON CO.—Con.													
Jackson, vil	1	.....	.....	55	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	4	58	.....
Kewaskum, vil	9	9	.....	159	13	15	.....	.....	16	.....	21	170	.....
Slinger vil	4	.....	.....	155	7	4	2	.....	3	.....	3	164	.....
Hartford, city:													
1st ward	7	9	2	237	19	123	2	.....	15	1	127	247	.....
2nd ward	1	5	.....	159	7	29	1	.....	6	.....	24	174	.....
3rd ward	1	2	.....	129	14	60	1	.....	3	.....	58	141	.....
4th ward	2	1	1	129	8	57	.....	1	3	1	54	134	.....
West Bend, city:													
1st ward	4	13	1	184	10	40	2	.....	16	1	37	201	.....
2nd ward	9	11	.....	201	13	95	3	.....	20	.....	94	210	.....
3rd ward	2	8	.....	191	14	42	.....	.....	1	.....	39	208	.....
Total	76	144	8	3,623	258	781	24	3	201	11	692	3,948	3
WAUKESHA CO.—													
Brookfield	18	15	1	156	13	102	2	.....	28	2	99	166	3
Delafield	3	11	.....	151	13	156	1	.....	13	.....	164	155	4
Eagle	4	1	.....	77	4	41	.....	.....	4	.....	44	79	1
Genesee	6	5	1	127	11	246	1	.....	9	1	248	142	1
Lisbon	7	7	3	147	10	182	3	2	12	3	157	179	5
Menomonee	4	5	1	144	16	27	2	.....	9	1	29	168	.....
Merton	10	13	1	127	11	105	1	.....	18	.....	102	137	.....
Mukwonago	1	.....	.....	69	2	52	.....	.....	1	.....	56	68	.....
Muskego	2	2	.....	120	11	18	1	.....	4	.....	31	128	.....
New Berlin	6	13	.....	167	4	70	3	.....	17	.....	60	184	.....
Oconomowoc	8	11	.....	200	7	78	2	1	20	.....	77	209	.....
Ottawa	2	6	1	44	1	90	.....	.....	6	.....	90	43	.....
Pewaukee	7	7	.....	148	19	125	.....	.....	11	.....	124	179	1
Summit	9	3	1	145	8	92	4	.....	10	1	111	140	4
Vernon	.....	3	3	113	4	140	1	.....	4	2	148	108	.....
Waukesha	3	4	.....	103	5	182	.....	.....	6	.....	189	96	.....
Dousman, vil	8	4	.....	26	3	57	1	.....	11	.....	62	29	.....
Eagle, vil	16	19	.....	56	3	57	.....	.....	34	.....	55	62	.....
Hartland, vil	8	11	.....	54	5	106	7	.....	18	.....	93	70	3
Menomonee Falls, vil	.....	2	2	125	13	86	8	.....	1	2	78	153	.....

Merton, vil	4	2		64	1	25			5		21	71	
Mukwonago, vil	4	13	3	84	1	89	1		15	3	06	72	2
New Butler, vil		1		159	4	8	1	2	1		9	163	1
North Prairie, vil	1	1	1	58	1	42	1	2	1	2	41	64	2
Pewaukee, vil	6	6		66	4	90	2		14		80	87	1
Oconomowoc, city:													
1st prec	17	20	1	160	6	142	1		33	1	124	184	
2nd prec	11	16		167	19	272	1		25		246	196	
Waukesha, city:													
1st ward	9	16	2	368	6	355	4		27	2	369	361	1
2nd ward	12	9	1	467	17	171	7		19	1	178	503	
3rd ward	9	9		253	5	86	1		16		90	264	
5th ward	14	8		447	25	401	2		19		394	496	
5th ward	13	12		209	14	452	2		22		443	202	
6th ward	13	16		264	11	467	3		28		491	263	
Total	235	271	22	5,062	277	4,612	63	7	461	21	4,609	5,421	29
WAUPACA CO.—													
Bear Creek		3		190	9	35			1		28	209	
Caledonia		1		134	10	2			2		2	143	
Dayton	1	2	1	109	9	80	2		3	1	100	102	1
Dupont				172	5	13					10	183	
Fremont		2		45	6	10					7	50	
Harrison	1			232	1	3	1		1		2	237	
Helvetia				130	4	22				1	22	133	
Iola			1	201	2	18				1	15	202	
Larrabee				254	2	22					18	257	
Lebanon	1			92	4	29			1		25	104	
Lind				100	10	40	1				37	113	
Little Wolf			1	96	11	31					24	117	
Matteson				127	4	33					27	138	
Mukwa	1	3		45	7	40			2		27	66	
Royalton	1	1		57	7	33	3		2		31	65	
Scandinavia		1		199	3	32			1		27	206	
St. Lawrence				145	7	57					61	147	
Union	1	3	1	137	15	29			4	1	27	154	
Waupaca		2		115	6	63		1	3		67	119	
Weyauwega		1	1	61	8	17	2		2		16	72	
Wyoming			1	157	4	6				1	5	165	
Embarrass, vil			2	71		28				2	20	84	
Fremont, vil				38	6	13	1				15	41	
Iola, vil	1	2	1	212	11	67	5	2	3		61	233	
Manawa, vil	1	4	1	71	8	113			3	1	114	86	
Marion, vil	1	3		134	45	124			4		111	194	
Ogdensburg, vil		1		20	3	54					54	25	

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
WAUPACA CO.—Con.													
Royalton, vil	1	2		33	1	46		3	1	1	40	42	2
Scandinavia, vil				89	6	38					36	95	
Weyauwega, vil	1	12		91	26	113	5	2	14		117	113	1
Clintonville, city:													
1st ward		1		128	5	73					57	146	
2nd ward		1		90	2	18					14	101	
3rd ward	1		1	158	6	29	2		1	2	24	171	2
4th ward		1	1	243	13	140	1		1	1	137	268	
Farmington, city:													
1st prec			1	168	6	37	1				35	182	
2nd prec	3	6	5	61	18	191	1		9	5	190	79	
New London, city:													
1st ward				141	16	76					67	164	
2nd ward		1		62	5	30			3		30	72	
4th ward		2		145	1	144			2		137	170	
5th ward		2		60	6	42			3		33	80	
Waupaca, city:													
1st ward		1		116	16	160	2		1		149	147	1
2nd ward	1	4		9	15	229			4		234	105	
3rd ward	1			99	14	133			1		126	122	
4th ward				87		214	2	1			210	99	3
Total	17	62	18	5,208	382	2,727	29	9	72	17	2,589	5,801	10
WAUSHARA CO.—													
Aurora	1			84	10	45			1		52	86	
Bloomfield				77	31	13					17	106	
Coloma	3	2		85	2	112	1		4		95	98	
Dakota				89	2	11					14	89	
Deerfield				80	3	26					22	87	
Hancock				70	1	21	1				14	79	
Leon				78	4	68					70	80	
Marion	1		1	122	6	32	2		2	1	32	126	
Mount Morris				152	1	24					27	155	
Oasis				86	2	19					15	93	
Plainfield	1			139	3	44					44	142	

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) G. W. Schmidt, (2) Robert Caldwell, (3) Albert C. Johnson, (4) Herman W. Sachtjen, (5) James C. Hanson, (6) C. M. Grimstad, (7) Herman Ziemer, (8) Fred E. Moul, (9) John Peltier, (10) Sixtus Lindahl.

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Poy Sippi	5	2	.....	70	31	96	.....	.....	6	.....	95	95	2
Richford	1	.....	.....	94	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	7	96	.....
Rose	2	.....	2	108	2	67	.....	.....	3	2	59	118	.....
Saxeville	1	.....	1	78	11	38	1	.....	.....	.....	44	84	.....
Springwater	1	.....	.....	81	2	63	1	.....	1	.....	53	94	.....
Warren	4	1	.....	56	5	23	2	.....	5	.....	22	61	.....
Wautoma	.....	.....	.....	139	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	143	.....
Berlin, precinct	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hancock, vil	.....	.....	.....	105	1	60	.....	.....	1	.....	53	114	.....
Lohrville, vil	2	.....	.....	29	2	4	1	.....	3	.....	5	33	.....
Plainfield, vil	.....	.....	.....	133	5	119	1	.....	.....	.....	129	125	.....
Redgranite, vil	.....	2	.....	77	10	71	4	.....	2	.....	57	95	.....
Wautoma, vil	2	7	1	202	9	150	.....	.....	10	2	140	220	2
Wild Rose	2	2	1	77	5	137	.....	.....	5	1	126	101	.....
Total	26	17	6	2,312	152	1,280	14	.....	44	6	1,221	2,521	4
WINNEBAGO CO.—													
Algoma	1	1	.....	119	61	91	.....	.....	1	.....	110	154	.....
Black Wolf	.....	1	.....	79	14	6	.....	.....	1	.....	13	82	.....
Clayton	.....	3	.....	135	9	42	.....	.....	2	.....	40	143	.....
Menasha	.....	.....	.....	63	10	20	.....	.....	4	.....	19	74	.....
Neenah	1	4	.....	39	3	22	1	.....	1	.....	29	37	.....
Nekimi	.....	2	.....	111	11	52	.....	.....	1	.....	55	115	.....
Nepenskum	2	2	.....	59	21	61	.....	.....	3	.....	59	78	.....
Omro	.....	.....	1	93	16	75	.....	.....	.....	1	65	107	.....
Oshkosh	.....	6	.....	197	43	87	.....	.....	4	.....	108	227	.....
Poygan	2	2	.....	60	24	37	.....	1	4	.....	42	73	1
Rushford	1	3	2	99	32	166	1	1	1	1	173	107	1
Utica	2	.....	.....	78	16	81	.....	8	1	.....	86	92	.....
Vinland	1	.....	.....	108	22	58	.....	.....	1	.....	66	119	.....
Winchester	.....	.....	.....	306	8	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	302	.....
Winneconne	.....	.....	.....	52	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	61	.....
Wolf River	.....	.....	.....	102	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	111	.....
Omro, vil	2	4	3	110	51	214	.....	1	6	2	239	126	2
Winneconne, vil	2	1	1	147	50	102	.....	.....	1	1	105	188	.....
Menasha, city:													
1st ward	8	4	2	170	21	68	.....	.....	9	2	70	191	.....
2nd ward	11	14	.....	295	17	28	.....	.....	16	.....	32	322	.....
3rd ward	6	10	3	147	20	65	.....	.....	16	.....	67	166	.....
4th ward	20	8	.....	127	12	3	.....	.....	23	.....	5	139	1
5th ward	6	8	.....	216	22	34	.....	.....	14	.....	43	228	.....
Neenah, city:													
1st ward	2	8	3	311	22	208	3	.....	8	3	213	333	.....
2nd ward	6	1	2	270	17	148	2	1	6	3	145	291	.....
3rd ward	1	3	.....	175	9	113	2	.....	3	.....	109	192	.....

Primary Election—1922—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities and Villages Election Districts	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR								VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR				
	Bentley Dem.	Mathie Dem.	Welles Pro.	Blaine Rep.	McHenry Rep.	Morgan Rep.	Arnold Soc.	Scattering	Hooper Dem.	Bucknam Pro.	Ganfield Rep.	La Follette Rep.	Scattering
WINNEBAGO CO.—Con.													
4th ward		3	1	141	11	25			3		28	151	
5th ward	11	3	2	288	17	86	1	2	10	2	85	305	2
Oshkosh, city:													
1st ward	1	7		201	60	121	3		9		134	243	
2nd ward	3	13		360	152	136		1	14		171	462	
3rd ward	4	10	1	397	79	42	2		13	1	53	447	1
4th ward	8	13	2	288	141	219	1		23	2	262	378	
5th ward	9	30	1	260	69	382			41	2	400	308	
6th ward	2			433	94	5	3		3		25	512	
7th ward	2	13		136	42	318			18		330	145	
8th ward	5	5		409	93	63	4		10		74	473	
9th ward	8	5	2	665	100	60	8		12	2	72	747	
10th ward	2	16	1	500	145	352	1		16	1	383	554	
11th ward	5	14		404	97	154	2		20		197	464	
12th ward	6	3	4	370	85	160	2		9	1	183	409	
13th ward	6	3	1	308	111	33	6		7		50	385	
14th ward	2	1	1	269	56	25	2		1	1	34	313	
Total	148	224	33	9,097	1,912	4,046	44	15	335	25	4,481	10,354	8
WOOD CO.—													
Arpin				144	1	30	4				25	152	2
Auburndale		1		162	1	3			1		2	160	
Cameron				43	2	6					9	42	
Cary			1	49	1	22	1				22	49	
Cranmoor				11		24	5				23	11	3
Dexter	1	2	1	16	1	7	1			1	5	20	2
Grand Rapids		2		131	1	26	9	4	1		22	136	
Hansen	1	1		182	6	47	2		3		53	184	
Hiles			1	20		3	3			1	4	19	
Lincoln		5		220	2	8	5		3		12	216	
Marshfield	1	1	1	177	1	11			1	1	4	183	
Milladore	2		1	138	4	8			1		7	144	1
Port Edwards				79	1							78	
Remington	1			76		8	1		1		6	78	
Richfield		1		122	2	34			1		36	123	

Rock		1		89	7	51			1		54	92	
Rudolph		1	1	184	1	9	3		1	1	10	186	
Saratoga		1		88		4	2		1		6	84	
Seneca				37		6	3				4	38	
Sherry		1		112	3	20	1				25	110	
Siegel	2	2	1	211	5	20	3		4	1	33	205	1
Wood				67	5	5	8				6	74	
Auburndale, vil		1		61	1	19					20	58	
Biron, vil	1	1	1	77	2	6		1	3	1	5	79	
Nekoosa, vil	4	3	1	278	5	101	2		5	1	103	279	
Port Edwards, vil			1	101	1	66	1			1	68	102	
Marshfield, city:													
1st ward	1	2	1	285	5	22	2		2	1	19	300	
2nd ward				123	1	15					16	124	
3rd ward	2	3		194	12	126	2		5	1	123	215	
4th ward	2	3		319	14	110			5	2	111	341	
5th ward	6	16	2	137	7	119		1	14	1	121	140	3
6th ward		1	2	157	4	37	2		3	2	31	176	
Pittsville, city:													
1st ward		1		21	3	26	2		1		27	23	
2nd ward	1			8		17	1		1		16	8	
3rd ward				13	1	12					12	14	
Wisconsin Rapids, city:													
1st ward		2		196	3	37	1		1		38	194	
2nd ward		5		245	10	115	3		4	1	106	260	
3rd ward	1	5	1	133	4	178			6		168	141	
4th ward		3	2	274	4	77	2	1	4	1	81	269	1
5th ward	3	1		254		17	6		4		15	254	
6th ward	1	3		248	2	40	21		5		40	249	
7th ward		3		194	5	60	4		3		65	188	
8th ward	1	4		158	5	63	5		4		59	163	1
Total	76	31	18	5,834	133	1,615	105	7	89	17	1,612	5,961	14

Summary of Primary Vote for United States Senator

County	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican	
	Jessie Jack Hooper	Adolph R. Bucknam	Robert M. La Follette	William Ganfield
Adams	34	.....	1,518	399
Ashland	67	13	4,226	1,223
Barron	63	21	5,046	1,775
Bayfield	27	9	2,947	926
Brown	716	24	8,708	2,741
Buffalo	25	7	2,972	901
Burnett	10	5	2,238	538
Calumet	282	4	2,253	229
Chippewa	66	23	5,729	1,885
Clark	90	17	5,016	2,169
Columbia	82	16	5,606	3,021
Crawford	343	11	2,059	687
Dane	449	44	15,545	6,531
Dodge	731	34	8,132	2,902
Door	40	14	2,280	892
Douglas	88	15	7,490	2,144
Dunn	33	5	4,413	1,554
Eau Claire	197	22	6,005	2,286
Florence	5	2	703	262
Fond du Lac	322	23	8,200	3,520
Forest	35	5	1,368	539
Grant	380	15	6,364	3,056
Green	69	21	3,743	1,455
Green Lake	147	10	1,772	1,178
Iowa	129	9	3,394	1 676
Iron	14	4	1,723	277
Jackson	44	5	3,398	1,214
Jefferson	414	22	6,007	2,159
Juneau	156	7	3,178	1,178
Kenosha	624	15	5,762	2,223
Kewaunee	144	7	1,974	256
La Crosse	448	39	7,576	2,483
Lafayette	239	11	3,388	1,385
Langlade	433	12	2,824	927
Lincoln	222	14	3,681	843
Manitowoc	581	22	7,780	1,575
Marathon	456	54	10,120	1,753
Marinette	87	19	4,467	2,428
Marquette	131	5	1,593	843
Milwaukee	3,273	170	46,545	17,537
Monroe	67	12	5,119	1,755
Oconto	208	12	4,003	1,251
Oneida	129	9	2,410	911
Outagamie	231	30	9,579	2,544
Ozaukee	252	5	2,331	312
Pepin	117	1	913	566
Pierce	34	8	2,456	1,135
Polk	52	31	4,002	1,374
Portage	650	10	4,296	1,545
Price	54	7	3,038	901
Racine	412	34	10,395	4,945
Richland	264	18	2,064	1,840
Rock	153	32	7,303	5,783
Rusk	47	7	2,339	1,025
St. Croix	61	11	4,231	1,601
Sauk	89	39	5,610	2,787
Sawyer	41	9	1,240	371
Shawano	128	17	5,838	1,138
Sheboygan	328	23	7,033	2,192
Taylor	30	10	2,447	751
Trempealeau	65	6	3,514	1,097
Vernon	56	19	4,402	1,542
Vilas	38	6	894	411
Walworth	240	54	3,652	4,133
Washburn	19	.....	1,587	643
Washington	201	11	3,948	692
Waukesha	461	21	5,421	4,609
Waupaca	72	17	5,801	2,589
Waushara	44	6	2,521	1,221
Winnebago	335	25	10,354	4,481
Wood	89	17	5,961	1,612
Total	16,663	1,282	362,445	139,327

No Socialist candidate for United States Senator.

Summary of Primary Vote for Governor, 1922

County	Democrat		Prohibition	Republican			Socialist
	Bentley	Mathie	Welles	Blaine	Morgan	McHenry	Arnold
Adams	20	20	.....	1,418	426	27	3
Ashland	32	39	13	4,89	1,208	91	14
Barron	24	44	30	4,742	1,936	113	11
Bayfield	18	24	12	2,758	1,013	81	16
Brown	277	560	25	8,368	2,585	514	38
Buffalo	9	16	8	2,675	1,004	101	12
Burnett	13	3	11	2,108	625	62	16
Calumet	226	171	7	2,084	311	97	41
Chippewa	44	48	24	5,338	1,990	206	15
Clark	65	33	20	4,636	2,323	189	37
Columbia	39	62	22	5,172	3,237	122	14
Crawford	264	72	17	2,014	687	42	4
Dane	290	209	46	14,633	7,300	288	15
Dodge	456	319	38	7,588	3,016	373	106
Door	15	31	18	2,114	855	80	10
Douglas	61	33	17	7,106	2,331	169	31
Dunn	22	18	10	4,215	1,530	128	11
Eau Claire	77	127	28	5,761	2,250	219	15
Florence	3	5	1	609	308	35	3
Fond du Lac	153	200	27	7,763	3,823	424	45
Forest	47	11	8	1,122	615	92	11
Grant	147	255	21	6,146	3,227	163	10
Green	53	19	18	3,345	1,674	145	5
Green Lake	105	58	13	1,562	1,197	260	7
Iowa	43	88	20	3,043	1,848	130	9
Iron	2	13	3	1,452	312	174	1
Jackson	24	25	4	3,134	1,306	147	7
Jefferson	269	204	32	5,712	2,318	191	26
Juneau	140	36	7	2,829	1,364	65	15
Kenosha	384	288	17	5,128	2,432	294	126
Kewaunee	89	68	6	1,761	336	90	1
La Crosse	500	108	43	7,051	2,848	169	24
Lafayette	195	62	12	3,220	1,432	87	4
Langlade	293	210	12	2,429	1,041	75	9
Lincoln	96	153	15	3,215	841	480	13
Manitowoc	425	265	27	7,515	1,663	184	122
Marathon	96	412	56	9,514	2,060	247	200
Marinette	57	39	27	4,159	2,485	289	34
Marquette	56	80	4	1,467	944	37	1
Milwaukee	2,305	1,398	182	42,588	18,338	3,295	14,645
Monroe	63	28	20	4,674	2,010	146	15
Oconto	131	100	13	3,724	1,436	96	13
Oneida	84	60	10	2,269	966	120	41
Outagamie	106	159	39	9,151	2,687	340	21
Ozaukee	153	176	7	2,160	378	114	23
Pepin	30	106	2	772	615	75	7
Pierce	14	36	13	2,242	1,296	38	11
Polk	38	13	36	3,742	1,538	49	15
Portage	493	324	13	4,170	1,560	161	11
Price	22	40	14	2,642	1,066	170	31
Racine	268	173	36	9,871	4,752	526	190
Richland	196	72	18	1,874	2,021	201	4
Rock	79	100	44	6,371	6,224	281	29
Rusk	21	29	9	1,929	1,308	119	20
St. Croix	24	43	16	3,959	1,755	79	11
Sauk	40	50	46	5,341	2,819	108	13
Sawyer	21	27	11	1,063	490	52	8
Shawano	35	91	21	5,623	1,143	188	18
Sheboygan	244	122	30	6,686	2,193	221	768
Taylor	20	15	13	2,286	847	67	56
Trempealeau	62	36	7	3,198	1,269	103	9
Vernon	44	24	23	4,096	1,681	149	3
Vilas	13	27	7	791	479	40	17
Walworth	130	106	58	3,607	4,080	101	16
Washburn	15	7	8	1,493	666	83	19
Washington	76	144	8	3,623	781	258	24
Waukesha	235	271	22	5,062	4,612	277	63
Waupaca	17	62	18	5,208	2,727	382	29
Waushara	26	17	6	2,312	1,280	152	14
Winnebago	148	224	33	9,097	4,046	1,912	44
Wood	31	76	18	5,834	1,615	133	105
Total	10,313	8,584	1,520	336,453	147,379	16,716	17,375

Summary of Primary Vote for Lieutenant Governor, 1922

County	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican		Socialist
	Pfiffner	Sanford	Comings	Young	Georgensen
Adams	39	.....	1,248	492	3
Ashland	60	15	3,356	1,592	14
Barron	70	29	4,420	1,929	12
Bayfield	30	11	2,277	1,177	17
Brown	745	28	7,166	3,015	36
Buffalo	23	8	2,468	1,002	13
Burnett	14	9	1,812	721	16
Calumet	339	6	1,817	487	39
Chippewa	73	23	4,596	2,246	20
Clark	89	19	4,227	2,346	36
Columbia	86	17	4,580	3,262	13
Crawford	340	17	1,896	696	5
Dane	471	41	13,496	6,923	13
Dodge	756	32	6,493	3,565	96
Door	47	21	1,668	1,158	10
Douglas	87	23	6,012	2,406	29
Dunn	38	8	3,845	1,537	12
Eau Claire	185	26	5,530	2,224	14
Florence	7	2	587	231	1
Fond du Lac	329	28	6,660	3,750	47
Forest	35	4	1,019	614	11
Grant	385	18	4,859	3,773	7
Green	72	19	2,952	1,556	6
Green Lake	144	13	1,511	1,093	10
Iowa	143	14	3,013	1,616	5
Iron	12	2	998	663	4
Jackson	47	5	2,716	1,481	5
Jefferson	463	25	5,022	2,510	22
Juneau	165	6	2,794	1,139	12
Kenosha	594	16	4,274	2,679	121
Kewaunee	150	6	1,555	475	.....
La Crosse	497	48	6,205	3,109	22
Lafayette	251	14	2,979	1,454	3
Langlade	445	10	2,498	975	8
Lincoln	232	14	2,745	1,254	15
Manitowoc	617	25	6,605	1,954	136
Marathon	467	50	7,940	3,201	198
Marinette	92	23	3,251	2,833	31
Marquette	128	6	1,337	923	1
Milwaukee	3,435	166	36,925	20,464	14,536
Monroe	78	16	4,425	1,848	14
Oconto	218	10	3,241	1,615	15
Oneida	124	9	1,949	983	39
Outagamie	243	36	7,846	3,140	21
Ozaukee	297	8	1,903	601	22
Pepin	124	2	736	566	7
Pierce	47	11	1,940	1,255	10
Polk	54	35	3,603	1,434	16
Portage	780	9	3,777	1,555	9
Price	57	15	2,533	1,020	33
Racine	446	35	7,834	5,280	187
Richland	256	17	2,147	1,454	6
Rock	159	47	5,185	6,413	27
Rusk	50	8	1,877	1,154	18
St. Croix	69	18	3,638	1,658	10
Sauk	97	39	4,721	3,128	10
Sawyer	47	13	1,025	438	8
Shawano	121	15	4,830	1,750	13
Sheboygan	356	31	5,995	2,460	743
Taylor	32	11	2,101	866	53
Trempealeau	92	5	2,752	1,338	9
Vernon	62	23	3,903	1,569	3
Vilas	42	4	600	525	17
Walworth	222	51	3,059	4,479	15
Washburn	17	7	1,360	701	19
Washington	208	7	2,895	1,146	18
Waukesha	486	20	4,456	4,663	60
Waupaca	73	18	5,136	2,399	29
Waushara	45	5	2,273	1,129	12
Winnebago	325	26	8,391	4,585	48
Wood	99	16	4,907	2,202	106
Total	17,528	1,414	296,390	157,879	17,196

Summary of Primary Vote for Secretary of State

County	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican		Socialist
	Brzonkala	Nelsen	Zimmerman	Paulson	Boorman
Adams	32	.....	1,184	566	3
Ashland	67	19	3,518	1,385	13
Barron	69	27	4,139	2,315	13
Bayfield	29	14	2,061	1,483	18
Brown	708	26	7,147	3,163	33
Buffalo	27	7	2,181	1,319	11
Burnett	13	9	1,594	982	15
Calumet	303	6	1,812	587	26
Chippewa	71	23	4,128	2,721	16
Clark	88	23	3,674	2,870	37
Columbia	82	16	4,651	3,227	8
Crawford	337	15	1,471	1,089	4
Dane	423	40	11,919	8,679	14
Dodge	740	32	6,606	3,209	97
Door	40	21	1,788	1,056	10
Douglas	85	20	5,463	2,809	31
Dunn	38	7	3,121	2,193	10
Eau Claire	186	23	4,843	2,680	14
Florence	6	2	430	414	1
Fond du Lac	307	21	6,978	3,331	39
Forest	30	7	875	762	9
Grant	385	16	4,941	3,493	7
Green	63	21	2,638	2,002	4
Green Lake	140	10	1,463	1,197	6
Iowa	141	12	2,368	2,148	5
Iron	13	4	1,047	580	2
Jackson	44	6	2,476	1,717	6
Jefferson	428	28	4,887	2,549	23
Juneau	156	7	2,148	1,805	13
Kenosha	594	15	4,115	2,952	128
Kewaunee	137	6	1,564	493	1
La Crosse	466	44	5,867	3,352	22
Lafayette	238	14	2,571	1,814	3
Langlade	432	12	2,241	1,243	7
Lincoln	206	14	2,648	1,459	13
Manitowoc	598	18	6,309	2,382	105
Marathon	452	47	8,471	2,644	187
Marinette	82	17	3,143	3,034	34
Marquette	123	6	1,324	1,042	.....
Milwaukee	3,573	187	38,292	18,713	14,393
Monroe	69	17	3,824	2,311	12
Oconto	207	13	3,137	1,698	11
Oneida	126	10	1,865	1,053	39
Outagamie	219	32	7,769	3,114	17
Ozaukee	265	7	1,878	523	20
Pepin	117	1	608	656	7
Pierce	37	11	1,860	1,276	3
Polk	51	33	2,952	2,008	12
Portage	742	15	3,355	2,177	11
Price	56	16	2,178	1,317	28
Racine	418	33	8,227	4 925	187
Richland	274	18	1,716	1,805	4
Rock	149	45	5,255	6,274	28
Rusk	53	9	1,779	1,234	18
St. Croix	67	19	3,577	1,709	12
Sauk	94	43	4,967	2,690	8
Sawyer	42	14	819	611	8
Shawano	118	20	4,979	1,597	14
Sheboygan	338	25	5,948	2,585	736
Taylor	30	12	1,911	1,022	50
Trempealeau	91	6	2,547	1,595	8
Vernon	56	21	3,147	2,361	2
Vilas	37	7	594	546	16
Walworth	216	53	2,831	4,302	15
Washburn	13	8	1,227	822	18
Washington	195	9	2,960	1,080	18
Waukesha	469	20	4,574	4,531	58
Waupaca	68	19	4,258	3,399	28
Waushara	41	8	1,966	1,511	10
Winnebago	298	31	7,244	5,595	46
Wood	102	21	4,865	2,248	110
Total	17,010	1,438	282,913	169,984	16,935

Summary of Primary Vote for State Treasurer

County	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican		Socialist
	Tanck	Mead	Levitan	Johnson	Christensen
Adams	30	1	1,104	633	3
Ashland	62	15	3,247	1,688	14
Barron	66	24	3,931	2,514	11
Bayfield	27	13	1,732	1,708	19
Brown	727	26	6,333	3,863	31
Buffalo	26	7	1,896	1,569	11
Burnett	15	11	1,305	1,282	15
Calumet	306	6	1,613	671	32
Chippewa	76	20	3,654	3,120	17
Clark	91	22	3,068	3,697	35
Columbia	83	15	4,075	3,760	13
Crawford	334	16	1,297	1,266	5
Dane	458	47	11,581	9,524	12
Dodge	754	32	5,062	4,695	101
Door	44	18	1,439	1,438	10
Douglas	92	13	5,070	3,517	25
Dunn	36	9	2,810	2,493	10
Eau Claire	193	23	4,293	3,246	13
Florence	8	2	317	552	2
Fond du Lac	317	23	5,756	4,619	40
Forest	39	6	671	970	12
Grant	389	19	4,026	4,573	7
Green	68	19	2,683	2,136	4
Green Lake	139	13	1,040	1,527	8
Iowa	135	13	2,417	2,273	9
Iron	11	2	920	758	3
Jackson	42	5	2,182	1,997	5
Jefferson	480	26	4,153	3,127	23
Juneau	161	7	2,076	1,839	13
Kenosha	591	16	3,290	3,704	118
Kewaunee	140	5	1,304	726	1
La Crosse	475	45	5,483	3,816	22
Lafayette	229	13	2,297	2,162	4
Langlade	433	11	2,086	1,424	8
Lincoln	212	14	2,298	1,743	13
Manitowoc	601	21	5,711	2,819	121
Marathon	454	45	6,794	4,145	194
Marinette	78	17	2,487	3,631	31
Marquette	125	5	1,095	1,195	1
Milwaukee	3,332	175	28,277	29,169	14,381
Monroe	62	15	3,738	2,479	12
Oconto	208	14	2,504	2,461	15
Oneida	121	8	1,702	1,286	38
Outagamie	226	30	6,178	4,654	19
Ozaukee	282	8	1,602	799	22
Pepin	125	1	486	774	8
Pierce	41	12	1,554	1,585	11
Polk	50	30	2,647	2,354	14
Portage	680	12	3,028	3,296	11
Price	50	12	1,896	1,659	34
Racine	416	34	6,279	6,938	194
Richland	256	16	1,286	2,199	5
Rock	149	36	4,313	7,187	24
Rusk	50	7	1,443	1,596	19
St. Croix	64	16	3,139	2,130	12
Sauk	86	37	4,294	3,402	12
Sawyer	42	11	687	762	7
Shawano	110	16	4,354	2,221	16
Sheboygan	330	25	4,588	3,800	753
Taylor	33	13	1,711	1,249	52
Trempealeau	80	6	2,238	1,829	9
Vernon	62	20	2,944	2,531	3
Vilas	38	6	399	764	15
Walworth	223	52	2,279	4,845	15
Washburn	18	5	1,070	996	18
Washington	201	6	2,111	1,992	18
Waukesha	486	21	3,623	5,388	59
Waupaca	66	16	3,774	3,733	29
Waushara	36	4	1,642	1,797	15
Winnebago	312	24	6,394	6,497	43
Wood	96	16	4,389	2,657	110
Total	16,878	1,349	239,165	215,459	17,009

Summary of Primary Vote for Attorney General

County	Democrat	Prohibition	Republican	
	Collins	Allen	Ekern	Baker
Adams	35	1	1,139	543
Ashland	62	16	3,313	1,586
Barron	53	26	4,140	2,174
Bayfield	26	12	1,801	1,650
Brown	736	26	6,234	3,659
Buffalo	23	7	2,249	1,267
Burnett	13	11	1,551	940
Calumet	318	5	1,618	600
Chippewa	71	19	3,952	2,759
Clark	89	20	3,113	3,351
Columbia	87	14	3,967	3,823
Crawford	343	16	1,308	1,187
Dane	455	51	10,959	9,402
Dodge	733	30	4,880	4,868
Door	45	20	1,649	1,150
Douglas	89	17	5,032	3,261
Dunn	36	10	3,026	2,184
Eau Claire	202	24	4,513	2,971
Florence	10	2	381	458
Fond du Lac	323	22	5,807	4,033
Forest	37	6	704	881
Grant	391	15	4,112	4,104
Green	63	18	2,026	2,367
Green Lake	146	14	1,098	1,516
Iowa	146	14	2,254	2,269
Iron	10	4	948	706
Jackson	40	5	2,345	2,003
Jefferson	437	26	4,101	3,221
Juneau	165	6	2,071	1,761
Kenosha	592	19	3,130	3,886
Kewaunee	131	5	1,307	693
La Crosse	475	46	5,583	3,657
Lafayette	242	11	2,346	1,958
Langlade	453	11	1,998	1,465
Lincoln	210	12	2,498	1,540
Manitowoc	598	21	5,750	2,648
Marathon	456	46	7,275	3,675
Marinette	82	22	2,668	3,289
Marquette	141	5	1,264	999
Milwaukee	3,412	172	29,564	26,547
Monroe	78	15	3,770	2,447
Oconto	211	12	2,667	2,072
Oneida	126	9	1,763	1,201
Outagamie	225	30	6,797	4,003
Ozaukee	295	9	1,695	668
Pepin	122	2	539	769
Pierce	44	11	1,611	1,505
Polk	48	32	2,743	2,089
Portage	667	11	3,146	2,171
Price	53	13	2,094	1,350
Racine	426	36	6,278	6,574
Richland	266	16	1,287	2,131
Rock	165	36	4,558	6,514
Rusk	52	7	1,545	1,477
St. Croix	67	15	3,194	2,059
Sauk	90	38	4,309	3,277
Sawyer	39	11	713	717
Shawano	114	17	4,414	2,015
Sheboygan	367	23	4,843	3,428
Taylor	31	11	1,669	1,239
Trempealeau	86	6	3,135	1,241
Vernon	62	19	3,338	2,100
Vilas	41	6	456	639
Walworth	225	49	2,400	4,613
Washburn	17	7	1,176	862
Washington	208	8	2,208	1,792
Waukesha	487	21	3,783	5,040
Waupaca	68	17	3,737	3,556
Waushara	40	5	1,794	1,589
Winnebago	319	34	6,751	5,934
Wood	93	16	4,750	2,221
Total	17,108	1,369	246,837	198,344

No Socialist candidate for Attorney General.

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS—1922

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

John P. Hume, Chairman, Milwaukee.

1st District—G. F. Dwinnell, Waukesha; V. Whaley, Racine.

2nd District—A. L. Stengel, Fort Atkinson; F. Salter, South Germantown; Mrs. P. Henning, Juneau.

3rd District—W. Ludlow, Monroe; W. Victoria, Muscoda; Mrs. E. L. Russell, Platteville.

4th District—A. J. Luckachoki, Milwaukee; F. Rowen, Milwaukee; Mrs. M. Fragstein, Milwaukee.

5th District—V. J. Schoenecker, Jr., Milwaukee; H. Wolfe, Milwaukee; Mrs. C. Willoughby, Milwaukee.

6th District—B. A. Husting, Fond du Lac; H. C. Truesdale, Berlin.

7th District—Margaret Brown, LaCrosse; W. D. Martin, Neillsville; H. W. Jefferson, Sparta.

8th District—Karl Mathie, Wausau; J. R. Pfiffner, Stevens Point.

9th District—G. Keller, Appleton; J. Hughes, De Pere.

10th District—D. E. Kirser, Eau Claire; A. A. Ames, Minocqua.

11th District—Fred Russell, Superior; Willis Silverthorn, Hayward.

PROHIBITION PARTY

William C. Dean, Chairman, Madison.

1st District—Henry H. Tubbs, Elkhorn; A. A. Glovier, Oconomowoc.

2nd District—Will E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson; G. A. Paddock, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—W. J. Robinson, 2330 E. Dayton St., Madison; Charles Berryman, Dodgeville.

4th District—L. A. Willis, 403 Fifteenth Ave., Milwaukee; F. H. Sporleder, Wauwatosa.

5th District—Chas. H. Mott, 278 Pleasant St., Milwaukee; Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee.

6th District—Vernon M. Weeks, Fond du Lac; Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.

7th District—Oliver Needham, Midway; Clyde D. Mead, Viroqua.

8th District—Adolph R. Buckman, Norrie; Mrs. Ella T. Sanford, Stevens Point.

9th District—Mrs. Maria I. A. Nelson, 201 South Oakland Ave., Green Bay; Otto Nelson, 726 Main St., Marinette.

10th District—Charles L. Allen, Eau Claire; John A. Berg, Galesville.

11th District—David W. Emerson, Ashland, R. F. D.; O. H. Caspers, Webster.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Chairman, Madison.

1st District—F. W. Schoenfeld, Edgerton; W. H. Armstrong, Racine; Mrs. Vernon Baker, Kenosha; Mrs. B. O. Reynolds, Walworth.

2nd District—Roy Hellen, Jefferson; Otto Gaffron, Plymouth; Zona Gale, Portage; Mrs. Robert Albright, Hartford.

3rd District—William T. Evjue, Madison; H. E. G. Kemp, Boscobel; Mrs. Granville Trace, Dodgeville; Ada James, Richland Center.

4th District—John Grunwald, Milwaukee; Richard Rolfe, Milwaukee; Mrs. Louise Kanneberg, Milwaukee; Mrs. Clara Czerwinski, Milwaukee.

5th District—Gust Dick, Milwaukee; Sam Gettelman, Milwaukee; Mrs. Myrtle Alexander, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. A. Braun, Milwaukee.

6th District—A. E. Schaar, Fond du Lac; Simon Wehrwein, Manitowoc; Jessie Dennhardt, Neenah; Mrs. Daniel Fulmer, Marquette County.

7th District—C. A. Leicht, New Lisbon; John Donahue, Baraboo; Fay Smith, Viroqua; Mrs. Floyd Green, LaCrosse.

8th District—George Leicht, Wausau; J. E. Heg, Stevens Point; Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Waupaca; Miss Dora Steinke, Shawano.

9th District—Fred Bachman, Appleton; Ole Hanson, Denmark; Mrs. John Fenske, Marinette; Mrs. Jos. Lazansky, Kewaunee.

10th District—A. G. Strand, Rice Lake; Peter J. Smith, Eau Claire; Mrs. Joseph Wadsworth, River Falls; Mrs. M. S. Shipmen, Chippewa Falls.

11th District—Mrs. Mollie Widell, Superior; William Bradley, Superior; Mrs. Mary Nelson, Clear Lake; F. A. Lowell, Rhinelander.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Frank J. Weber, Chairman, Milwaukee.

1st District—Michael Yabs, Kenosha, Kenosha Co.; L. P. Christensen, Racine, Racine Co.

2nd District—Rae Weaver, Beaver Dam, Dodge Co.; John Bauernfeind, Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co.

3rd District—Joseph Huhn, DeForest, Dane Co.; J. F. Rogan, Hazel Green, Grant Co.

4th District—Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.; R. Kleist, South Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.

5th District—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.; John F. Krause, Thiensville, Milwaukee Co.

6th District—Charles Emmrich, Oshkosh, Winnebago Co.; John Schneider, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Co.

7th District—William J. Maas, LaCrosse, LaCrosse Co.; Paul Woik, Owen, Clark Co.

8th District—Louis Pauls, Schofield, Marathon Co.; Dr. Karl L. De Sombre, Medford, Taylor Co.

9th District—John Everhard, Green Bay, Brown Co.; Captain James Larsen, Marinette, Marinette Co.

10th District—C. H. Olson, Hudson, St. Croix Co.; Peter Gilles, Arkansaw, Pepin Co.

11th District—Ole B. Oleson, Mason, Bayfield Co.; C. W. Staples, Osceola, Polk Co.

STATE POLITICAL PLATFORMS—1922

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted September 19, 1922

WE, THE Democratic party, in platform convention assembled pursuant to law, hereby announce the following declaration of principles, adding thereto a brief recital of democratic achievements as a guaranty that the principles herein declared are party tenets.

1. We point with pride to the notable achievements of the last Democratic national administration and to its sincere devotion to duty.

2. We are opposed to the tariff bill now pending in congress because it is a species of class legislation designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

3. We favor a soldiers' adjusted compensation to be determined without delay or quibble over the means by which the money is to be raised.

4. We are in favor of the construction of a deep waterways canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean, so that ocean carrying vessels may enter the harbors of the Great Lakes.

5. Farming is the foundation of all our prosperity. The farmers' hours of labor are measured only by the amount of work to be done and the time in which to do it. Cooperative institutions and societies should embody selling facilities in foreign countries. We are in favor of granting the farmers such facilities.

We are in favor of a law requiring ambassadors, ministers and counsels of our country to furnish complete reports as to crop conditions in the several countries to which they are accredited; to the end, that farmers and producers of agricultural products may have reasonably accurate data upon which to base their estimate of the prices their farm products should bring.

6. We favor the building of good roads under conditions that will not strain the taxpaying capacity of our people.

7. We favor good schools, taught by competent teachers, paid adequate salaries and we pledge our candidates to the enactment of laws designed to improve our school system wherever improvement is necessary. We are in favor of economy and the elimination of waste in the administration of this work.

8. We are in favor of rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. We are in favor of reduction or consolidation of commissions wherever possible, and of eliminating useless officials and employes whenever found.

9. We believe in encouraging industrial enterprises that give employment to labor and bring added investment capital to the state.

10. We congratulate the women of the state and nation on their emancipation from subordinate position in government to one equal to men. In the division of those official benefits which accrue from party organization our party will permit no discrimination between the sexes.

11. We are opposed to profiteering in the necessaries of life and whenever and wherever profiteering appears the offender should be punished.

12. With all good citizens, we deplore the attacks now being made by republican leaders in Wisconsin upon our courts and the fundamental law of the land.

13. We deplore the unfounded and bitter attacks made upon President Wilson at the close of the World War, when through his influence, our nation occupied an eminence among the nations of the world, never before attained. The Democratic party is for world peace, the only means ever devised giving reasonable assurance of the attainment of such peace.

14. Taxation is the question which now most vitally affects the people of this state. Within the last four years taxes have increased enormously. Real estate values have already gone down in price, and unless a halt is made in the extravagant use of public funds the burden upon the people will become unbearable. We assert that the only relief from excessive taxation lies in economical government, not in multiplying the burdens. Until government is managed economically, taxes will not come down, but remain the extortionate exactions they now are.

15. We believe, and most strongly urge, that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted under the same amendment, both national and state, be strictly enforced.

16. We reaffirm the principles so forcefully championed by President Wilson. That labor is not a commodity and should not be treated as such in the application of the anti-trust laws of our country. We heartily approve of the principle of collective bargaining and condemn the actions of the Republican party in the enactment of such acts as the Esch-Cummins law; the result of which is to hamper and obstruct the progress of legitimate labor organizations and at the same time

placing a tremendous burden on every citizen due to unreasonable and unwarranted transportation rates.

If elected, we pledge ourselves to the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will guarantee to the man and woman who toils, the rights guaranteed them by the constitution of our state. We favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States so that a federal child labor law can be constitutionally enacted.

17. We believe that the duty rests upon the government of the state of Wisconsin to preserve some remnants of the old time beauty of Wisconsin, the beauty of woods, waters and lakes, and to conserve the wild life of this state. We therefore favor the establishment of parks and preserves which shall be dedicated to the enjoyment of the people of the state to serve as sanctuaries for our native birds and animals.

18. Recognizing the growing need of time with which to build homes and to supply raw materials for the wood using industries of Wisconsin, we favor a sound, comprehensive system of state forestry, particularly the early utilization of non-farming lands throughout the state, for the growing of timber to this end. We earnestly express our conviction that the legislature of Wisconsin, when it shall convene next January, should submit to popular vote the pending resolution so to amend the state constitution as to authorize the inauguration and maintenance of forestation.

19. We favor revision of the registration tax on automobiles.

20. We favor some constructive method for the colonization for the cut over lands of the state which are suitable for agricultural purposes and not so utilized.

21. We are opposed to the present republican trend toward centralization of government, both state and federal, as being contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy and believe that local municipal units should be given a larger control of local affairs.

22. We favor an amendment to the present primary election to prevent the destruction of party organization.

23. We believe that the people desire a government simple in form, frugal in procedure and administered in the interests of all the people and with full confidence in the people to protect themselves against wrong and to redress their grievances. We submit to their considerate judgment in the approaching election our candidates and our platform of principles herein expressed.

PLATFORM OF PROHIBITION PARTY

Adopted September 19, 1922

THE Prohibition party of Wisconsin in convention assembled at Madison the 19th day of September, 1922, do hereby renew our allegiance to those principles of right and justice which have ever characterized the national Prohibition party. We recognize the hand of an all-wise God in directing the affairs of men, and offer our gratitude

to Him for the victories of most of the policies advocated by the Prohibition party. We declare that the most important concern of government should be the proper safeguarding and development of the moral welfare of the people, and if high moral standards are held by the people, their physical and financial welfare will be properly cared for.

Prohibition

(1) As the adoption of national prohibition is the greatest reform of the country, so the perfection and enforcement of this law is the most important task of our government. The present laxity in enforcement methods and leniency in punishing offenders demonstrate that this task is far from completion.

Inasmuch as administration is a far more important function of government than legislation, we urge the necessity of having an administration in sympathy with the law, which the Prohibition party pledges to give if put in power.

The aim and object of the Prohibition party has not yet been achieved—namely, a prohibition policy of government. Until this is attained, the Prohibition party must persist in its efforts and continue to emphasize the necessity for the complete suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

When prohibition becomes a definite and settled policy of government, every peace officer, national, state, county and municipal, will recognize the necessity for a thorough and impartial enforcement within his jurisdiction, to which the Prohibition party is committed.

Law Enforcement

(2) We pledge a thorough and impartial enforcement of all laws and a prompt removal of any official who is derelict in his duty therein.

Equal Rights

(3) The Prohibition party does, as always, advocate equal rights and opportunities for women, being the first political party to take this stand. We, therefore, feel that woman's rightful and honorable place in politics is with the Prohibition party, and we cordially invite the support of all women voters.

Taxation

(4) We favor such revision of our tax laws as will eliminate all exemptions and classifications to the end that all property shall bear an equitable share of the tax burdens.

There should, however, be an increased exemption from state income taxes in proportion to the increased cost of living, and a progressive increase in income taxes on large incomes.

There should be a revision in the registration tax on automobiles to provide an adequate graded tax.

We oppose the imposition of any sales tax.

Class Legislation

(5) We are opposed to all kinds of class legislation.

Vice Suppression

(6) We declare for more effective measures for the suppression of commercialized vice, and regulations and restrictions to prevent the luring of both boys and girls into lives of immorality. We favor the adoption of legislation regulating all public places of amusement with the especial purpose of preventing immorality and violations of law.

Americanization

(7) We favor more systematic efforts to Americanize residents of foreign birth, but these should be undertaken with tact and a spirit of neighborliness to make them realize the benefits of American institutions.

Labor

(8) We favor a wage scale that will insure to all workers, whether by hand or brain, a comfortable standard of living and provision for old age, and declare for such provisions as will insure reasonable comfort and sanitation in all places of employment.

Good Roads

(9) We favor the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary to industrial development, but oppose the too rapid extension of expensive highways which create a too heavy burden of taxation.

Believing that the above statement of principles coincide with the demands of common justice and the general welfare, we earnestly invite all the voters to support the Prohibition party ticket at the coming election.

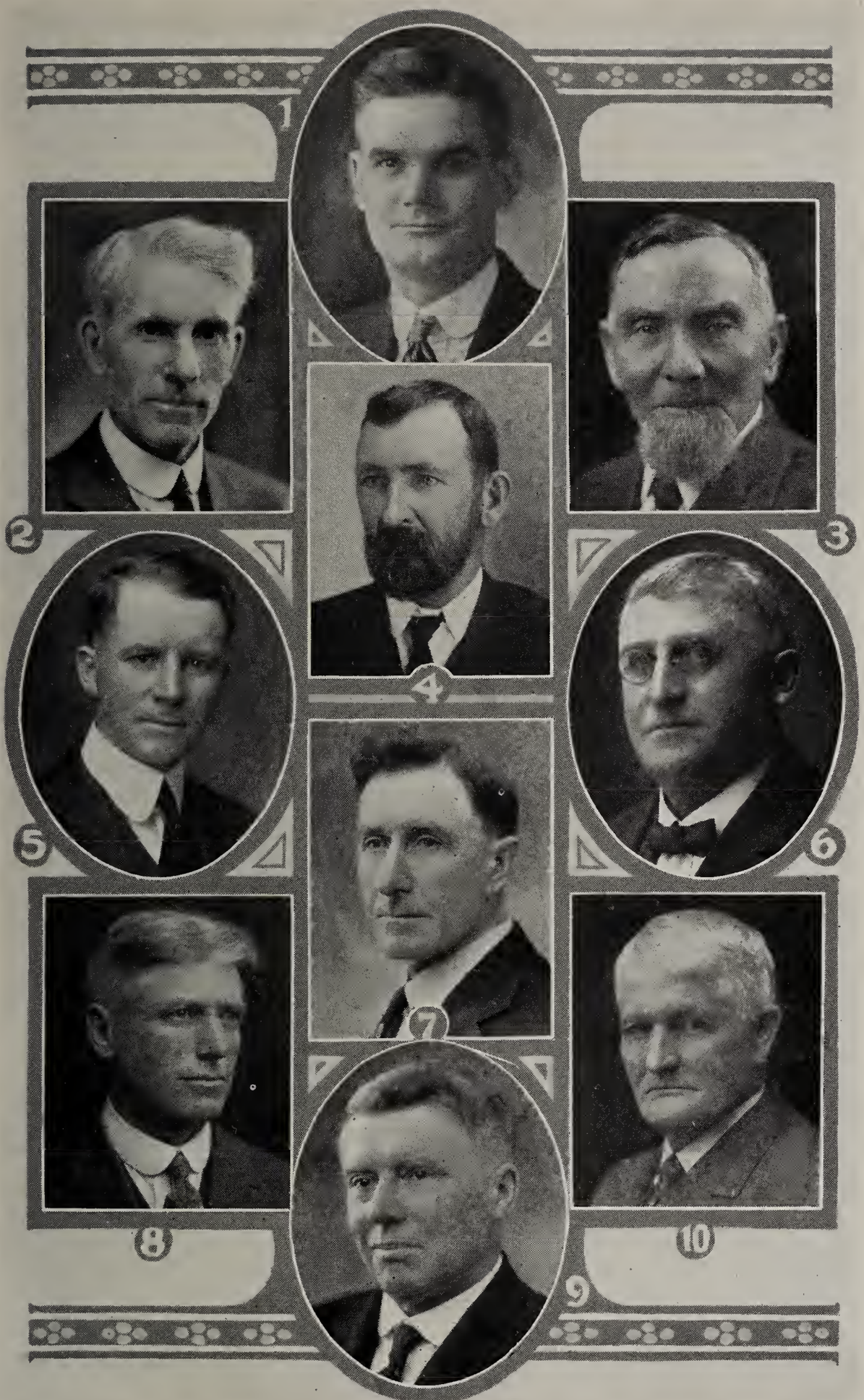
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Adopted September 19, 1922

THE Republican party of Wisconsin, through its chosen representatives in platform convention assembled, reaffirms and restates without modification the declaration of principles endorsed by an overwhelming and unmistakable majority of the electors of the state at the recent primary.

Declaration of Principles

Twenty-two years ago Wisconsin elected its first Progressive administration, the first in the United States. The election marked an epoch in the struggle to restore control of government to the people. Prior to this election certain powerful corporations in combination with the political machine had dominated the state, irrespective of party. They



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) L. H. Allen, (2) J. D. Millar, (3) Christian N. Saugen, (4) J. D. Grandine, (5) Math Koenigs, (6) Thos. J. Dieringer, (7) Geo. Slack, (8) Chas. E. Tuffley, (9) Fred K. Hefty, (10) Newcomb Spoor.

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had evaded paying their just share of the taxes. They had denied the right of the state to fix just transportation rates. They had fought the enactment of a primary law which would give the citizens the right to vote directly for candidates for office. Following the election of 1900, laws for more equitable taxation, for control of railroad rates, and for a direct primary were written upon the statute books of Wisconsin, and many other Progressive measures were enacted to bring government back to the people.

The great underlying issue of the campaign in 1922, no less than in 1900, is control by the people of their own government.

Profiteering and greed under cover of war have greatly intensified the control of the government by organized wealth. Today, transportation, credit, markets, natural resources, coal, oil, steel, all the necessaries of life, all we buy, all we sell, are in the grip of a tyrannical monopoly which defies the law.

This concentrated money power, these trusts and combinations are demanding special privileges in taxation, in tariffs, in concessions, and in subsidies, which means billions in profits and unlimited license to the few, and higher taxes, higher cost of living, curtailed liberty, diminished opportunity for the many.

In the great contest between the people and special interests for control of the government, it is impossible to stand still; we must either go forward or be driven back. The choice is clean-cut between progress and reaction.

We propose to go forward, and carry on the great record of constructive achievement begun by the Progressives more than twenty years ago, which made Wisconsin known throughout the world as a model commonwealth noted for enlightened legislation, political and industrial liberty, and widely diffused prosperity.

We present for your consideration and endorsement a precise statement of practical, effective and constitutional measures which we believe will aid in eradicating the social, political, and economic evils which now sorely afflict the people. The measures and policies are in absolute accord with the basic principles of American government, as formulated in the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions of the United States and Wisconsin, and the utterances of our greatest statesmen. They are opposed only by those who for selfish reasons wish to substitute plutocracy for democracy in the United States.

Upon this issue there can be no compromise. We have accordingly expressed our convictions and purposes in unequivocal terms in the following declaration of principles. We invite those who oppose us to be equally frank and straightforward.

REDUCE TAXES: ABOLISH SECRECY

We pledge reduction of state taxes by continued economy in state expenses and encouraging the greatest practicable economy in county, city, village, and town expenditures, and by abolition of tax dodging.

Reduce Federal Taxes

We demand reduction of federal taxes by curtailment of the eight hundred million dollars now annually expended for the army and navy in preparation for future war, by recovery of the hundreds of millions stolen from the treasury by fraudulent war contracts, and by collection of the accumulated interest upon the eleven billion dollars owing to us by foreign governments.

Equalization of Taxes

We favor equalization of federal and state taxes upon the principle that those who are best able to pay should bear the heaviest burdens. To that end we favor an excess profits tax, and adjustments of income tax rates, and we urge the immediate increase of federal inheritance tax rates upon great estates.

Tax Large Estates

We advocate the use of the revenue derived from the federal inheritance tax to pay off the national debt, making each generation meet its own obligations and insuring an equitable reduction of the taxes upon small incomes.

Publicity of Tax Returns

We favor complete publicity under proper safeguards of all federal and state tax returns, and the repeal of the secrecy clause which tends to corrupt the public service, shields gross frauds, and imposes undue burdens on honest taxpayers.

ECONOMY

We pledge a continuation of the policy of economy in state government which was hampered during the past two years by the activities of certain legislators who were not in sympathy with this program. The two years past under the administration of Governor Blaine have demonstrated that economies can be effected without injuring in the least the general welfare of the state and without impairing either efficiency or useful public service that the state owes to its people.

We urge the election of legislators who understand that the resources of the state and its people should not be wasted or squandered.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to restore to the farmer, industrial workers, business men and other productive elements of the community the prosperity which was ruthlessly destroyed in 1920, by artificial causes for the profit of special interests.

REPEAL ESCH-CUMMINS LAW

To This End:

1. We favor immediate repeal of the iniquitous Esch-Cummins Railroad Law, and the enactment of legislation that will restore control by state railroad commissions of intrastate rates and promote reduc-

tion of freight, passenger and Pullman rates upon a basis of honest capitalization, efficient service and elimination of waste and graft through favors to interlocking equipment and repair companies and railroad contractors.

ABOLISH "PITTSBURGH PLUS"

2. We advocate the abolition of the practice whereby all purchases of steel in the state of Wisconsin are charged the Pittsburgh price, plus freight from Pittsburgh, without shipment of a pound of steel by freight or otherwise, which practice operates against the industries of Wisconsin and the West.

OPPOSE SHIP SUBSIDY

3. We are opposed to the shameless waste and extravagance embodied in the ship subsidy bill, which proposes virtually to donate to private interests the government's ships, bought with the taxpayers' money, and then subsidize them upon terms which promote inefficiency and graft.

FAVOR DEEP WATERWAY

4. We favor a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. The government should take immediate action to give the Northwestern states an outlet to the ocean for cargoes, without change in bulk, thus making the primary markets on the Great Lakes equal to those of New York.

RECONSTRUCT FEDERAL RESERVE

5. We favor a reconstruction of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan systems so as to eliminate control by usurers, speculators and international financiers and make the credit of the nation available upon fair terms and without discrimination to business men, farmers, and home builders.

FAIR MARKET LEGISLATION

6. We favor legislation to end control by monopolists and speculators of the markets for grain, live stock, dairy products, and other staple necessities.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF

We declare our continued allegiance to the traditional Republican policy of a protective tariff, as specifically declared in the Republican National Platform of 1908, to equalize the differences in cost of production at home and abroad, so that American producers and American labor may be protected without imposing exorbitant monopoly prices upon every American household.

CO-OPERATION

We favor such legislation as may be needful and helpful in promoting direct cooperation and eliminating waste, speculation and excessive profits between producer and consumer, as offering some measure of relief from the oppression and intolerable economic conditions under which the farmer, the wage-earner, and people generally suffer at this time.

We believe there is a clear distinction between business that exploits and business that serves.

We favor extending to all legitimate agencies, whether merchants, tradesmen or manufacturers engaged in useful service to the people, every safeguard against monopolistic control of natural resources, markets, and distribution.

LABOR

We favor abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes and declare for complete protection of the right of farmers and industrial workers to organize, bargain collectively, and conduct such cooperative enterprises as they choose.

CHILD LABOR

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to meet the recent decision of the Supreme Court nullifying the child labor law, and pending the adoption of such amendment, we favor the enactment of such federal and state legislation as is permitted for the fullest protection of the health and educational opportunity.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

We favor adequate representation by women, on an equality with men, in the legislature, on boards and commissions, and in all public offices and employments, as a policy nearest in accord with the principle of woman suffrage, of which the Progressives were the pioneer advocates in this state.

We favor a continuance of the policy, now operative under Governor Blaine's administration, of enforcing the Woman's Equal Rights Law, in such manner as not only to accord women equal rights with men, but also to conserve the protective and welfare laws relating to women enacted for the benefit of society and the race.

EDUCATION

The ability to use our common language and an understanding of our institutions and ideals are essential to securing equality of opportunity and to the well-being of the individual and the state. We favor furnishing to the child and to the adult every practicable facility for education. We favor a legislative program for the improvement of our public school system giving equal opportunities to farm and city

children. We favor liberal provision for teachers' training, agricultural, vocational, continuation, and normal schools, university extension and the university, consistent with the support given to the common schools, in order that we may secure the highest harmonious development in education for all our people. We favor the teaching of foreign languages in schools equipped for the purpose so that through a sympathetic knowledge on the part of our citizens of the language, literature, and ideals of other people, this nation may take its rightful place in world commerce and in promoting world peace, understanding and brotherhood.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The conservation of our forests and woodlands, lakes and streams, bird life, game and fish and other natural resources is essential not alone to our enjoyment, but to our prosperity. We favor a constructive and intelligent program for protecting these resources and making them available in the most practicable way to the use and enjoyment of all the people.

SOLDIER CARE AND COMPENSATION

We favor the maximum appropriations necessary, under honest and efficient expenditures, to insure the most complete rehabilitation possible of every disabled veteran of the World War.

We heartily endorse the consistent record of Progressive members of Congress in favoring immediate adjusted compensation for veterans, and this as a matter of right and not as charity.

Recalling the fact that profiteering during the war produced one American millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in France, we demand that money necessary to meet the obligation of the government to the ex-service men be raised by taxes laid upon wealth in proportion to ability to pay, and declare against a sales tax and other devices to shift such tax burdens to the backs of the poor, in higher prices and increased cost of living.

WAR AND ITS CAUSES: IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM

We appeal to the citizens, especially the wives and mothers of Wisconsin, to take definite political action looking to the outlawry of war.

To this end, we favor control by the people of the war-making power through an amendment providing for a popular referendum whenever Congress, in other than a national emergency, shall vote to declare war.

We condemn the present excessive expenditures for military and naval purposes, amounting to more than twice the expenditures of any other nation before the late conflict, as being an encouragement to

imperialism, grossly wasteful of the public funds, and provocative of war.

We reaffirm our unalterable opposition to universal military training or any other militaristic system in either state or nation.

We pledge our renewed allegiance to the traditional American policy of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, of friendship and commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none, and condemn all departures therefrom.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT

We declare unswerving allegiance to the direct primary system enacted into law by the Progressives of Wisconsin.

We denounce the attempt of the last legislature to repeal the direct primary law. Every special interest that believes in secret government is opposed to the primary law. Every corrupt political manipulator who would eliminate the will of the people from politics is opposed to the primary law. Every large financial interest that would escape or shift its just tax is opposed to the primary law.

We declare our belief that a repeal of the direct primary is planned by powerful political and financial influences at the next session of the legislature, and we recommend the election of candidates who are pledged to support and perfect the existing law.

We are unalterably opposed to the insidious attempt of the special interests in Wisconsin to bring about a return to the boss-controlled convention.

We favor the initiative, referendum and recall, so that the will of the people may at all times be effectively expressed.

NEWBERRYISM

We denounce Newberryism, and demand the expulsion from the United States senate of Truman H. Newberry, its most notorious beneficiary.

We appeal to the voters of Wisconsin to express their abhorrence of the bold attempt of the same special interests that bought Newberry's seat in the senate to control the primary and election of this state by corrupt expenditures of immense funds in the present campaign.

We favor the strengthening of the state and federal corrupt practices acts and pledge the prosecution under the criminal statutes of Wisconsin of those who violate the election laws.

We protest against the policy of patronage coercion deliberately pursued by the present national administration, as being subversive of the independence of the people's legislative representatives, and destructive of the civil service.

BILL OF RIGHTS

We hold it to be the sacred and inviolable right of every citizen in Wisconsin to freely speak or publish his or her sentiments on all

subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and we oppose the enactment of law to restrain or abridge the liberty of the press or of speech.

We demand that the right of the people of Wisconsin peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

The constitutional right of the people of Wisconsin to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

We pledge ourselves to enforce all state laws impartially, and assure to every person within the jurisdiction of this state the equal protection of the laws.

ENDORSEMENT OF GOVERNOR BLAINE

We endorse and approve the administration of Governor John J. Blaine, as singularly able, honest, humanitarian, and economical.

We heartily approve and commend Governor Blaine's watchfulness of the interests of the people, and his fearless and wise use of the veto power for their protection.

We endorse and commend the fearless and conscientious determination of Governor Blaine that corporations defaulting in income taxes shall pay every dollar withheld.

ENDORSEMENT OF PROGRESSIVE MEMBERS IN CONGRESS

We heartily commend and endorse the records of our Progressive members in Congress, and note with great satisfaction the harmonious and effective manner in which they have worked together in the public interest.

LEGISLATURE

With a majority of both houses of the legislature organized against the administration of Governor Blaine, it was impossible to put through a constructive program of economy, and in order to prevent extravagance the governor used the veto power and the power to disapprove unnecessary expenditures. As a result of his administration, next year there will be a substantial reduction in the total taxes—for the first time in twenty years.

What is needed is a legislature impressed with the necessity of working in harmony with the state administration, and we urge the election of a legislature that will cooperate with the administration.

LaFOLLETTE OUR LEADER

Robert M. LaFollette pioneered the progressive movement in Wisconsin and the nation. In all his public career he has never surrendered, compromised, or swerved from the path of duty. Thirty years ago he began his fight in Wisconsin to redeem that state from

the domination of the railroads and other great corporations. For twelve years in private life and as governor he led the fiercest fight ever waged in any state to restore government to the people and to compel corporate wealth to submit to reasonable regulations and to bear its fair share of the burdens of government. When in 1906, he left the office of governor to become United States senator, he and his associates had made Wisconsin the best governed and most progressive state in the Union. During his career in the senate he has fought the same uncompromising fight in behalf of the rights of the common people that he waged so successfully in the state. As a result there has been arrayed against him the combinations of great wealth in the corporations, trusts, and monopolies whose lawless acts he has done so much to restrain and whose attempts to plunder the people he has so often thwarted. Senator LaFollette, by sheer force of will, intellect, and moral power, has become the commanding figure in the United States senate and in the country. He relies on public opinion and the ballot as instrumental of progress. The results of his constructive statesmanship are written in the statutes of our state, other states, and the nation. Each step has been a permanent advance.

With the people of Wisconsin we propose to continue to go forward under his leadership along the lines which lead step by step to a larger and happier life for all the people.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted September 19, 1922

THE Socialist Party of Wisconsin once more points out that the Republican and Democratic parties allowed America to be sold into the World War and that, as a result of this treasonable act, America shares in the consequences of the collapse of the world's economic system brought about by this war. Millions of human beings have been slaughtered and billions of dollars in property have been destroyed. Millions of producers in every country cannot find employment. Nations are staggering under collossal debts and are unable to pay even the interest thereon. And at the same time the most tyrannical political autocracy and reaction have been saddled upon the people.

In this crisis the Socialist Party is the only political organization representing the interests of the city workers and of the farmers. It points to the only possible program of reconstruction.

The Socialist Party of Wisconsin stands:

1. Against all war and against the establishment of militarism and imperialism in America—as fathered by the Republican and Democratic parties.

2. Against race hatred and mob rule.

3. For freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the assemblage. For representative government, which was deliberately

violated in state legislatures, and especially in the national congress where Victor L. Berger, the legally elected representative from the Fifth Wisconsin district, was denied a seat, while Truman Newberry, the millionaire, who purchased his election, was seated.

4. For freedom of conscience, religious liberty. And for the unrestricted right to use any language in church services and also for the right to teach—besides the English language—any other language, in public or parochial schools, that the patrons may desire.

5. For compelling the profiteers, who robbed the government during the war with the permission of both old parties—to pay the costs of the war, including the bonus to the soldiers.

6. For the principles of public ownership and cooperative ownership, which proved their superiority and efficiency here and abroad during the war. We believe these principles should be put into practice now, coupled with the principle of democracy.

7. For the national ownership of the trusts—and for the public ownership of public utilities in nation, state or city, as the case may be. And especially for the immediate public ownership of railroads and coal mines.

8. For an elastic federally owned banking system in which the farmers should have 40 per cent of the controlling representatives and the industrial workers 25 per cent of such directors, since the producers' savings are on deposit in this proportion of the total.

9. For a constitutional amendment abolishing the usurped right of the supreme courts to kill laws passed by the elected representatives of the people. In the meantime, congress should command the supreme court to cease usurping the power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of congress. All judges, national, state and local, should be subject to recall.

10. For the legal right to use light wines and beer. We hold that intemperance in the use of liquor is largely the result of the present economic conditions. With the growth of a people in physique, intellect and morals, intemperance will gradually disappear and temperate habits in all things prevail. Until the profit system has been abolished and a more harmonious economic order has been established, the attempt of well meaning people to introduce temperate habits by law will prove only an evasion of the real issue.

State government by so-called progressives means state government by commission. It is a futile attempt to regulate industry while the ownership and control of such industry remains in private hands. The new state capitol at Madison already is too small to house these tax wasting, useless and dangerous commissions—each of which is controlled by the industries it seeks to regulate.

As reaction used the slogan of "patriotism" during the war to cover a multitude of its sins—so reaction now used the "wet" and "dry" issue to confuse the voters of the state.

The reactionaries are "dry" in one part of the state and "wet" in the other, but they are everywhere for reaction and against the inter-

est of the farmers and laborers. It is their aim to elect their politicians and thus to control the state government.

We urge Wisconsin voters to consider the heroic stand of the Socialist Party during the war and especially to study the splendid voting record of the Socialist members of past legislatures who fought continually for measures designed to benefit the city workers and farmers.

The economically sound and genuinely progressive measures now on our statute books have been initiated by Socialists and are law only because of the presence of an energetic Socialist delegation in the legislature. This fight will continue until the eight-hour day for industrial workers, state insurance against unemployment, against sickness, and a pension for the aged, are enacted into law. To lessen the tax burden on the small home owner and farmer, we favor an increase in the tax rate on large incomes and inheritances, the gradual exemption of taxation on improvements and personal property, and an increase in the tax rate on Wisconsin's 14,000,000 acres of unused land now held for speculation.

We also stand for (a) valuation tax on automobiles; (b) repeal of personal property offset to income taxes; (c) repeal of secrecy clause of the income tax law; (d) against a gasoline sales tax; (e) for compulsory erection of protecting sheds for railroad repair workers.

We urge all lovers of freedom to join with the city workers and farmers to support and strengthen the position of the Socialist Party which represents the only genuine patriotism of today—for Socialism stands for human brotherhood and guarantees to every man and woman the full fruit of their labor.

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1922

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
ADAMS CO.—						
Adams	1	33		3		
Big Flats		28				
Colburn		24	2			
Dell Prairie	2	27	1	2	1	
Easton		26		11		
Jackson		33		2		1
Leola	5	13				
Lincoln		29		2		
Monroe	2	41				
New Chester	6	33	1	3		
New Haven	1	61	3	5		
Preston	1	26				
Quincy		30	1			
Richfield		38		5		
Rome	4	32	1	1		
Springville	4	23	1	5		
Strongs Prairie		78	1	8		
Adams, vil	5	294	1	6	1	
Friendship, vil	2	52	1	9		
Totals...(1,032)	33	921	13	62	2	1
ASHLAND CO.—						
Agenda		54	1			
Ashland	2	106	1	1		
Butternut		68	3	1		
Gordon	1	38		1		
Jacobs	2	149	2	5		
La Pointe		18		2		
Marengo	3	49	2			
Morse	1	66	1			
Peeksville		28			1	
Sanborn:						
1st prec	6	57		1		
2nd prec	15	66		9		
Shanagolden	3	33	1			
White River	5	74	3	3		
Ashland, city:						
1st ward	3	162		9		
2nd ward	26	195	5	10		
3rd ward	46	163		33		
4th ward	16	117	1	15	1	
5th ward	16	153		21		3
6th ward	21	181	1	30	1	1
7th ward	9	284	1	11		
8th ward	5	223	2	4		
9th ward		220	2	1		
10th ward	4	252	17	1		
Mellen, city:						
1st ward	1	64	1	9		
2nd ward	1	58	1	6		
3rd ward	2	32	1	7		
Butternut, vil	4	87		12		
Totals...(3,434)	192	2,997	46	192	3	4
BARRON CO.—						
Almena	19	94		9	1	
Arland	2	110		2		4
Barron	18	113	3	2	2	
Bear Lake	1	84		4		
Cedar Lake	2	53		1		
Chetek	6	167		4		
Clinton	7	186		4		
Crystal Lake	2	87	1	4		3
Cumberland	3	134		4		
Dallas	6	133				
Dovre	8	185	1	3		
Doyle	3	57				
Lakeland		81	1	3		1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
BARRON CO.—Con.						
Maple Grove	8	136	1	3		
Maple Plain	2	38		2		
Oak Grove	7	114	2	3		
Prairie Farm	8	131	1	3		
Rice Lake	4	141	4	2		
Stanfold	2	111	2			
Stanley	9	122	6	6		1
Sumner	14	112	1	5		2
Turtle Lake		52		2		1
Vance Creek	1	130				
Cameron, vil	17	99		3		2
Dallas, vil	3	87		1		
Haugen, vil		41		3		
Prairie Farm, vil	6	39		5		
Turtle Lake, vil	7	72		13		9
Barron, city	73	194	2	35		
Chetek, city	22	187		36	1	
Cumberland, city	25	89	1	30	4	
Rice Lake, city:						
1st ward	30	212	2	38		
2nd ward	17	122	1	15	2	
3rd ward	1	158		5		
4th ward	18	262	1	11		
Totals...(4,808)	351	4,133	30	261	10	23
BAYFIELD CO.—						
Barksdale	4	85		1		
Barnes	1	53				
Bayfield	19	55	1	3		
Bayview	5	78		2		
Bell	2	34		6		
Cable	5	53	1	2		
Clover	1	40	2	3	1	
Drummond	7	186		9	1	
Eileen		53	2	1		
Hughes	4	24				
Iron River	13	129	1	12		
Kelly	4	69	3	4	1	
Keystone	5	39		1	1	
Lincoln	1	57		2		
Mason	22	114	7	6	1	
Namekagon	2	27			1	
Orienta	2	34		2		
Oulu	8	58	3			
Pilsen	3	43		1		
Port Wing	13	118	2	9		
Pratt	6	76		8		
Russell	1	39	1	1		4
Tripp	3	35	2	1		
Washburn	1	114				
Cable, vil	2	49	1	5		
Bayfield, city:						
1st ward	6	56	2	7		
2nd ward	5	25		2		
3rd ward	11	72		6	1	
4th ward	10	33		5		
Washburn, city:						
1st ward	6	154	1	17		
2nd ward	2	79	2			
3rd ward		110	1			
4th ward	4	114		5		
5th ward	5	78	1	2		
6th ward	2	88	1			
Totals...(2,824)	185	2,471	34	123	7	4
BROWN CO.—						
Allouez	12	261		53	2	
Ashwaubenon	2	105		5	1	
Bellevue	2	79		13		
De Pere		110		24		
Eaton	3	87	1	22		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
Glenmore	5	188	1	17	.....	.....
Green Bay	.....	127	1	6	.....	.....
Hobart	2	105	.....	12	.....	.....
Holland	4	127	1	12	.....	.....
Howard	17	219	2	55	1	.....
Humboldt	.....	147	1	15	.....	.....
Lawrence	4	131	.....	25	.....	.....
Morrison	5	240	1	20	.....	.....
New Denmark	2	282	1	7	.....	.....
Pittsfield	5	171	3	23	.....	.....
Preble	11	466	8	57	1	.....
Rockland	4	105	1	21	2	.....
Scott	5	132	.....	18	.....	.....
Suamico	15	155	4	26	3	.....
Wrightstown	5	173	.....	27	.....	.....
De Pere, city:						
1st ward	25	217	1	167	3	.....
2nd ward	4	215	1	149	5	.....
3rd ward	10	276	1	100	1	.....
4th ward	1	162	2	45	.....	.....
Green Bay, city:						
1st ward	53	223	.....	240	.....	.....
2nd ward	14	480	7	249	1	.....
3rd ward	42	361	2	268	2	.....
4th ward	23	351	8	215	1	.....
5th ward	15	409	5	44	.....	.....
6th ward	21	279	1	103	1	.....
7th ward	9	232	7	68	1	.....
8th ward	7	373	6	83	.....	.....
9th ward	10	306	7	42	.....	.....
10th ward	2	343	2	18	.....	.....
11th ward	5	436	5	19	3	.....
12th ward	17	378	1	82	.....	.....
13th ward	7	484	2	17	1	.....
14th ward	5	510	2	50	2	.....
15th ward	30	250	5	117	1	.....
16th ward	30	372	10	124	3	.....
17th ward	20	332	1	38	.....	.....
18th ward	18	458	7	53	.....	.....
19th ward	10	377	9	11	.....	.....
20th ward	2	444	3	21	1	.....
Denmark, vil	9	186	2	27	1	.....
Pulaski, vil	6	166	2	34	2	.....
Wrightstown, vil	3	129	.....	33	1	.....
Totals..(15,739)	501	12,159	124	2,915	40	.....
BUFFALO CO.—						
Alma	.....	56	1	1	.....	.....
Belvidere	.....	36	1	2	.....	.....
Buffalo	2	50	4	.....	.....	.....
Canton	.....	46	4	.....	.....	.....
Cross	.....	95	.....	2	.....	.....
Dover	.....	83	1	2	.....	.....
Gilmanton	2	86	.....	27	.....	.....
Glencoe	.....	33	.....	7	.....	.....
Lincoln	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxville	.....	27	1	2	.....	.....
Milton	.....	56	2	.....	.....	.....
Modena	1	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mondovi	11	69	.....	7	.....	.....
Montana	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples	6	80	.....	1	.....	2
Nelson	1	129	1	4	.....	.....
Waumandee	4	44	.....	2	.....	1
Alma, city:						
1st ward	2	50	2	10	.....	.....
2nd ward	.....	36	.....	14	.....	.....
3rd ward	.....	39	.....	3	.....	.....
Buffalo, city	.....	44	.....	1	.....	.....
Fountain, city:						
1st ward	1	84	.....	11	.....	.....
2nd ward	.....	141	1	6	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
BUFFALO CO.—Con.						
Mondovi, city:						
1st ward	35	94		29	1	
2nd ward	23	140		17	1	
Cochrane, vil	2	56	6	3		
Totals...(2,025)	90	1,755	24	151	2	3
BURNETT CO.—						
Anderson		67	5	3	1	
Blaine		26				
Daniels	1	90	1			
Dewey		23		11		1
Grantsburg	2	73		1		
Jackson		25				
La Follette	5	37		3		
Lincoln		54				
Meenon	3	73	3			
Oakland	1	47	3			
Roosevelt	1	36				
Rusk	1	15	2			
Sand Lake	1	33	1			
Scott		15	2			
Siren	5	106	3	6		1
Swiss	15	50	1	1		
Trade Lake	7	186	1			
Union	5	14		1		4
Weblake	1	12				
West Marshland	2	38				
Wood River	1	138	3			
Grantsburg, vil	20	119		2		1
Webster, vil	4	55	3	5		
Totals...(1,476)	75	1,332	28	33	1	7
CALUMET CO—						
Brillion		286	1	2		
Brothertown	2	254	2	7	1	
Charlestown	2	230	5	3		
Chilton	8	148	1	30		
Harrison	2	258	2	7		
New Holstein	1	147	9	6		
Rantoul		213	13	14		
Stockbridge	9	146		31	1	
Woodville	3	202	2	6		
Chilton, city	14	508	13	188		
Kiel, vil., 2nd prec		33		2		
Brillion, vil	2	244	6	31		
Hilbert, vil	3	129		8		
New Holstein, vil	3	351	6	9		
Stockbridge, vil	6	59	1	18		
Totals...(3,688)	55	3,208	61	362	2	
CHIPPEWA CO.—						
Anson	2	109	1	3	1	
Arthur	1	85		1		
Auburn	3	128		2	1	
Birch Creek	2	52				
Bloomer	2	121	1	3	1	
Cleveland	4	69	3	7		
Colburn	3	115		2		
Delmar	4	119	1	4		
Eagle Point	2	143		14		1
Edson	10	129		7		3
Estella	4	52				
Goetz	3	115	1	2		
Halley	4	88		1		
Holcombe	14	53	1	21	1	
Howard		110	2	2		
La Fayette	2	206	9			
Ruby	4	69	18	4		
Sampson	1	72		5		
Sigel		69		2		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
Tilden	.....	139	.....	1	1	.....
Wheaton	.....	89	1	6	.....	.....
Woodmohr	3	109	1	9	.....	.....
Bloomer, city	28	210	.....	47	1	2
Chippewa Falls, city:						
1st ward	9	207	.....	4	1	.....
2nd ward	2	202	1	19	.....	.....
3rd ward	8	187	4	13	.....	.....
4th ward	12	105	4	48	.....	.....
5th ward	13	219	1	57	1	.....
6th ward	1	188	1	25	.....	.....
7th ward	2	119	1	2	.....	.....
8th ward	11	144	1	36	1	.....
9th ward	5	157	.....	8	.....	1
10th ward	1	120	.....	5	.....	.....
Stanley, city:						
1st ward	7	69	.....	14	.....	.....
2nd ward	11	59	1	15	.....	.....
3rd ward	6	68	.....	8	.....	.....
4th ward	5	86	.....	3	.....	.....
Boyd, vil	.....	79	.....	12	1	.....
Cadott, vil	14	109	.....	23	1	2
Cornell, vil	12	134	1	16	.....	3
New Auburn, vil	12	44	.....	14	.....	.....
Totals...(5,516)	227	4,747	54	465	11	12
CLARK CO.—						
Beaver	3	71	10	.....	.....	.....
Butler	14	14	.....	1	.....	.....
Colby	1	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dewhurst	1	21	.....	1	.....	.....
Eaton	.....	68	.....	10	.....	.....
Fremont	2	147	1	2	.....	.....
Grant	3	125	.....	12	.....	.....
Green Grove	.....	93	12	.....	.....	.....
Hendren	1	40	28	1	.....	.....
Hewett	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hixon	3	113	.....	5	.....	.....
Hoard	10	92	2	.....	.....	.....
Levis	3	47	2	4	.....	.....
Longwood	1	96	10	9	.....	.....
Loyal	7	119	1	7	.....	.....
Lynn	1	117	14	.....	.....	.....
Mayville	3	131	1	1	.....	.....
Mead	.....	23	2	1	.....	.....
Mentor	20	103	2	21	1	.....
Pine Valley	.....	104	.....	3	.....	.....
Reseberg	2	63	5	3	.....	.....
Sherman	.....	73	.....	4	.....	.....
Seif	1	24	1	1	.....	.....
Sherwood	1	31	.....	1	.....	.....
Thorp	3	94	.....	.....	2	.....
Unity	8	94	.....	5	1	.....
Warner	2	104	6	2	.....	.....
Washburn	2	43	.....	4	1	.....
Weston	2	103	.....	5	.....	.....
Withee	.....	37	.....	19	1	.....
Worden	3	125	.....	5	.....	.....
York	5	141	.....	8	.....	.....
Colby, city	6	80	1	12	.....	.....
Greenwood, city	9	67	.....	47	.....	.....
Neillsville, city:						
1st ward	4	77	1	22	.....	.....
2nd ward	5	94	.....	28	.....	.....
3rd ward	13	132	3	50	.....	.....
Abbotsford, vil	12	99	.....	18	.....	.....
Curtis, vil	.....	25	1	1	.....	.....
Dorchester vil	2	52	3	12	.....	.....
Granton, vil	7	52	1	14	.....	.....
Loyal, vil	15	83	.....	11	.....	.....
Owen, vil	11	127	2	41	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering
CLARK CO.—Con.						
Thorp, vil.	7	78		30		
Unity, vil.	1	16		2		
Withee, vil.	3	78		6		
Totals...(4,374)	199	3,631	109	429	6	
COLUMBIA CO.—						
Arlington	5	88		11	2	1
Caledonia	5	88		16		
Columbus	5	68		9		
Courtland	6	44		5		2
Dekorra	2	42	1	9		
Fort Winnebago	3	65		9		
Fountain Prairie	3	87	1	2		
Hampden		131	1	9	1	
Leeds	3	142		1		
Lewiston	3	51		3		
Lodi	10	77		6		
Lowville	3	67				
Marcellon	3	45		10		
Newport		29				
Otsego	4	93	1	9		
Pacific	2	34	2	3		
Randolph	5	124	2	8		1
Scott	2	50		1		
Springvale	6	50	1	1		
West Point	6	59		2		
Wyocena	5	52		5		
Cambria, vil.	33	94		35		
Doylestown, vil.		39	1	13		2
Fall River, vil.	8	57		4		
Kilbourn, vil.	25	134	30	39		3
Lodi, vil.	29	153	1	32	1	2
Pardeeville, vil.	16	101		13		
Poynette, vil.	16	64		28		
Randolph, vil.	7	25		31		19
Rio, vil.	23	113		28	1	1
Wyocena, vil.	12	75	2	15		
Columbus, city:						
1st ward						
2nd ward	63	325	12	113		
3rd ward						
Portage, city:						
1st ward	1	101		7		
2nd ward	6	179		19	1	
3rd ward	26	157	12	56		
4th ward	10	245	1	57		
5th ward	11	357		15		
Totals...(4,801)	367	3,705	68	624	6	31
CRAWFORD CO.—						
Bridgeport	2	32		7		
Clayton	7	260	1	38		1
Eastman	1	45		22	2	
Freeman		128	1	6		
Haney	3	59		4		
Marietta		49		11	1	
Prairie du Chien	2	38		12		
Scott	10	62	1	40		
Seneca	6	78		45	2	
Utica	5	231		3	1	
Wauzeka		73		2		
Bell Center, vil.	4	30		3		1
De Soto, vil.		18				
Eastman, vil.	2	52		17		
Ferryville, vil.	4	29		7		
Gays Mills, vil.	15	96	1	49		
Lynxville, vil.	4	33	1	5	1	
Soldiers Grove, vil.	7	143		13		
Steuben, vil.	6	54	2	12		
Wauzeka, vil.	6	71	1	23		1

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Prairie du Chien, city:						
1st ward	2	58	1	4		
2nd ward	7	169	4	62	1	
3rd ward	6	202	1	70		
4th ward	3	50		14		
Totals...(2,656)	102	2,060	14	469	8	3
DANE CO.—						
Albion	14	214	1	11		
Berry	2	105		1		
Black Earth	13	55	1	2	2	
Blooming Grove	5	158	2	9		
Blue Mounds		133		3		
Bristol	1	72		5		
Burke	8	138		1		
Christiana	2	179	1	11		
Cottage Grove	2	129	1	22		
Cross Plains	1	151	3	11		
Dane	6	72		2		
Deerfield	3	124		6		
Dunkirk	2	112		7		
Dunn	1	84	1	3		
Fitchburg	5	49		17	1	
Madison	25	280	4	38		1
Mazomanie	5	46		4		
Medina	6	84		10		
Middleton	2	101	1	5		
Montrose	3	99	1	4		
Oregon	5	77		13		
Perry	2	178		1		
Pleasant Springs	1	87	1	5		
Primrose		131				
Roxbury		84		1		
Rutland	2	117		1		
Springdale	2	159		5	1	
Springfield	1	234		1		
Sun Prairie	3	69		10		
Vermont	1	84		11		
Verona	1	77		3		
Vienna		56	1			
Westport	2	103		14		
Windsor	9	135	1	4		
York	5	71		2		
Belleville, vil	20	73		20	1	1
Black Earth, vil	11	110	1	12		
Blue Mounds, vil	1	41		6		
Brooklyn, vil	7	16		2		
Cambridge, vil	10	97		19		
Cross Plains, vil	1	71		8		
Dane, vil	8	52		2		
Deerfield, vil	1	77	1	19		
DeForest, vil	1	88	3	9		2
Marshall, vil	6	91		16		
Mazomanie, vil	37	103		30		
McFarland, vil	5	87		9		
Middleton, vil	2	199		11		
Mount Horeb, vil	10	354		35		1
Oregon, vil	21	115		34		
Rockdale, vil	3	24		14		
Sun Prairie, vil	15	161	2	30		2
Verona, vil	8	59		13		1
Waunakee, vil	2	123	1	16		
Madison, city:						
1st ward	33	316	2	103		
2nd ward	45	586	5	159	1	
3rd ward, 1st prec	11	290	4	54	6	
3rd ward, 2nd prec	33	577	6	90	5	
4th ward	40	640	4	99	7	
5th ward, 1st prec	66	385	4	82	37	
5th ward, 2nd prec	43	338	4	51		
6th ward, 1st prec	27	678	7	44		
6th ward, 2nd prec	9	631	2	35		
7th ward, 1st prec	54	682	5	111	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
DANE CO.—Con.						
7th ward, 2nd prec...	3	159	2	19	.....	.....
8th ward.....	42	726	12	72	1	.....
9th ward.....	36	664	7	83	16	.....
10th ward.....	144	616	16	237	.....	.....
Stoughton, city:						
1st ward.....	11	139	.....	27	.....	.....
2nd ward.....	7	236	.....	6	1	.....
3rd ward.....	12	190	.....	18	.....	.....
4th ward.....	27	191	1	50	.....	.....
Totals.....(17,067)	951	14,032	108	1,888	80	8
DODGE CO.—						
Ashippun.....	2	212	1	19	.....	.....
Beaver Dam.....	3	121	2	17	.....	.....
Burnett.....	7	185	11	12	1	.....
Calamus.....	6	76	1	12	.....	.....
Chester.....	5	94	.....	16	.....	.....
Clyman.....	3	198	5	78	4	.....
Elba.....	4	109	1	60	1	.....
Emmet.....	.....	226	1	25	.....	.....
Fox Lake.....	5	58	4	8	.....	.....
Herman.....	1	234	5	3	.....	.....
Hubbard.....	1	151	24	10	.....	.....
Hustisford.....	.....	141	14	18	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	2	347	2	2	2	.....
Leroy.....	.....	169	6	10	.....	.....
Lomira.....	8	197	7	11	1	.....
Lowell.....	5	176	3	18	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	10	217	21	31	.....	.....
Portland.....	1	168	1	9	1	.....
Rubicon.....	1	141	3	46	.....	.....
Shields.....	8	101	.....	16	.....	.....
Theresa.....	1	203	27	9	4	.....
Trenton.....	.....	129	.....	32	.....	.....
Westford.....	3	59	.....	20	1	.....
Williamstown.....	1	120	13	8	.....	.....
Beaver Dam, city:						
1st ward.....	5	67	9	24	.....	.....
2nd ward.....	10	170	2	79	1	.....
3rd ward.....	20	186	1	57	2	.....
4th ward.....	10	145	6	124	4	.....
5th ward.....	.....	32	6	44	4	.....
6th ward.....	8	125	4	49	.....	.....
7th ward.....	6	175	9	40	1	.....
8th ward.....	22	140	.....	92	5	.....
Horicon, city:						
1st ward.....	8	121	38	52	1	.....
2nd ward.....	.....	77	21	18	.....	.....
3rd ward.....	7	110	32	61	.....	.....
Juneau, city:						
1st ward.....	14	146	5	52	1	.....
2nd ward.....	7	129	4	49	.....	.....
Mayville, city:						
1st ward.....	3	179	19	15	.....	.....
2nd ward.....	2	79	7	18	.....	.....
3rd ward.....	12	189	58	45	1	.....
Watertown, city:						
5th ward.....	3	126	.....	26	1	.....
6th ward.....	.....	197	1	16	1	.....
13th ward.....	1	189	3	14	.....	.....
14th ward.....	.....	101	1	14	.....	.....
Waupun, city:						
1st ward.....	23	72	1	42	1	.....
2nd ward.....	22	69	.....	70	1	.....
3rd ward.....	16	31	.....	18	.....	.....
4th ward.....	14	47	.....	15	2	.....
Fox Lake, vil.....	34	132	1	80	.....	.....
Hustisford, vil.....	3	139	24	21	.....	.....
Iron Ridge, vil.....	.....	102	1	7	1	.....
Lomira, vil.....	2	130	4	8	.....	.....
Lowell, vil.....	6	58	.....	5	.....	.....
Neosho, vil.....	3	64	.....	8	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Randolph, vil.	25	83	.....	58	.....	.....
Reeseville, vil.	2	101	1	13	.....	.....
Theresa, vil.	.....	90	26	23	.....	.....
Totals.....(10,223)	365	7,633	436	1,747	42	.....
DOOR CO.—						
Baileys Harbor	3	106	.....	3	.....	.....
Brussels	1	246	1	9	1	.....
Clay Banks	2	73	1	1	.....	.....
Egg Harbor	4	157	3	4	.....	.....
Forestville	.....	240	.....	9	.....	.....
Gardner	3	180	.....	11	2	.....
Gibraltar	5	122	1	3	.....	.....
Jacksonport	6	71	1	9	.....	.....
Liberty Grove	27	192	1	4	.....	.....
Nasewaupee	3	149	.....	5	.....	.....
Sevastopol	11	298	3	14	2	.....
Sturgeon Bay	2	93	1	4	.....	.....
Union	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	5	84	1	6	1	.....
Ephriam, vil	10	43	.....	2	.....	.....
Sister Bay, vil.	9	34	.....	2	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay, city:						
1st ward	26	273	2	35	1	1
2nd ward	19	163	.....	53	6	.....
3rd ward	19	170	.....	35	1	.....
4th ward	13	199	1	22	1	.....
Totals.....(3,442)	168	3,011	16	231	15	1
DOUGLAS CO.—						
Amnicon	3	46	.....	1	.....	.....
Bennett	2	76	2	5	.....	.....
Brule	3	60	3	5	1	.....
Cloverland	.....	34	1	.....	.....	.....
Dairyland	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....
London	3	87	2	4	.....	.....
Hawthorne	6	66	1	7	2	.....
Highland	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....
Lakeside	2	40	1	1	.....	.....
Maple	3	67	1	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	1	63	2	2	.....	.....
Parkland	.....	96	.....	8	.....	.....
Solon Springs	5	51	1	6	.....	.....
Summit	9	73	.....	6	.....	.....
Superior:						
1st ward	3	118	4	4	.....	.....
2nd ward	1	53	3	5	.....	.....
Wascott	4	51	.....	1	1	.....
Superior, city:						
1st ward	40	563	3	30	.....	.....
2nd ward	56	464	3	76	2	.....
3rd ward, east prec.	9	244	2	1	1	.....
3rd ward, west prec.	9	229	8	3	4	.....
4th ward, 1st prec.	2	232	2	2	.....	.....
4th ward, 2nd prec.	4	323	4	8	.....	.....
5th ward, north prec.	30	674	5	22	2	.....
5th ward, south prec.	93	518	3	77	5	.....
6th ward, east prec.	26	375	2	46	1	.....
6th ward, west prec.	6	362	5	4	.....	.....
7th ward, 1st prec.	70	568	2	104	9	.....
7th ward, 2nd prec.	90	712	4	106	7	.....
8th ward	59	340	9	38	2	.....
9th ward, east prec.	19	314	2	5	3	.....
9th ward, west prec.	7	358	8	16	1	.....
10th ward, east prec.	5	144	.....	4	.....	.....
10th ward, west prec.	5	248	4	9	.....	.....
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	8	62	4	2	.....	.....
Oliver, vil.	1	37	2	.....	.....	.....
Poplar, vil.	4	42	.....	1	.....	.....
Solon Springs, vil.	3	56	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals.....(9,218)	591	7,876	94	616	41	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
DUNN CO.—						
Colfax		113		2		
Dunn	6	155		4	1	
Eau Galle	15	125	2	7		
Elk Mound		88				
Grant		97		1	1	
Hay River		72	2	2		
Lucas	1	47		1		
Menomonie	4	169	1	5		
New Haven	4	65	1	1	1	
Otter Creek	2	57	4			
Peru	1	43	1	2		2
Red Cedar	1	139		8		
Rock Creek	3	117		1	2	1
Sand Creek	3	107		8		
Sheridan	3	95				1
Sherman		78				
Spring Brook	5	122	1	11		2
Stanton	4	72		3	1	1
Tainter		62		3		
Tiffany	1	59	2	1		
Weston		47		1		
Wilson		124	1			
Boyceville, vil	4	49	1	11		
Colfax, vil	28	151	1	14	2	1
Downing, vil	17	32	1	3	2	1
Elk Mound, vil	6	50		19	1	1
Knapp, vil	10	57		18	1	1
Ridgeland, vil	3	38	1	1		
Wheeler, vil	2	58		2		
Menomonie, city:						
1st ward	4	186	1	4	2	
2nd ward	23	155		39	3	
3rd ward	34	279	2	66	2	
4th ward	15	278		12	3	
Totals (3,890)	199	3,386	22	250	22	11
EAU CLAIRE CO.—						
Bridge Creek	2	115		3	1	
Brunswick	3	79		11		
Clear Creek	2	116		6		
Drammen	1	82			1	
Fairchild	2	34		3		
Lincoln		209				
Ludington		102	1	3		
Otter Creek	6	74	1	11		
Pleasant Valley	1	143		15		
Seymour	2	80	3			
Union	9	90		18		
Washington	17	170	1	10	1	
Wilson	1	44		1	3	
Altoona, city:						
1st ward	2	126	2	4		
2nd ward	6	229		5		
Augusta, city	32	133	2	28		
Eau Claire, city:						
1st ward	3	263		16	1	
2nd ward	16	250	5	58		
3rd ward	52	318	3	249	1	
4th ward	4	130	2	7		
5th ward	43	222	4	91		
6th ward	39	281	3	109		
7th ward	24	319	1	28	19	1
8th ward	1	375	3	24		
9th ward	27	458	4	41		
10th ward	10	577	2	26	5	
Fairchild, vil	13	83	2	16	2	1
Fall Creek, vil	1	214				
Totals (6,493)	319	5,316	39	783	34	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
FLORENCE CO.—						
Aurora	1	147	3	1	.....	.....
Commonwealth	.....	110	1	2	.....	.....
Fern	2	45	2	2	.....	.....
Fence	1	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	8	492	.....	34	1	.....
Homestead	1	104	4	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake	.....	44	.....	4	.....	.....
Tipler	.....	86	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....(1,174)	13	1,105	10	45	1	.....
FOND DU LAC CO.—						
Alto	11	72	.....	27	.....	.....
Ashford	3	233	1	4	.....	.....
Auburn	2	127	1	2	.....	.....
Byron	8	84	1	36	.....	.....
Calumet	2	97	.....	6	.....	.....
Eden	1	84	8	14	.....	.....
Eldorado	3	143	2	10	.....	.....
Empire	2	113	.....	13	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	11	150	5	33	.....	.....
Forest	2	108	.....	10	.....	.....
Friendship	2	127	.....	10	.....	.....
Lamartine	7	85	.....	15	.....	.....
Marshfield	3	258	.....	9	.....	.....
Metomen	7	65	3	5	.....	.....
Oakfield	9	34	.....	10	.....	.....
Osceola	.....	135	.....	2	.....	.....
Ripon	9	131	1	11	.....	.....
Rosendale	15	116	.....	11	.....	.....
Springvale	5	68	.....	17	.....	.....
Taycheedah	7	206	.....	29	.....	.....
Waupun	13	47	.....	24	.....	.....
Brandon, vil	40	114	.....	26	.....	.....
Campbellsport, vil	11	174	.....	15	.....	.....
Eden, vil	.....	17	.....	9	.....	.....
Fairwater, vil	7	49	.....	3	.....	.....
North Fond du Lac, vil	6	607	2	9	.....	.....
Oakfield, vil	35	70	.....	28	.....	.....
Rosendale, vil	23	30	.....	8	.....	.....
St. Cloud, vil	1	49	.....	2	.....	.....
Fond du Lac, city:						
1st ward	1	193	2	.....	.....	.....
2nd ward	12	226	9	21	.....	.....
3rd ward	9	218	4	22	.....	.....
4th ward	25	207	2	72	.....	.....
5th ward	1	176	14	7	.....	.....
5th ward	23	366	6	44	.....	.....
7th ward	18	291	.....	49	.....	.....
8th ward	22	196	8	83	.....	.....
9th ward	15	201	1	91	.....	.....
10th ward	30	162	5	128	.....	.....
11th ward	19	160	1	116	.....	.....
12th ward	22	240	2	78	.....	.....
13th ward	3	168	4	36	.....	.....
14th ward	2	149	4	22	.....	.....
15th ward	7	228	2	27	.....	.....
16th ward	9	387	12	51	.....	.....
Ripon, city:						
1st ward	6	105	.....	6	.....	.....
2nd ward	31	126	1	85	.....	.....
3rd ward	13	138	.....	25	.....	.....
4th ward	31	114	.....	28	.....	.....
Waupun, city:						
5th ward	2	47	.....	22	.....	.....
6th ward	23	85	.....	54	.....	.....
Totals.....(9,921)	569	7,786	101	1,465	.....	.....
FOREST CO.—						
Alvin	4	20	.....	12	1	.....
Argonne	5	121	.....	11	.....	.....
Blackwell	2	61	.....	4	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold. Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
FOREST CO.—Con.						
Caswell	4	42	1	4	1	.....
Crandon	3	117	.....	7	.....	.....
Freedom	1	18	1	.....	1	.....
Hiles	3	58	.....	6	1	.....
Laona	6	218	8	9	1	.....
Nashville	2	60	1	10	.....	.....
Newald	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabeno:						
1st ward	11	236	.....	11	.....	.....
2nd ward	2	19	.....	1	.....	1
Crandon, city:						
1st ward	4	95	.....	11	.....	1
2nd ward	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd ward	5	100	.....	15	1	4
4th ward	3	38	.....	8	1	.....
5th ward	10	35	.....	16	.....	.....
Totals.....(1,529)	67	1,313	11	125	7	6
GRANT CO.—						
Beetown	2	127	3	20	1	1
Bloomington	2	73	.....	4	.....	1
Boscobel	.....	29	.....	3	.....	.....
Cassville	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castle Rock	2	31	.....	24	.....	.....
Clifton	9	118	.....	18	.....	.....
Ellenboro	2	108	.....	9	.....	.....
Fennimore	5	159	1	16	.....	.....
Glen Haven	1	83	2	12	3	.....
Harrison	2	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green	3	99	.....	8	.....	.....
Hickory Grove	.....	87	.....	15	1	1
Jamestown	.....	129	1	6	.....	.....
Liberty	6	127	.....	11	.....	1
Lima	5	103	.....	11	.....	.....
Little Grant	2	38	.....	6	.....	1
Marion	2	68	.....	6	.....	.....
Millville	9	32	.....	8	.....	2
Mt. Hope	2	46	.....	19	.....	.....
Mt. Ida	10	98	1	20	2	.....
Muscoda	.....	25	.....	9	.....	1
North Lancaster	4	106	1	8	.....	.....
Paris	2	159	.....	3	.....	.....
Patch Grove	2	46	1	6	.....	.....
Platteville	3	108	.....	11	1	.....
Potosi	2	225	.....	4	.....	.....
Smelser	3	102	.....	5	.....	.....
South Lancaster	6	121	.....	13	.....	.....
Waterloo	1	114	.....	11	2	.....
Watterstown	.....	59	1	4	.....	.....
Wingville	6	121	.....	6	.....	.....
Woodman	3	32	1	21	.....	1
Wyalusing	2	77	.....	9	1	.....
Bagley, vil	13	59	.....	9	1	.....
Bloomington, vil	17	102	.....	27	.....	.....
Blue River, vil	6	54	.....	30	.....	.....
Cassville, vil	2	155	2	18	.....	.....
Cuba City, vil	10	169	.....	56	.....	.....
Hazel Green, vil	21	82	.....	17	.....	.....
Livingston, vil	27	82	1	24	.....	1
Montford, vil	16	135	.....	19	.....	.....
Mt. Hope, vil	12	53	.....	13	.....	4
Muscoda, vil	9	99	1	90	4	2
Patch Grove, vil	10	40	.....	7	.....	.....
Potosi, vil	.....	106	.....	8	.....	.....
Woodman, vil	.....	31	.....	9	1	.....
Boscobel, city						
1st ward	1	88	1	17	1	.....
2nd ward	12	101	1	20	.....	.....
3rd ward	.....	70	1	17	.....	.....
4th ward	5	82	.....	20	.....	.....
Fennimore, city:						
1st ward	8	72	.....	19	.....	1
2nd ward	14	66	.....	36	.....	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
GRANT CO.—Con.						
3rd ward	8	50		19		
4th ward	4	86	1	39	1	
Lancaster, city:						
1st ward	9	131	1	38	2	
2nd ward	15	119		62	1	
2nd ward	22	186	1	58	2	
4th ward	22	150	1	54	1	
Platteville, city:						
1st ward	21	271	3	19	1	
2nd ward	32	256		50		
3rd ward	24	267	2	60		
4th ward	14	149	4	32		
Totals....(8,055)	452	6,313	32	1,213	26	19
GREEN CO.—						
Adams	1	76		6		
Albany	11	83		16		
Brooklyn	7	75		2		
Cadiz	14	176	2	17		1
Clarno	5	248		8		
Decatur	10	93		7		1
Exeter	3	91		11		
Jefferson	20	264	2	9		
Jordan	1	129	1	7	1	
Monroe	5	141		8		1
Mt. Pleasant	2	103		7		1
New Glarus		117	1			
Spring Grove	7	113	1	2		
Sylvester	3	92	2	6		
Washington		143				
York		165		1	1	
Albany, vil	74	137		19		1
Brooklyn, vil	10	36		9		2
Browntown, vil	15	59		3	2	
Monticello, vil		223	1	6		
New Glarus, vil	2	245		10		
Broadhead, city:						
1st ward	52	151	3	39		
2nd ward	20	212	2	25		4
Monroe, city:						
1st ward	62	406	3	42		6
2nd ward	22	336	1	29		
3rd ward	12	397		18	3	1
4th ward	39	308	2	34		8
Totals....(5,411)	397	4,619	21	341	7	26
GREEN LAKE CO.—						
Berlin	9	101	3	12		
Brooklyn	10	200	3	37	4	
Green Lake	2	146	3	10		
Kingston	13	138	2	54		1
Mackford	4	93	3	7		
Manchester	3	225	3	1	1	
Marquette		117	2	10		
Princeton	2	144	1	7		
Seneca		84		12	1	
St. Marie		83	1	6	2	
Berlin, city:						
1st ward	18	120	6	74	10	
2nd ward	27	217	3	113		8
3rd ward	17	176		50	1	
4th ward	3	114	1	26		
5th ward	11	136	2	16	1	
Princeton, city:						
1st ward	2	203	1	13	2	
2nd ward	5	142	1	27		
3rd ward		93		12		
Green Lake, vil	15	162	2	35	1	1
Markesan, vil	23	197	5	84	1	
Totals....(3,737)	164	2,891	42	606	24	10

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
IOWA CO.—						
Arena	26	127	1	42	3	
Brigham	1	159		5		
Clyde	1	42		2		
Dodgeville	8	229		10		
Eden		51		9		
Highland	7	101		4	1	
Linden	5	83		6		
Mifflin	9	104		8	1	
Mineral Point	5	83		7	1	
Moscow		175	3	5		
Pulaski	6	110	1	18		
Ridgeway	8	115		9	1	
Waldwick	3	46		7	1	
Wyoming	3	58		6		
Barneveld, vil	4	99		4		
Cobb, vil	3	31		7		
Highland, vil	2	112	1	24		
Hollandale, vil		73	6	5		
Linden, vil	8	71	1	6		
Livingston, vil		2				
Rewey, vil	9	22		2		
Ridgeway, vil	4	95	1	9	1	
Dodgeville, city	62	356	1	66		
Mineral Point, city:						
1st ward	25	96		26		
2nd ward	25	102		34		
3rd ward	1	49		6	1	
4th ward	5	49		11		
Totals....(3,233)	230	2,640	15	338	10	
IRON CO.—						
Anderson		53	2			
Carey		25	2	1		
Gurney		70	3			
Kimball		55	3		1	
Knight	7	132	9		1	
Mercer	8	135		3		
Montreal		87			1	
Oma	1	74	4			
Saxon		160		6		
Sherman		14		1		
Hurley, city:						
1st ward	1	151		5		
2nd ward		137	2	8		
3rd ward	6	276	1	5	2	
4th ward		44		1		
5th ward	1	44		1		
6th ward		51	3	3		
Hamilton, vil	3	159	1	2		
Totals....(1,765)	27	1,667	30	36	5	
JACKSON CO.—						
Albion	5	398	1	7		
Alma	1	126		14		
Alma Center	20	73		27		
Bear Bluff		16		2		
Brockway		78	2	3		
City Point		68	2	2		
Cleveland	1	104				
Curran		115		4		
Franklin		156				
Garden Valley	3	85		7		
Garfield		103				
Hixton	5	123		2	1	
Irving		209		8		
Knapp		38		1		
Komensky		52			2	
Manchester	1	67	2	9	1	
Melrose	7	88		8		
Millston	1	42	1			
North Bend	9	122		4	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Northfield	.....	267	1	1	.....	.....
Springfield	.....	157	2	4	1	.....
Taylor	1	108	1	7	.....	.....
Black River Falls, city:						
1st ward	21	158	.....	24	.....	3
2nd ward	9	175	.....	11	.....	.....
3rd ward	6	116	1	11	.....	.....
4th ward	6	135	4	6	1	.....
Hixton, vil	1	62	.....	9	1	.....
Melrose, vil	24	103	.....	20	1	3
Merrillan, vil	10	102	.....	23	.....	1
Totals....(3,824)	131	3,446	17	214	9	7
JEFFERSON CO.—						
Aztalan	2	164	1	12	.....	.....
Cold Spring	2	40	.....	9	.....	.....
Concord	5	159	.....	9	.....	.....
Farmington	.....	191	2	11	1	.....
Hebron	6	103	3	18	.....	.....
Ixonia	7	251	.....	21	.....	.....
Jefferson:						
1st prec	3	164	.....	25	1	.....
2nd prec	1	62	3	11	1	.....
Koshkonong	9	98	.....	14	.....	.....
Lake Mills	7	225	.....	10	.....	.....
Milford	4	205	2	6	.....	.....
Oakland	6	178	6	23	2	.....
Palmyra	14	87	1	18	.....	.....
Sullivan	12	159	2	19	.....	.....
Sumner	1	111	.....	3	.....	.....
Waterloo	10	100	1	13	.....	.....
Watertown	5	245	.....	16	1	.....
Ft. Atkinson, city:						
1st ward	15	100	1	56	.....	.....
2nd ward	13	125	2	64	4	.....
3rd ward	9	102	2	35	1	.....
4th ward	9	121	.....	27	3	.....
5th ward	1	100	1	14	.....	2
6th ward	6	109	1	14	2	.....
7th ward	3	110	.....	18	.....	.....
8th ward	4	105	1	24	.....	.....
Jefferson, city:						
1st ward	10	162	1	61	.....	.....
2nd ward	4	121	1	77	1	.....
3rd ward	8	156	.....	79	1	.....
4th ward	7	99	2	32	.....	.....
Lake Mills, city:						
1st ward	11	99	.....	17	.....	.....
2nd ward	16	100	.....	9	.....	1
3rd ward	18	129	1	10	1	2
Watertown, city:						
1st ward	9	153	1	31	.....	.....
2nd ward	.....	213	2	27	.....	.....
3rd ward	2	109	1	56	1	.....
4th ward	1	139	3	59	7	.....
7th ward	3	165	9	16	.....	.....
8th ward	11	142	.....	39	1	.....
9th ward	3	150	1	27	1	.....
10th ward	9	188	2	34	.....	.....
11th ward	6	301	3	37	3	.....
12th ward	2	127	1	10	.....	.....
Johnson Creek, vil	2	61	.....	56	1	.....
Palmyra, vil	20	85	.....	45	1	.....
Sullivan, vil	1	92	1	8	2	.....
Waterloo, vil	16	208	5	53	1	.....
Totals....(8,104)	313	6,413	63	1,273	37	5
JUNEAU CO.—						
Armenia	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield	1	55	.....	8	.....	.....
Cutler	6	41	1	5	.....	.....
Finley	2	22	.....	5	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
JUNEAU CO.—Con.						
Fountain	2	60		2		
Germantown	2	45		2		
Kildare	1	68	1	13		
Kingston	3	30		4		
Lemonweir	3	147	2	19	2	
Lindina	7	245		23	2	
Lisbon	3	60		1	1	
Lyndon		24		15	2	2
Marion		50			1	
Necedah		65		5		
Orange	4	60		3	1	1
Plymouth	1	108	6	10	1	
Seven Mile Creek	1	54		11	1	
Summit		69	1	10		
Wonewoc	3	89	2	7		
Camp Douglas, vil	4	85	4	12		1
Hustler, vil	2	34		2		
Lyndon Station, vil	2	69	1	16		
Union Center		51		1		
Wonowoc, vil	9	157		21	2	
Necedah	9	185	6	40	1	
Elroy, city:						
1st ward	22	162	9	19		
2nd ward		208	9	7		
Mauston, city:						
1st ward	13	192	1	39		
2nd ward	37	289	1	57		
New Lisbon, city:						
1st ward	5	113	2	15	1	
2nd ward	4	86		7	1	
Totals....(3,563)	146	2,972	46	379	16	4
KENOSHA CO.—						
Brighton	5	109	1	15		
Bristol	21	154	1	23		
Paris	4	88		11		
Pleasant Prairie	22	323	5	27		
Randall	6	123	1	3		
Salem	29	245	1	23		
Somers	11	333	6	22		
Wheatland		141		10		
Kenosha, city:						
1st ward	126	760	11	203		3
2nd ward	83	590	15	70		2
3rd ward	59	671	26	53		4
4th ward	18	503	22	24		2
5th ward	20	626	31	21		1
6th ward	27	506	17	52		
7th ward	6	433	28	22		
8th ward	20	663	39	20		27
9th ward	14	608	48	31		2
Totals....(8,270)	471	6,876	252	630		41
KEWAUNEE CO.—						
Ahnapee	2	226	2	6		
Carlton	3	265	3	18		
Casco	3	139	4	45	2	
Franklin	2	222		34		
Lincoln	1	196		14		
Luxembourg	5	239	1	7		
Montpelier	3	362		13		
Pierce	2	157	1	5		2
Red River	2	188		9		
West Kewaunee	4	215	3	44		1
Algoma, city	14	428	2	46	1	
Kewaunee, city	10	520	6	121	2	
Casco, vil	1	51	1	27		
Luxembourg, vil	4	143		6		
Totals....(3,833)	56	3,351	23	395	5	3

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
LA CROSSE CO.—						
Bangor	7	75	.....	6	.....	.....
Barre	1	96	.....	13	.....	.....
Burns	14	46	.....	5	.....	.....
Campbell	9	85	1	19	.....	.....
Farmington	6	129	.....	18	2	.....
Greenfield	1	54	.....	17	1	.....
Hamilton	4	124	.....	4	.....	.....
Holland	19	138	.....	11	1	2
Onalaska	18	87	.....	5	.....	.....
Shelby	5	98	3	10	.....	.....
Washington	3	106	1	23	.....	.....
Onalaska, city:						
1st ward	4	23	.....	2	.....	.....
2nd ward	17	68	1	9	.....	.....
3rd ward	9	34	.....	12	.....	.....
La Crosse, city:						
1st ward	21	250	2	91	6	.....
2nd ward	14	163	2	75	.....	.....
3rd ward	4	268	3	86	1	.....
4th ward	70	234	3	89	2	.....
5th ward	9	176	3	55	1	.....
6th ward	78	204	1	92	1	1
7th ward	22	280	1	74	2	.....
8th ward	8	379	.....	117	1	.....
9th ward	23	272	2	31	2	.....
10th ward	25	387	2	32	2	.....
11th ward	12	267	2	56	2	.....
12th ward	6	70	1	41	.....	.....
13th ward	25	191	2	76	1	.....
14th ward	90	312	2	121	1	.....
15th ward	5	217	1	77	.....	.....
16th ward	82	191	3	50	.....	.....
17th ward	8	313	2	113	3	.....
18th ward	12	304	2	98	3	.....
19th ward	18	208	.....	43	.....	.....
20th ward	12	259	1	10	.....	.....
21st ward	8	234	.....	64	1	.....
Bangor, vil	36	82	1	36	1	.....
Rockland, vil	10	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Salem, vil	50	174	3	12	.....	.....
Totals....(9,172)	765	6,632	45	1,693	34	3
LAFAYETTE CO.—						
Argyle	1	127	.....	4	.....	.....
Belmont	4	81	.....	4	.....	.....
Benton	3	106	.....	3	.....	.....
Blanchard	.....	86	.....	8	.....	.....
Darlington	14	174	1	15	.....	.....
Elk Grove	7	113	1	5	.....	.....
Fayette	4	140	2	34	2	.....
Gratiot	13	121	.....	24	.....	1
Kendall	2	67	.....	10	1	.....
Lamont	1	117	6	.....	.....	.....
Monticello	2	92	1	5	.....	.....
New Diggings	14	153	1	12	.....	1
Seymour	2	85	.....	35	.....	.....
Shullsburg	2	73	.....	25	.....	.....
Wayne	3	93	.....	5	.....	.....
White Oak Springs	1	24	.....	1	1	.....
Willow Springs	3	100	.....	10	.....	.....
Viola	.....	250	.....	11	.....	.....
Darlington, city:						
1st ward	24	174	.....	60	1	.....
2nd ward	21	174	2	96	.....	.....
Shullsburg, city:						
1st ward	7	80	.....	47	.....	.....
2nd ward	10	82	.....	36	.....	.....
Argyle, vil	11	173	1	18	.....	.....
Belmont, vil	33	78	.....	23	.....	1
Benton, vil	14	163	.....	7	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
LAFAYETTE CO.—Con.						
Blanchardville, vil	14	123		21		
Gratiot, vil	4	56		23	4	
South Wayne, vil	7	61		19		
Totals....(3,935)	221	3,126	15	561	9	3
LANGLADE CO.—						
Ackley	2	98	1	10	1	
Ainsworth	1	68		10		
Antigo	14	201	6	32	2	
Elcho	5	92		41		
Elton:						
1st prec	4	55		9	1	
2nd prec	4	137	1	21		
Evergreen	5	51	2	9		
Langlade	1	48		10		
Neva	2	183	3	8		
Norwood	2	178		23	1	
Peck	4	99		5		
Polar	3	180		18	1	
Price	6	74	1	33	2	
Rolling	19	166		6		
Summit	4	83		10		
Upham	3	77	1	4		
Vilas	3	31	3	5		
Antigo, city:						
1st ward	29	186	4	93	3	
2nd ward	59	280	8	86		
3rd ward	7	347	4	18	1	
4th ward	9	434	5	38	2	
5th ward	22	221	3	53	1	
6th ward	52	371	3	112	2	
Totals....(4,636)	260	3,660	45	654	17	
LINCOLN CO.—						
Birch	4	114		3	1	
Bradley	4	122	4	11	1	
Corning		180	1		1	
Harding		21		1		
Harrison	1	81	1	9		
King	3	26		5		
Merrill	2	173	6	11		
Pine River	15	289	1	7	1	
Rock Falls	1	41	7	13	1	
Russell	6	157	2	19		
Schley		208	1	9	1	
Scott	1	244	2	5		
Skanawan	1	40	1	6	1	
Somo	4	54	2	8		
Tomahawk	1	42	1	4	1	
Wilson		32		1		
Merrill, city:						
1st ward	1	232		37		
2nd ward	7	131	1	83		
3rd ward	17	193	2	112	1	
4th ward	4	232		33	1	
5th ward	5	163	1	53	1	
6th ward	6	322	1	30	2	
7th ward	14	372	1	96	2	
8th ward	4	178	1	15		
Tomahawk, city:						
1st ward	13	54	1	15		
2nd ward	8	114	1	25		
3rd ward	18	180	1	43	1	
4th ward	19	203	1	50		
Totals....(5,117)	159	4,198	40	704	16	
MANITOWOC CO.—						
Cato	5	231	1	35		
Centerville		247		4		
Cooperstown	2	198	2	53	1	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Eaton	3	225	3	2	.....	.....
Franklin	1	160	.....	26	2	.....
Gibson	2	182	2	4	.....	.....
Kossuth	2	228	2	6	.....	.....
Liberty	1	215	3	15	.....	.....
Manitowoc	4	212	4	16	.....	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	2	316	7	5	.....	.....
Maple Grove	3	162	1	23	.....	.....
Meeme	3	157	5	5	.....	.....
Mishicot	8	291	2	20	.....	.....
Newton	4	254	.....	13	.....	.....
Rockland	4	197	6	8	.....	.....
Schleswig	.....	141	14	1	.....	.....
Two Creeks	.....	89	1	6	.....	.....
Two Rivers	.....	225	2	2	.....	.....
Kiel, city:						
1st ward	3	104	35	16	.....	.....
2nd ward	.....	92	34	5	.....	.....
3rd ward	1	26	25	4	.....	.....
Manitowoc, city:						
1st ward	2	459	6	55	1	.....
2nd ward	16	295	3	122	1	.....
3rd ward, 1st prec	8	389	19	39	3	.....
3rd ward, 2nd prec	4	437	7	34	6	.....
4th ward, city	20	410	6	142	17	.....
5th ward	1	528	21	26	1	.....
6th warh	16	320	8	67	1	.....
7th ward	9	552	14	44	.....	.....
Two Rivers, city:						
1st ward	3	295	6	7	.....	.....
2nd ward	6	143	4	11	.....	.....
3rd ward	3	346	19	7	.....	.....
4th ward	1	405	13	33	.....	.....
5th ward	1	202	2	44	.....	.....
Reedsville, vil	1	119	3	9	.....	.....
Valders, vil	1	91	1	18	.....	.....
Totals...(10,324)	140	8,943	281	927	33	.....
MARATHON CO.—						
Bergen	1	43	1	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	1	247	5	.....	.....	.....
Bern	3	61	.....	1	.....	.....
Beyent	.....	28	1	7	2	.....
Brighton	8	85	1	1	.....	.....
Cassel	1	113	1	33	4	.....
Cleveland	1	145	.....	4	.....	.....
Day	1	191	.....	6	2	.....
Easton	1	144	.....	2	.....	.....
Eau Pleine	4	108	.....	4	.....	.....
Elderon	7	82	.....	12	1	.....
Emmet	.....	132	.....	20	1	.....
Flieth	1	88	4	1	.....	.....
Frankfort	1	110	.....	1	1	.....
Franzen	2	40	2	7	1	.....
Green Valley	1	42	1	.....	2	.....
Guenther	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halsey	.....	88	3	2	.....	.....
Hamburg	.....	183	4	2	.....	.....
Harrison	1	57	1	.....	.....	.....
Hewitt	.....	75	.....	4	.....	.....
Holton	.....	108	4	5	.....	.....
Hull	3	138	.....	4	.....	.....
Johnson	2	154	11	2	.....	.....
Knowlton	1	66	1	6	.....	.....
Kroncnwetter	.....	118	2	12	.....	.....
Maine	4	221	8	5	.....	.....
Marathon	.....	136	2	12	2	.....
McMillan	.....	195	4	.....	.....	.....
Mosince	1	87	2	7	1	.....
Norrie	8	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plover	3	57	3	2	.....	.....
Reid	.....	48	1	6	1	.....
Rib Falls	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soe. Lbr.	Scattering
MARATHON CO.—Con.						
Reitbrock	1	137	1	4	1	
Ringle	2	77	4	6		
Spencer	2	98	7	2		
Stettin	2	240	1			
Texas	2	143	11	8	3	
Wausau		151	1	1	1	
Weston	6	134	6	6	1	
Wien		145		1		
Colby, city		21		3		
Wausau, city:						
1st ward	29	673	9	105	2	
2nd ward	5	359	7	40	2	
3rd ward	29	328	1	49	1	
4th ward	50	173	1	106		
5th ward	80	513	11	222	3	
6th ward	12	487	21	25	4	
7th ward	8	784	12	37	9	
8th ward	9	552	34	11	5	
9th ward	8	374	16	35	1	
Abbotsford, vil	4	15	1	2		
Athens, vil	3	123	5	11	2	
Brokaw, vil		104	1	3		
Edgar, vil	7	131		13		
Elderon, vil	3	49		14		
Fenwood, vil		35				
Hatley, vil		48	1	2		
Marathon, vil	1	164	5	20	1	
McMillan, vil	1	10		4		
Mosinee, vil	20	252	2	38	1	
Rothschild, vil	3	84	7	8		
Schofield, vil	7	168	28	7		
Spencer, vil	7	116		19		
Stratford, vil	5	199	2	28	1	
Unity	2	43		6		
Totals...(12,333)	364	10,652	257	1,004	56	
MARINETTE CO.—						
Amberg	13	115	9	6	2	
Athelstane	1	89	6	5		
Beaver	2	74	1	12		
Dunbar	11	47	1	2	1	
Goodman	7	111	2	4	1	
Grover	16	236	4	13		
Lake	4	96	1	14	4	
Middle Inlet	2	72	1	18	2	
Niagara	2	45				
Pembine	6	81	1	8		
Peshtigo	2	95	2	9		
Porterfield	1	113		6		
Pound		131	3	9		
Silver Cliff		19				
Stephenson	3	118	13	14	2	
Wagner	1	45	3	5		
Wausaukee	11	231	9	31	3	
Marinette, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	3	221	9	4		
1st ward, 2nd prec	6	231	11	4		
2nd ward, 1st prec	9	159	9	15		
2nd ward, 2nd prec	39	273		36	1	
3rd ward, 1st prec	63	209	2	72		
3rd ward, 2nd prec	17	328	7	15		
4th ward, 1st prec	16	258	3	57		
4th ward, 2nd prec	13	260	2	20	2	
5th ward, 1st prec	36	245	2	82		
5th ward, 2nd prec	22	252		22	4	
1st ward	4	95	2	3		
2nd ward	3	97		7		
3rd ward	15	59	4	10		
Coleman, vil		68		7		
Crivitz, vil	3	56		25		
Niagara, vil	10	219	6	15	1	
Pound, vil	1	44		7		
Totals....(5,827)	342	4,792	113	557	23	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
MARQUETTE CO.—						
Buffalo	11	100	.....	29	.....	.....
Crystal Lake	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	8	90	.....	31	1	.....
Harris	1	107	.....	9	.....	.....
Mecan	.....	108	.....	4	1	.....
Montello	4	95	1	14	.....	.....
Moundville	35	118	.....	6	.....	.....
Neshkoro	.....	48	.....	29	.....	.....
Newton	1	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	1	30	.....	4	.....	.....
Packwaukee	10	115	3	37	1	.....
Shields	.....	90	5	12	.....	.....
Springfield	3	89	.....	3	.....	.....
Westfield	4	53	.....	17	1	.....
Montello, vil	16	236	1	72	4	.....
Neshkoro, vil	.....	51	.....	11	1	.....
Oxford, vil	8	49	.....	11	.....	.....
Westfield, vil	25	134	2	31	.....	.....
Totals....(2,170)	127	1,702	12	320	9	.....
MILWAUKEE CO.—						
Cudahy, city:						
1st ward	3	150	86	24	2	.....
2nd ward	9	157	130	23	1	.....
3rd ward	1	98	111	13	2	.....
4th ward	1	83	38	7	2	.....
North Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward	10	187	48	18	.....	.....
2nd ward	1	146	73	22	.....	.....
3rd ward	3	53	79	11	.....	.....
South Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward	30	219	61	48	2	.....
2nd ward	13	184	113	61	2	.....
3rd ward	7	185	109	29	.....	.....
4th ward	7	95	19	13	1	.....
Wauwatosa, city:						
1st ward	63	305	38	202	2	.....
2nd ward	40	153	15	71	.....	2
3rd ward	60	206	23	86	1	.....
4th ward	21	223	58	51	1	.....
West Allis, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	10	250	231	30	.....	.....
1st ward, 2nd prec	1	178	188	14	1	.....
2nd ward	20	297	115	30	.....	.....
3rd ward, 1st prec	31	260	64	64	1	.....
3rd ward, 2nd prec	10	184	64	47	.....	.....
4th ward	37	227	194	39	.....	.....
Franklin, 1st prec	4	134	27	2	.....	.....
Granville:						
1st prec	4	174	29	5	1	.....
2nd prec	2	157	38	6	.....	.....
Greenfield:						
1st prec	2	173	88	8	1	.....
2nd prec	8	158	88	26	1	.....
3rd prec	1	92	126	3	1	.....
Lake:						
1st prec	3	150	144	13	.....	.....
2nd prec	.....	136	64	11	.....	.....
3rd prec	1	110	63	28	1	.....
4th prec	1	63	194	6	.....	.....
5th prec	.....	89	52	4	.....	.....
6th prec	1	408	26	36	.....	.....
7th prec	3	90	22	10	.....	.....
Milwaukee:						
1st prec	6	182	146	31	1	.....
2nd prec	1	61	60	2	.....	.....
Oak Creek, 1st prec	1	154	53	21	.....	.....
Wauwatosa:						
1st prec	13	155	67	19	.....	.....
2nd prec	2	129	96	4	.....	.....
3rd prec	4	133	107	5	.....	.....
4th prec	14	253	179	18	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.						
5th prec	4	258	9	20	.....	.....
6th prec	5	125	4	25	1	.....
7th prec	6	232	103	21	.....	.....
8th prec	5	54	61	4	1	.....
9th prec	4	239	85	31	.....	.....
Sherwood, vil	82	656	71	223	.....	.....
West Milwaukee, vil	4	216	187	6	1	.....
Whitefish Bay, vil	8	194	47	45	.....	.....
Milwaukee, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	7	133	13	119	.....	2
1st ward, 2nd prec	2	288	35	57	.....	.....
1st ward, 3rd prec	36	167	13	136	1	.....
1st ward, 4th prec	10	188	33	124	.....	.....
1st ward, 5th prec	2	222	25	103	.....	.....
1st ward, 6th prec	3	164	38	33	.....	.....
1st ward, 7th prec	26	184	21	108	.....	.....
1st ward, 8th prec	16	215	41	57	.....	.....
1st ward, 9th prec	20	228	43	60	1	.....
1st ward, 10th prec	17	193	25	78	.....	.....
1st ward, 11th prec	6	206	62	19	1	.....
2nd ward, 1st prec	1	154	109	14	.....	.....
2nd ward, 2nd prec	2	223	101	17	2	.....
2nd ward, 3rd prec	4	258	92	30	.....	.....
2nd ward, 4th prec	.....	218	124	22	.....	.....
2nd ward, 5th prec	3	305	134	48	.....	.....
2nd ward, 6th prec	.....	206	121	22	.....	.....
2nd ward, 7th prec	7	221	39	59	.....	.....
3rd ward, 1st prec	22	110	7	132	.....	1
3rd ward, 2nd prec	13	170	12	77	.....	1
3rd ward, 3rd prec	11	183	42	65	.....	.....
3rd ward, 4th prec	2	173	84	27	.....	.....
3rd ward, 5th prec	30	167	15	79	.....	.....
3rd ward, 6th prec	10	176	25	62	1	.....
3rd ward, 7th prec	24	236	26	76	1	1
3rd ward, 8th prec	5	355	54	16	.....	.....
4th ward, 1st prec	13	187	42	46	3	1
4th ward, 2nd prec	3	223	42	28	1	.....
4th ward, 3rd prec	10	188	22	64	.....	.....
4th ward, 4th prec	16	242	26	72	.....	.....
4th ward, 5th prec	21	260	24	79	.....	.....
4th ward, 6th prec	8	207	52	57	1	.....
4th ward, 7th prec	6	225	24	74	1	.....
4th ward, 8th prec	3	245	23	61	.....	.....
5th ward, 1st prec	5	161	164	16	3	.....
5th ward, 2nd prec	8	208	168	20	2	.....
5th ward, 3rd prec	5	178	136	35	3	.....
5th ward, 4th prec	5	211	102	39	1	.....
5th ward, 5th prec	9	222	85	30	1	.....
5th ward, 6th prec	3	216	123	17	.....	.....
5th ward, 7th prec	2	222	153	18	.....	.....
6th ward, 1st prec	2	340	113	53	.....	.....
6th ward, 2nd prec	4	233	125	21	.....	.....
6th ward, 3rd prec	3	229	105	25	.....	.....
6th ward, 4th prec	1	237	197	17	.....	.....
6th ward, 5th prec	2	224	123	22	1	.....
6th ward, 6th prec	3	256	151	8	1	.....
6th ward, 7th prec	.....	191	171	6	.....	.....
6th ward, 8th prec	2	151	127	10	1	.....
7th ward, 1st prec	8	170	245	16	.....	.....
7th ward, 2nd prec	7	234	153	20	1	.....
7th ward, 3rd prec	4	175	208	14	.....	.....
7th ward, 4th prec	3	212	181	14	1	.....
7th ward, 5th prec	2	177	137	6	2	.....
7th ward, 6th prec	3	200	166	11	.....	.....
7th ward, 7th prec	1	169	184	11	1	.....
7th ward, 8th prec	2	183	150	5	1	.....
7th ward, 9th prec	2	242	169	8	.....	.....
7th ward, 10th prec	.....	133	144	5	.....	.....
8th ward, 1st prec	3	189	77	34	.....	.....
8th ward, 2nd prec	3	203	156	15	.....	.....
8th ward, 3rd prec	.....	149	175	14	2	.....
8th ward, 4th prec	2	159	92	33	2	.....

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) James Goodman, (2) James A. Barker, (3) Richard Kamke, (4) Robert Naumann, (5) Fred A. Fredrich, (6) John W. Salter, (7) Henry Ellenbecker, (8) James Pederson, (9) Thos. H. Conway, (10) Michael Laffey.

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Wellcs, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
8th ward, 5th prec....	2	197	144	66	.....	.....
8th ward, 6th prec....	5	185	158	40	1	.....
8th ward, 7th prec....	2	197	165	61	1	.....
8th ward, 8th prec....	2	135	117	52	.....	.....
9th ward, 1st prec....	8	161	211	11	.....	.....
9th ward, 2nd prec...	5	185	226	10	.....	.....
9th ward, 3rd prec....	1	159	173	8	.....	.....
9th ward, 4th prec....	1	243	140	10	.....	.....
9th ward, 5th prec....	3	205	171	5	.....	.....
9th ward, 6th prec....	2	162	166	11	.....	.....
9th ward, 7th prec....	3	154	139	13	.....	.....
9th ward, 8th prec....	1	261	133	13	2	.....
10th ward, 1st prec...	4	173	213	8	2	.....
10th ward, 2nd prec...	1	237	155	10	.....	.....
10th ward, 3rd prec...	5	211	128	21	.....	.....
10th ward, 4th prec...	5	178	197	11	.....	.....
10th ward, 5th prec...	3	159	220	8	.....	.....
10th ward, 6th prec...	5	150	152	8	2	.....
11th ward, 1st prec...	.....	112	263	10	.....	.....
11th ward, 2nd prec..	1	122	231	26	1	.....
11th ward, 3rd prec...	3	166	190	15	.....	.....
11th ward, 4th prec...	4	316	94	7	.....	.....
11th ward, 5th prec...	9	158	213	22	.....	.....
11th ward, 6th prec...	2	122	299	10	.....	.....
11th ward, 7th prec...	2	147	291	25	.....	.....
11th ward, 8th prec...	7	159	186	29	1	.....
12th ward, 1st prec...	3	169	199	14	1	.....
12th ward, 2nd prec..	3	137	128	27	1	.....
12th ward, 3rd prec...	.....	190	67	25	.....	.....
12th ward, 4th prec...	1	149	77	44	1	.....
12th ward, 5th prec...	6	162	144	11	.....	.....
12th ward, 6th prec...	1	103	179	4	1	.....
12th ward, 7th prec...	1	152	147	37	2	.....
12th ward, 8th prec...	2	158	148	36	2	.....
13th ward, 1st prec...	4	225	81	39	2	.....
13th ward, 2nd prec ..	.....	161	206	9	.....	.....
13th ward, 3rd prec...	7	207	107	32	1	.....
13th ward, 4th prec...	4	159	97	15	1	.....
13th ward, 5th prec...	7	226	88	37	1	1
13th ward, 6th prec...	2	183	81	17	3	.....
13th ward, 7th prec...	4	268	196	21	.....	.....
13th ward, 8th prec...	2	300	99	44	.....	.....
13th ward, 9th prec...	4	226	35	32	.....	.....
13th ward, 10th prec..	5	176	141	18	.....	.....
14th ward, 1st prec...	2	154	113	47	1	.....
14th ward, 2nd prec...	1	157	121	29	.....	.....
14th ward, 3rd prec...	1	161	136	53	1	.....
14th ward, 4th prec...	2	159	234	33	.....	.....
14th ward, 5th prec...	3	141	177	42	1	.....
15th ward, 1st prec...	9	233	109	27	1	.....
15th ward, 2nd prec..	11	251	83	34	1	.....
15th ward, 3rd prec...	13	252	41	39	.....	.....
15th ward, 4th prec...	8	264	51	65	.....	.....
15th ward, 5th prec...	10	314	53	59	1	2
15th ward, 6th prec...	15	284	98	36	2	.....
15th ward, 7th prec...	19	226	52	46	.....	.....
15th ward, 8th prec...	9	280	44	24	2	.....
15th ward, 9th prec...	27	228	26	80	1	.....
16th ward, 1st prec...	28	257	26	95	.....	.....
16th ward, 2nd prec...	17	169	24	70	.....	.....
16th ward, 3rd prec...	16	210	17	81	1	.....
16th ward, 4th prec...	16	212	7	63	.....	.....
16th ward, 5th prec...	9	224	47	88	.....	.....
16th ward, 7th prec...	5	224	36	35	.....	.....
16th ward, 7th prec...	3	251	67	24	.....	.....
16th ward, 8th prec...	11	348	83	33	.....	.....
17th ward, 1st prec...	5	163	178	13	1	.....
17th ward, 2nd prec...	6	248	134	27	1	.....
17th ward, 3rd prec...	4	136	167	7	1	.....
17th ward, 4th prec...	1	116	134	23	1	.....
17th ward, 5th prec...	9	295	111	27	.....	.....
17th ward, 6th prec...	16	230	107	40	.....	.....
17th ward, 7th prec...	9	204	136	28	.....	.....
17th ward, 8th prec...	16	247	153	18	1	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
MILWAUKEE CO.—Con.						
Milwaukee, city—con.						
17th ward, 9th prec...	3	175	320	13	.....	.....
17th ward, 10th prec..	12	272	70	60	.....	.....
18th ward, 1st prec...	47	263	17	189	1	.....
18th ward, 2nd prec...	23	324	54	70	.....	.....
18th ward, 3rd prec...	23	204	8	128	.....	1
18th ward, 4th prec...	23	233	13	107	.....	.....
18th ward, 5th prec...	31	282	21	84	.....	.....
18th ward, 6th prec...	13	236	52	61	2	.....
18th ward, 7th prec...	22	155	18	156	3	.....
18th ward, 8th prec...	18	217	22	85	1	.....
18th ward, 9th prec...	24	204	12	126	.....	.....
18th ward, 10th prec..	16	224	15	129	.....	.....
18th ward, 11th prec..	16	178	18	108	.....	.....
18th ward, 12th prec..	1	272	60	38	2	.....
18th ward, 13th prec..	12	262	37	61	2	.....
19th ward, 1st prec...	5	193	195	15	.....	.....
19th ward, 2nd prec...	2	211	123	19	.....	.....
19th ward, 3rd prec...	9	285	92	51	1	.....
19th ward, 4th prec...	7	307	93	33	4	.....
19th ward, 5th prec...	7	273	78	34	1	.....
19th ward, 6th prec...	19	295	69	43	.....	.....
19th ward, 7th prec...	13	381	72	73	.....	.....
19th ward, 8th prec...	2	179	180	5	2	.....
19th ward, 9th prec...	6	259	183	16	.....	.....
19th ward, 10th prec..	14	258	107	44	.....	.....
19th ward, 11th prec..	8	276	62	28	3	.....
20th ward, 1st prec...	.....	164	197	16	.....	.....
20th ward, 2nd prec..	2	164	195	9	1	.....
20th ward, 3rd prec...	4	180	216	16	.....	.....
20th ward, 4th prec...	1	190	190	13	.....	1
20th ward, 5th prec...	3	207	228	6	.....	.....
20th ward, 6th prec...	3	190	215	3	3	1
20th ward, 7th prec...	5	236	199	23	1	.....
20th ward, 8th prec...	.....	176	221	10	.....	.....
20th ward, 9th prec...	.....	173	178	9	2	.....
20th ward, 10th prec..	4	209	201	12	1	.....
20th ward, 11th prec..	1	221	175	13	.....	.....
20th ward, 12th prec..	11	235	167	23	2	.....
20th ward, 13th prec..	10	449	144	55	3	.....
21st ward, 1st prec...	.....	146	160	29	.....	.....
21st ward, 2nd prec...	4	169	226	9	1	.....
21st ward, 3rd prec...	2	139	163	13	.....	.....
21st ward, 4th prec...	2	144	145	4	.....	.....
21st ward, 5th prec...	3	218	151	19	1	.....
21st ward, 6th prec...	3	248	155	31	.....	.....
21st ward, 7th prec...	3	210	209	5	.....	.....
21st ward, 8th prec...	1	180	101	24	2	.....
21st ward, 9th prec...	2	185	199	7	.....	.....
21st ward, 10th prec..	.....	194	177	9	.....	.....
21st ward, 11th prec..	3	200	160	22	.....	.....
22nd ward, 1st prec ..	3	157	160	12	3	.....
22nd ward, 2nd prec..	4	124	169	8	1	.....
22nd ward, 3rd prec..	2	206	192	8	.....	1
22nd ward, 4th prec...	5	220	139	19	.....	.....
22nd ward, 5th prec...	14	353	65	42	.....	.....
22nd ward, 6th prec...	9	259	72	35	.....	.....
22nd ward, 7th prec...	9	239	174	16	.....	.....
22nd ward, 8th prec...	.....	209	187	14	.....	.....
22nd ward, 9th prec...	7	201	130	41	.....	.....
22nd ward, 10th prec..	8	237	111	14	.....	.....
22nd ward, 11th prec..	5	263	76	39	1	.....
22nd ward, 12th prec..	9	265	71	34	.....	.....
22nd ward, 13th prec..	14	257	75	33	.....	.....
22nd ward, 14th prec..	8	312	75	55	.....	.....
22nd ward, 15th prec..	20	416	100	71	.....	.....
23rd ward, 1st prec...	4	232	115	33	1	.....
23rd ward, 2nd prec...	6	209	99	29	1	.....
23rd ward, 3rd prec...	5	123	166	14	.....	.....
23rd ward, 4th prec...	6	145	132	7	.....	.....
23rd ward, 5th prec...	5	163	161	5	.....	.....
23rd ward, 6th prec...	7	220	99	16	.....	.....
23rd ward, 7th prec...	10	160	90	15	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
23rd ward, 8th prec...	17	245	111	39	.....	.....
23rd ward, 9th prec...	8	303	72	42	.....	.....
23rd ward, 10th prec..	22	293	91	47	1	.....
23rd ward, 11th prec..	5	151	99	14	.....	.....
23rd ward, 12th prec..	5	144	130	11	.....	.....
23rd ward, 13th prec..	8	172	154	11	1	.....
24th ward, 1st prec...	1	155	109	35	2	.....
24th ward, 2nd prec...	.....	129	146	19	.....	.....
24th ward, 3rd prec...	2	172	244	14	.....	.....
24th ward, 4th prec...	3	200	145	19	1	.....
24th ward, 5th prec...	2	167	182	8	.....	.....
24th ward, 6th prec...	5	138	149	21	.....	.....
24th ward, 7th prec...	1	134	158	17	.....	.....
24th ward, 8th prec...	4	157	191	3	.....	.....
25th ward, 1st prec...	1	168	201	6	1	.....
25th ward, 2nd prec...	4	230	247	17	7*	.....
25th ward, 3rd prec...	2	157	200	6	.....	.....
25th ward, 4th prec...	2	209	218	13	.....	.....
25th ward, 5th prec...	2	157	187	9	.....	.....
25th ward, 6th prec...	3	199	197	14	2	.....
25th ward, 7th prec...	1	183	219	12	.....	.....
25th ward, 8th prec...	5	159	159	10	.....	.....
25th ward, 9th prec...	.....	148	141	6	.....	.....
25th ward, 10th prec..	5	160	228	2	.....	.....
25th ward, 11th prec..	3	156	185	7	.....	.....
25th ward, 12th prec..	1	157	197	6	.....	.....
Totals....(102,356)	2,178	57,310	33,103	9,582	168	15
MONROE CO.—						
Adrian	2	33	.....	1	.....	.....
Angelo	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byron	1	200	14	2	.....	.....
Clifton	.....	127	.....	2	.....	.....
Glendale	10	65	.....	4	.....	.....
Grant	1	32	3	1	.....	.....
Greenfield	1	58	.....	2	.....	1
Jefferson	3	157	1	.....	.....	1
Lafayette	4	19	.....	1	1	.....
La Grange	.....	50	.....	3	.....	.....
Leon	3	78	.....	2	.....	.....
Lincoln	9	119	2	3	.....	.....
Little Falls	1	53	.....	5	.....	.....
New Lynne	2	15	2	4	.....	.....
Oakdale	.....	88	3	2	1	.....
Portland	1	131	.....	2	1	.....
Ridgeville	3	96	1	4	.....	.....
Scott	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....
Sheldon	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta	4	88	.....	7	.....	.....
Tomah	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	1	68	.....	1	.....	.....
Wells	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton	2	89	.....	9	.....	.....
Sparta, city:						
1st ward	24	72	.....	18	.....	.....
2nd ward	28	119	.....	19	.....	.....
3rd ward	27	99	.....	15	.....	.....
4th ward	11	118	.....	24	3	.....
Tomah, city:						
1st ward	15	129	.....	14	1	.....
2nd ward	18	170	.....	29	2	.....
3rd ward	4	199	.....	4	.....	.....
Cashton, vil	23	130	.....	5	.....	.....
Kendall, vil	7	91	.....	11	.....	.....
Norwalk, vil	7	108	.....	7	.....	.....
Ontario, vil	3	18	.....	5	.....	.....
Wilton, vil	3	44	1	3	.....	.....
Totals.....(3,602)	225	3,129	27	210	9	2
OCONTO CO.—						
Abrams	11	152	.....	9	.....	.....
Armstrong	.....	69	3	1	.....	.....
Bagley	4	18	.....	1	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
OCONTO CO.—Con.						
Brazeau	3	96	3	7	.....	.....
Breed	2	55	1	.....	.....	.....
Chase	2	155	.....	8	.....	.....
Doty	.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....
Gillett	6	142	.....	9	.....	.....
Howe	3	130	1	12	.....	.....
Lena	1	78	.....	5	.....	.....
Little River	5	174	1	7	.....	.....
Little Suamico	4	100	1	17	.....	.....
Maple Valley	22	115	4	9	1	.....
Morgan	.....	156	1	2	.....	.....
Oconto	4	209	2	30	.....	.....
Oconto Falls	12	114	4	12	.....	.....
Pensaukee:						
1st prec	2	100	3	.....	.....	.....
2nd prec	3	61	.....	2	.....	.....
Riverview	.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....
Spruce	2	190	1	22	.....	.....
Stiles	5	98	.....	17	.....	.....
Townsend	1	84	.....	1	.....	.....
Underhill	1	103	1	2	.....	.....
Wheeler	2	72	2	.....	.....	.....
Oconto, city:						
1st ward	4	158	.....	11	.....	.....
2nd ward	2	147	.....	6	.....	.....
3rd ward	3	144	.....	3	.....	.....
4th ward	.....	121	.....	35	.....	.....
5th ward	8	120	.....	35	.....	.....
6th ward	7	124	.....	16	.....	.....
7th ward	11	144	1	25	.....	.....
8th ward	20	92	.....	36	2	1
9th ward	3	152	.....	5	.....	.....
10th ward	1	83	.....	22	.....	.....
Oconto Falls, city:						
1st ward	2	81	.....	8	.....	.....
2nd ward	10	88	1	26	.....	3
3rd ward	7	139	.....	27	2	.....
Gillett, vil	18	167	.....	18	.....	.....
Lena, vil	.....	63	.....	37	1	.....
Suring, vil	5	56	1	10	.....	.....
Totals.....(5,137)	196	4,405	32	494	6	4
ONEIDA CO.—						
Cassian	.....	109	.....	10	1	.....
Crescent	.....	71	3	4	.....	.....
Enterprise	1	39	5	2	.....	.....
Hazelhurst	1	37	2	7	.....	.....
Little Rice	.....	27	1	7	.....	.....
Lynne	2	28	2	4	.....	.....
Minocqua	3	208	1	44	7	.....
Monico	1	97	.....	13	2	.....
Newbold	3	52	7	4	3	.....
Pelican	5	161	3	4	.....	.....
Piehl	3	32	.....	4	1	.....
Pine Lake	3	71	2	10	.....	.....
Schoepke	4	109	5	19	2	.....
Stella	1	24	.....	4	.....	.....
Sugar Camp	2	87	.....	7	2	.....
Three Lakes	9	187	1	34	1	.....
Tomahawk Lake	1	45	1	3	1	.....
Woodboro	.....	20	1	4	.....	.....
Woodruff	1	86	3	11	.....	.....
Rhinelander, city:						
1st ward	4	236	6	19	1	.....
2nd ward	2	273	4	11	.....	.....
3rd ward	6	315	7	34	2	.....
4th ward	33	141	4	123	1	.....
5th ward	31	209	24	101	2	.....
6th ward	23	394	25	60	1	.....
Totals.....(3,874)	139	3,058	107	543	27	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
OUTAGAMIE CO.—						
Black Creek	5	174	1	4		
Bovina	3	70	1	4		
Buchanan		151	2	9		
Center		324	3	5		
Cicero	2	233		3	1	
Dale	5	134	2	23	1	
Deer Creek	5	80		6		
Ellington	21	150	1	16	1	
Freedom	2	241		15		
Grand Chute	13	382	2	30		
Greenville	1	215	2	19	1	
Hortonia	4	78		2		
Kaukauna	1	74	1	19		
Liberty		60		2		
Maine	2	78		6		
Maple Creek		55				
Oneida	5	129	3	28	1	
Osborn	1	133		11	2	
Seymour	11	132		9	1	
Vandenbroek	1	85		3		
Appleton, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	95	352	6	168	3	
1st ward, 2nd prec	70	357		159	1	
2nd ward, 1st prec	62	275	1	106	1	
2nd ward, 2nd prec	14	410	1	38		
3rd ward, 1st prec	6	576	4	134	2	
3rd ward 2nd prec	3	413	2	41		
4th ward, 1st prec	1	172	2	4		
4th ward, 2nd prec	9	340		37		
5th ward, 1st prec	6	360	2	19		
5th ward, 2nd prec	6	496	2	13		
6th ward, 1st prec	14	345	6	34		
6th ward, 2nd prec	12	462		40		
Kaukauna, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	13	414	1	37		
2nd ward, 2nd prec	24	349		102		
3rd ward, 3rd prec	2	588	7	12	2	
4th ward, 4th prec	5	416	2	25		
New London, city:						
3rd ward	4	145		13		
Seymour, city:						
1st ward	17	147		46	1	
2nd ward	12	138		29		
Bear Creek, vil	2	38		14		
Black Creek, vil	16	97	8	8	1	
Combined Locks, vil	1	93	2	8		
Hortonville, vil	15	159	1	42	1	
Kimberly, vil	1	339	6	21		
Little Chute, vil		379	1	38	1	
Shiocton, vil	4	72		25		
Totals (12,926)	496	10,910	72	1,427	21	
OZAUKEE CO.—						
Belgium	4	215		57		
Cedarburg	1	185	2	13		
Fredonia		297	3	14	1	
Grafton	1	145	3	9	2	
Mequon	3	341	15	13	2	
Port Washington	2	207	6	14		
Saukville	2	159	2	9	1	
Cedarburg, city:						
1st ward	4	139	1	23	2	
2nd ward		93	5	1		
3rd ward	3	95		21	1	
Port Washington, city:						
1st ward	2	214	3	52	3	
2nd ward	6	94	1	65		
3rd ward	1	115	3	41		
4th ward	8	252	5	59	2	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
OZAUKEE CO.—Con.						
Fredonia, vil.	1	57	3	16	2	
Grafton, vil.	2	161	10	23		
Saukville, vil.	1	96	1	10		
Thiensville, vil.		80	2	11		
Totals.....(3,518)	41	2,945	65	451	16	
PEPIN CO.—						
Albany	2	75		4	1	
Durand	1	37	1	2	1	
Frankfort	7	77	5	4	1	
Lima	1	59		6	2	
Pepin	7	102	1	4		
Stockholm	2	41				
Waterville	15	145	8	23		1
Waubeek	2	26		4		
Durand, city:						
1st ward	25	105	3	35	4	
2nd ward	60	145	3	43	6	
Pepin, vil.	7	88		23	3	
Stockholm, vil.	3	27		3		
Totals.....(1,250)	132	927	21	151	18	1
PIERCE CO.—						
Clifton	4	55				
Diamond Bluff	2	62		2		1
Ellsworth	7	86		1		
El Paso	2	46				
Gilman	6	77		1		
Hartland	1	75		1		
Isabelle		21				
Maiden Rock	2	49				
Martell	2	180	1	3		
Oak Grove		54	2			
River Falls	7	102		1		3
Rock Elm	3	61		2		
Salem		46	1	6		
Spring Lake	5	63	2			
Trenton	1	53	1			
Trimbelle	1	85		2		
Union	3	75	14	2		1
Prescott, city:						
1st ward	5	34	1	9		
2nd ward	8	17		13		
3rd ward	24	9		21		
River Falls, city:						
2nd El. Dist.	97	193		107		
Bay City, vil.	2	28		3		
Ellsworth, vil.	17	119	1	17	1	1
Elmwood, vil.	17	59	1	2		
Maiden Rock, vil.	7	31		2		
Plum City, vil.	4	37	8	6		1
Spring Valley, vil.	7	38		27	1	
Totals.....(2,258)	234	1,755	32	228	2	7
POLK CO.—						
Alden	10	229		5	1	1
Apple River	3	117	1	1	1	
Balsam Lake	1	166		2	1	
Beaver	6	78		1	1	6
Black Brook	3	121		3		
Bone Lake	4	101			1	
Clam Falls	3	69		5	2	
Clayton	2	134	1	1		
Clear Lake	6	131		4	1	
Eureka	17	154	4	3	2	
Farmington	2	175	1			
Garfield	8	152		2	1	2
Georgetown	6	57	1	2		
Johnstown	1	38	2	1		1
Laketown	4	149	2			

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Lincoln	5	137	1	3	.....	.....
Lorain	6	46	.....	3	.....	.....
Luck	1	95	4	1	.....	.....
McKinley	8	54	2	1	.....	.....
Milltown	5	134	3	2	3	.....
Osceola	8	154	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Croix Falls	4	114	1	8	.....	.....
Sterling	3	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Sweden	6	132	5	1	.....	.....
Amery, city	13	211	.....	14	.....	.....
Balsam Lake, vil	14	78	.....	6	1	.....
Centuria, vil	12	88	.....	2	1	.....
Clayton, vil	5	50	.....	6	.....	.....
Clear Lake, vil	19	105	.....	9	1	1
Dresser Jct., vil	4	75	.....	1	.....	.....
Frederic, vil	15	90	3	8	3	.....
Luck, vil	7	74	.....	10	.....	4
Milltown, vil	2	93	.....	3	1	2
Osceola, vil	24	131	3	9	2	.....
St. Croix Falls, vil	38	127	1	25	8	.....
Totals.....(4,451)	275	3,950	35	143	31	17
PORTAGE CO.—						
Alban	.....	107	.....	60	3	.....
Almond	3	86	.....	23	.....	.....
Amherst	.....	220	1	30	2	.....
Belmont	7	93	.....	14	.....	.....
Buena Vista	4	109	.....	39	2	.....
Carson	.....	118	.....	41	1	.....
Dewey	1	15	.....	51	3	.....
Eau Pleine	1	109	3	21	.....	.....
Grant	.....	71	2	7	.....	.....
Hull	1	50	2	55	2	.....
Lanark	12	101	1	16	.....	.....
Linwood	.....	91	5	7	.....	.....
New Hope	.....	201	.....	24	2	.....
Pine Grove	3	72	2	9	.....	.....
Plover	7	226	2	20	.....	1
Sharon	1	19	.....	159	6	.....
Stockton	2	113	2	188	3	.....
Stevens Point, city:						
1st ward	5	235	.....	89	1	.....
2nd ward	24	473	3	88	2	.....
3rd ward	29	442	.....	95	2	5
4th ward	6	351	2	170	5	.....
5th ward	8	442	3	17	1	.....
6th ward	2	268	1	1	.....	.....
Almond, vil	10	94	1	17	.....	.....
Amherst, vil	6	152	.....	19	.....	1
Amherst Junction, vil	2	62	.....	6	.....	.....
Junction City, vil	.....	53	.....	2	.....	.....
Nelsonville, vil	11	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plover, vil	1	47	.....	2	.....	.....
Rosholt	1	83	6	13	.....	.....
Totals.....(6,073)	147	4,565	36	1,283	35	7
PRICE CO.—						
Catawba	1	43	1	.....	.....	.....
Eisenstein	.....	76	1	.....	.....	1
Elk	2	52	2	2	.....	.....
Emery	1	65	7	2	.....	.....
Fifield	4	68	.....	10	1	1
Flambeau	1	87	3	2	.....	.....
Georgetown	1	29	1	2	1	.....
Hackett	3	38	.....	4	1	.....
Harmony	1	34	3	4	.....	.....
Hill	4	56	2	.....	.....	.....
Kennan	2	55	1	.....	.....	.....
Knox	2	59	3	1	.....	.....
Lake	4	102	2	4	2	.....
Ogema	5	129	1	2	1	.....
Prentice	6	74	.....	8	.....	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
PRICE CO.—Con.						
Spirit	2	81	2	3	.....	.....
Worcester	3	106	1	6	1	.....
Park Falls, city:						
1st ward	4	64	.....	11	.....	.....
2nd ward	2	62	.....	6	.....	.....
3rd ward	2	104	1	6	1	.....
4th ward	2	62	1	4	.....	.....
Phillips, city:						
1st ward	8	103	3	6	.....	.....
2nd ward	7	70	1	25	.....	.....
3rd ward	1	81	2	5	.....	.....
Catawba, vil	1	35	.....	1	.....	.....
Kennan, vil	.....	61	.....	3	.....	.....
Prentice, vil	12	78	.....	17	.....	.....
Totals.....(2,138)	81	1,874	38	134	8	3
RACINE CO.—						
Burlington	17	177	2	26	.....	.....
Caledonia	17	468	8	45	10	.....
Dover	9	179	.....	37	4	.....
Mt. Pleasant	32	520	9	29	1	.....
Norway	1	160	4	4	.....	.....
Raymond	12	224	8	30	.....	.....
Rochester	8	70	1	11	.....	.....
Waterford	27	125	5	8	1	.....
Yorkville	22	181	1	14	1	.....
Burlington, city:						
1st ward	2	113	5	11	3	.....
2nd ward	25	246	2	46	3	.....
3rd ward	19	206	2	40	.....	.....
4th ward	20	205	2	37	.....	.....
Racine, city						
1st ward	10	250	8	36	1	.....
2nd ward	76	387	4	251	5	2
No. 3rd ward	63	458	1	91	3	.....
So. 3rd ward	27	601	12	125	16	.....
Ea. 4th ward	8	433	9	29	2	.....
W. 4th ward	3	601	17	48	7	.....
5th ward	20	504	22	33	1	.....
6th ward	16	390	19	50	.....	.....
7th ward	14	1,000	27	59	6	.....
8th ward	64	869	28	65	3	.....
9th ward	39	647	48	56	8	.....
10th ward	19	735	18	43	.....	.....
11th ward	49	782	29	84	2	.....
12th ward	52	1,022	22	87	10	.....
13th ward	30	774	18	39	2	.....
14th ward	23	586	22	94	2	.....
15th ward	3	805	58	19	.....	.....
Corliss, vil	.....	112	4	6	.....	.....
Rochester, vil	34	42	1	21	.....	.....
Union Grove, vil	42	213	.....	23	.....	1
Waterford, vil	17	134	4	11	1	.....
Totals.....(17,162)	820	14,219	420	1,608	92	3
RICHLAND CO.—						
Akan	6	108	1	8	.....	.....
Bloom	26	90	5	13	.....	.....
Buena Vista	26	117	.....	32	.....	1
Cazenovia, vil	4	64	.....	13	.....	.....
Dayton	10	130	3	13	.....	1
Eagle	2	52	.....	6	.....	.....
Forest	5	77	.....	6	.....	1
Henrietta	29	146	6	13	.....	.....
Ithica	4	164	1	13	.....	.....
Lone Rock, vil	12	58	.....	11	.....	1
Marshall	8	78	1	13	.....	4
Orion	6	107	.....	15	.....	.....
Richwood	16	125	.....	24	.....	1
Rockbridge	21	115	11	.....	.....	.....
Richland	18	163	2	12	.....	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Sylvan	20	93	1	11	.....	.....
Viola, vil	10	57	2	12	.....	3
Westford	4	42	.....	4	.....	.....
Willow	4	102	2	11	.....	.....
Richland Center, city:						
1st ward	43	151	1	66	.....	.....
2nd ward	22	196	.....	71	.....	.....
3rd ward	54	198	1	131	.....	1
Totals.....(3,332)	350	2,433	37	498	.....	14
ROCK CO.—						
Avon	.....	58	.....	5	.....	.....
Beloit	11	49	4	8	.....	.....
Bradford	5	37	1	5	.....	.....
Center	6	44	.....	2	.....	.....
Clinton	8	54	.....	6	.....	.....
Fulton	6	94	.....	12	.....	.....
Harmony	18	46	.....	2	.....	.....
Janesville	16	46	.....	12	.....	.....
Johnstown	25	23	.....	10	.....	.....
La Prairie	11	18	.....	4	.....	.....
Lima	21	46	1	10	.....	.....
Magnolia	14	83	.....	5	1	.....
Milton	41	150	1	35	.....	.....
Newark	.....	28	2	1	.....	.....
Plymouth	6	76	.....	7	.....	.....
Porter	10	47	.....	9	.....	.....
Rock	3	62	.....	6	.....	.....
Spring Valley	8	92	.....	4	.....	.....
Turtle	11	47	1	3	.....	.....
Union	7	84	.....	8	.....	.....
Beloit, city:						
1st ward	17	110	.....	10	1	.....
2nd ward	44	124	2	38	2	.....
3rd ward	16	129	2	19	.....	.....
4th ward	15	125	2	12	.....	.....
5th ward	14	116	5	19	.....	.....
6th ward	9	175	5	13	1	.....
7th ward	11	163	3	3	.....	.....
8th ward	15	155	2	7	.....	.....
9th ward	5	193	.....	8	.....	.....
Edgerton, city	88	369	.....	48	.....	.....
Evansville, city	126	289	4	31	.....	.....
Janesville, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	37	236	4	24	2	.....
1st ward, 2nd prec	60	272	.....	29	3	.....
2nd ward, 1st prec	23	142	1	20	.....	.....
2nd ward, 2nd prec	51	245	.....	49	2	.....
3rd ward	95	166	1	82	3	.....
4th ward, 1st prec	24	355	2	32	2	.....
4th ward, 2nd prec	26	323	.....	14	.....	.....
5th ward	13	260	.....	19	2	.....
6th ward	98	193	1	107	.....	.....
7th ward	46	193	1	30	3	.....
Clinton, vil	32	94	.....	20	.....	.....
Footville, vil	20	52	1	8	.....	.....
Milton, vil	94	103	.....	24	1	.....
Orfordville, vil	6	113	.....	6	.....	.....
Totals.....(7,986)	1,212	5,879	46	826	23	.....
RUSK CO.—						
Atlanta	.....	98	4	2	.....	.....
Big Bend	6	57	1	4	.....	.....
Big Falls	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....
Dewey	.....	41	.....	1	.....	.....
Flambeau	10	89	3	8	1	.....
Grant	5	104	3	5	.....	.....
Grow	3	52	4	3	.....	.....
Hawkins	1	27	2	1	1	.....
Hubbard	.....	28	.....	1	.....	.....
Lawrence	2	23	.....	1	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
RUSK CO.—Con.						
Marshall	5	84	10	3	1	
Murray	1	49		1		
Richland	2	29				
Rusk	1	41		1		
South Forks	2	22		1		
Strickland	4	30	1	3		
Stubbs	1	105	1	3		
Thornapple	3	69	3	3		
True	5	60		1		
Washington	8	28	2			
Willard	7	37	4			
Wilson	1	16		2		
Ladysmith, city:						
1st ward	4	73		13		
2nd ward	14	109	1	23	2	
3rd ward	10	66		18	1	
4th ward	3	90		4	1	
5th ward	30	159	4	39		
6th ward	2	88	2	3		
Bruce, vil	19	49		19		
Conrath, vil	1	19	2	7	1	
Glen Flora, vil	3	38	2	2		
Ingram, vil	3	33		6	1	
Sheldon, vil	1	26		2		
Tony, vil	3	24		4		
Weyerhauser, vil	7	72		8		
Hawkins, vil	3	47	3	9		
Totals (2,464)	171	2,030	53	201	9	
ST. CROIX CO.—						
Baldwin	1	87				
Cady	6	80	8	3		
Cylon	6	101		5		
Eau Galle	3	56	1	4	1	
Emerald		104	1	1		
Erin Prairie		102				
Forest	1	116	3			
Glenwood	3	98	1	1		
Hammond	8	64		1		
Hudson	16	34		10		
Kinnickinnic	7	66	2	1		
Pleasant Valley		33				
Richmond	10	66		6		
Rush River		52				
Somerset		64		2		
Springfield		91	1	5		
Stanton	2	86		15		
Star Prairie	9	105		5		1
St. Joseph	2	110		2	1	
Troy	13	37		2		
Warren	62	82	1	6		
Glenwood, city:						
1st ward	3	27		4		
2nd ward	3	23				
3rd ward	22	29	1	4		
Hudson, city:						
1st ward	4	74	3	1		
2nd ward	67	189	6	44		
3rd ward	31	344	3	22		
New Richmond:						
1st ward	28	119	42	1		
2nd ward	36	176	2	39	2	
3rd ward	10	117		3		
River Falls, city:						
1st ward	3	15		3	1	
Baldwin, vil	17	79	1	23		
Deer Park, vil	9	59		5		
Hammond, vil	19	44		4		1
North Hudson, vil	2	212	1			
Somerset, vil	3	46		5		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Star Prairie, vil.	3	41	.....	6	1	.....
Wilson, vil.	10	28	.....	2	.....	.....
Woodville, vil.	5	51	1	9	.....	1
Totals.....(4,062)	424	3,307	78	244	6	3
SAUK CO.—						
Baraboo.	25	158	10	8	.....	.....
Bear Creek.	2	83	1	7	.....	.....
Dellona.	1	49	5	10	1	.....
Delton.	15	53	3	12	.....	.....
Excelsior.	10	104	.....	3	.....	.....
Fairfield.	11	41	.....	2	.....	.....
Franklin.	1	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.	2	80	2	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.	4	54	.....	1	.....	.....
Honey Creek.	3	87	.....	2	.....	.....
Ironton.	8	67	.....	4	.....	.....
La Valle.	15	113	.....	5	.....	.....
Merrimack.	3	60	.....	1	.....	.....
Prairie du Sac.	1	31	1	3	.....	.....
Reedsburg.	12	94	.....	7	.....	.....
Spring Green.	2	36	.....	5	.....	.....
Sumpter.	4	67	.....	8	.....	.....
Troy.	3	114	.....	2	.....	.....
Washington.	3	154	1	7	.....	.....
Westfield.	2	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield.	2	37	4	.....	.....	.....
Woodland.	9	42	1	5	.....	.....
Baraboo, city:						
1st ward.	60	222	3	43	.....	.....
2nd ward.	34	355	3	54	1	.....
3rd ward.	5	188	.....	8	1	.....
Reedsburg, city:						
1st ward.	32	178	20	23	.....	.....
2nd ward.	59	200	.....	38	1	.....
Ableman, vil.	4	104	1	2	.....	.....
Ironton, vil.	4	25	.....	2	.....	.....
La Valle, vil.	9	60	.....	23	.....	.....
Lime Ridge, vil.	9	15	.....	4	.....	.....
Loganville, vil.	1	68	.....	4	.....	.....
Merrimack, vil.	4	50	.....	8	.....	.....
North Freedom, vil.	6	46	.....	7	.....	.....
Plain, vil.	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Sac, vil.	14	160	1	15	.....	.....
Sauk City, vil.	4	194	4	5	.....	.....
Spring Green, vil.	28	75	.....	14	.....	.....
Totals.....(4,613)	411	3,796	60	342	4	.....
SAWYER CO.—						
Bass Lake.	.....	47	.....	4	.....	.....
Couderay.	1	39	1	.....	.....	.....
Draper.	4	62	8	4	1	.....
Edgewater.	.....	21	1	1	.....	.....
Fishtrap.	2	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Hayward.	10	147	2	7	.....	.....
Hunter.	.....	32	.....	3	.....	.....
Lenroot.	3	104	.....	6	.....	.....
Meadowbrook.	4	51	.....	4	1	.....
Meteor.	2	22	.....	1	1	.....
Ojibwa.	2	45	.....	1	.....	.....
Radisson.	6	70	.....	1	1	.....
Round Lake.	3	89	.....	9	.....	.....
Sand Lake.	16	103	2	12	.....	.....
Spider Lake.	.....	33	.....	3	.....	.....
Weirgor.	8	31	1	2	2	.....
Winter.	13	126	8	18	1	.....
Hayward, city:						
1st ward.	12	110	.....	25	1	.....
2nd ward.	2	97	.....	14	.....	.....
3rd ward.	3	104	.....	4	.....	.....
Exeland, vil.	9	30	1	5	.....	.....
Couderay, vil.	3	44	1	5	.....	.....
Totals.....(1,682)	103	1,416	25	130	8	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley. Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
SHAWANO CO.—						
Almon	2	145	3			
Angelica	2	66	1	14	3	
Aniwa		72	1	1		
Bartelme		35	1	1		1
Belle Plaine	1	255	2	9		
Birnamwood	2	76	6			
Fairbanks	1	135	2			
Germania	1	68				
Grant		183				
Green Valley	1	171	1	5		
Hartland		153				
Herman	2	177	1	2	1	
Hutchins	3	56		1		3
Lessor	1	146		2		
Maple Grove	5	58	1	29	3	
Morris		127	1	1		2
Navarino	1	94	8	1		
Pella	2	153	2	1		
Red Springs		95	2	8	1	
Richmond	2	243				
Seneca		82	1	2		
Washington	2	182	1			
Waukechon		196		5		
Wescott	1	71		5		
Wittenberg	4	163	6	4		
Shawano, city:						
1st ward	12	256	3	47	1	
2nd ward	11	128	1	43		
3rd ward	15	265		77	2	
Aniwa, vil	5	33		1	1	5
Birnamwood, vil	12	81	3	23		
Bonduel, vil		148		1		1
Cecil, vil		84	1	5		
Eland, vil	1	79		2		
Gresham, vil		101		1		
Keshena, vil	5	29		3		
Mattoon, vil	5	71		9		2
Neopit, vil		64		16		
Tigerton, vil	4	139		4		1
Wittenberg, vil	7	193	8	13		
Totals.....(5,402)	110	4,873	56	336	12	15
SHEBOYGAN CO.—						
Greenbush	10	92	1	21		
Herman	5	230	36	11	1	
Holland	7	216		13	1	
Lima	13	178		5		
Lyndon	11	199	3	49		
Mitchell	2	73	3	26	1	
Mosel	1	149	9			
Plymouth		190	20	10		
Rhine		103	49	4		
Russell	1	54		7		
Scott	5	127	8	17		
Sheboygan	6	240	40	13		
Sheboygan Falls	2	190	49	6		
Sherman	2	166	4	5		
Wilson		136	14	5		
Plymouth, city:						
1st ward	10	280	18	45		
2nd ward	7	270	12	101		
Sheboygan, city:						
1st ward, 1st prec	22	346	20	120		
1st ward, 2nd prec	23	520	62	95	1	
2nd ward	10	430	39	77		
3rd ward	8	198	50	23		
4th ward, 1st prec	13	307	53	33	1	
4th ward, 2nd prec	3	415	67	21	1	
5th ward	1	547	156	13	4	
6th ward	7	385	76	12	1	
7th ward, 1st prec	2	382	152	9		
7th ward, 2nd prec	1	190	91	3		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
8th ward, 1st prec....	8	278	65	18	.....	.....
8th ward, 2nd prec...	2	398	86	27	.....	.....
8th ward, 3rd prec....	5	253	95	9	5	.....
Sheboygan Falls:						
1st ward.....	7	74	17	27	.....	.....
2nd ward.....	3	100	13	14	1	.....
Adell, vil.....	2	50	.....	8	1	.....
Cascade, vil.....	3	50	.....	6	.....	.....
Cedar Grove, vil.....	5	131	.....	11	.....	.....
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	1	84	41	14	.....	.....
Glenbeulah, vil.....	1	56	.....	12	.....	3
Kohler, vil.....	2	94	3	7	.....	.....
Oostburg, vil.....	4	88	.....	8	.....	.....
Random Lake, vil.....	2	59	2	21	.....	.....
Totals.....(10,846)	217	8,328	1,354	926	18	3
TAYLOR CO.—						
Aurora.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Browning.....	.....	104	6	1	.....	.....
Chelsea.....	2	147	5	7	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	7	54	3	8	1	.....
Deer Creek.....	4	152	8	2	.....	.....
Ford.....	4	21	.....	4	.....	.....
Goodrich.....	1	54	.....	2	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	1	75	11	1	.....	.....
Grover.....	1	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammel.....	3	91	4	2	.....	.....
Holway.....	8	85	4	.....	.....	.....
Little Black.....	6	274	.....	3	.....	.....
Maplehurst.....	4	55	.....	1	.....	.....
McKinley.....	8	82	.....	4	1	.....
Medford.....	8	263	16	13	2	.....
Molitor.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pershing.....	2	42	.....	8	.....	.....
Rib Lake.....	2	91	2	.....	.....	.....
Roosevelt.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taft.....	4	39	.....	2	.....	.....
Westboro.....	12	112	11	32	3	.....
Medford, city:						
1st ward.....	17	147	2	39	1	.....
2nd ward.....	3	114	3	7	1	.....
3rd ward.....	4	154	7	22	.....	.....
Gilman, vil.....	9	60	1	2	.....	1
Lublin, vil.....	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....
Rib Lake, vil.....	18	153	1	14	1	.....
Totals.....(2,992)	128	2,592	84	177	10	1
TREMPEALEAU CO.—						
Albion.....	2	77	.....	3	.....	.....
Arcadia.....	4	123	.....	12	.....	.....
Blair, vil.....	4	148	.....	13	.....	.....
Burnside.....	1	35	3	3	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	1	16	.....	1	.....	1
Chimney Rock.....	.....	56	2	6	.....	.....
Dodge.....	1	34	.....	9	2	.....
Eleva, vil.....	6	50	.....	9	.....	.....
Ettrick.....	.....	216	1	2	.....	.....
Gale.....	9	128	.....	7	.....	.....
Galesville, vil.....	42	85	2	21	.....	1
Hale.....	5	157	.....	9	.....	.....
Independence, vil.....	3	85	.....	33	1	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osseo, vil.....	13	104	.....	21	1	2
Pigeon.....	1	224	.....	1	.....	.....
Preston.....	3	219	.....	1	.....	.....
Sumner.....	.....	84	.....	4	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	2	66	1	3	.....	.....
Unity.....	1	114	.....	4	.....	.....
Whitehall, vil.....	9	168	1	4	.....	.....
Arcadia, vil.....	23	115	2	32	2	.....
Trempealeau, vil.....	12	34	.....	8	.....	5
Totals.....(2,772)	142	2,397	12	206	6	9

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
VERNON CO.—						
Bergen	1	50		1		
Christiana	2	186		1		
Clinton	9	155		2	1	
Coon		138		1		
Forest	10	41		2		
Franklin	3	145		2		
Genoa	3	68	1	10		
Greenwood	2	60				
Hamburg	1	73		5		
Harmony	1	98	1	1		
Hillsboro		49		6		
Jefferson	5	147		3		
Kickapoo	3	101		1		
Liberty	1	46	2	1		
Stark	4	74	1	2		
Sterling	4	95	2	9		
Union	1	48		11		
Viroqua	9	258		11	1	
Webster	8	86		7		
Wheatland	4	95				
Whitestown		72		3		
Viroqua, city:						
1st ward	15	129		26	2	
2nd ward	16	111		26	1	
3rd ward	16	133	1	27		
Westby, city:						
1st ward	4	83		1		
2nd ward	7	123		5		
3rd ward	7	53	1	1		
Chaseburg, vil	1	39	1	1	2	
Coon Valley, vil	9	51		10	1	
De Soto, vil	1	37	1	6		
Hillsboro, vil	3	76		14		
La Farge, vil	15	82		16	1	
Ontario, vil	2	34	2	6		
Readstown, vil	11	42	2	10		
Stoddard, vil	7	36		4		
Viola, vil	1	32		4		
Totals (3,594)	186	3,146	15	238	9	
VILAS CO.—						
Arbor Vitae:						
1st prec	3	62		8		
2nd prec		36	1			
Cloverland		14	6	3		
Conover		98	9	1		
Eagle River	20	150	10	19	2	
Farmington		36		1		
Flambeau:						
1st prec	3	34		2		
2nd prec		19		1		
Lincoln	1	76	6	1	2	
Phelps	9	150	8	9		
Plum Lake	2	42	1	3		
Presque Isle:						
1st prec	1	66	2	1		
2nd prec	1	65	1	2	1	
State Line	4	30	2	5		
Washington:						
1st prec		13	5	1		
2nd prec		23	1			
Totals (1,072)	44	914	52	57	5	
WALWORTH CO.—						
Bloomfield	2	66		5		
Darien	7	67		23	1	
Delavan	10	68		6		
East Troy	2	97		20	1	
Geneva	13	103		19		2
La Fayette	2	63		12		
La Grange	7	96		10		

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr	Scattering
WALWORTH CO.—Con.						
Linn	6	117	1	23	.....	.....
Lyons	17	181	2	6	.....	3
Richmond	1	60	.....	6	.....	.....
Sharon	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie	4	68	.....	12	1	.....
Sugar Creek	3	52	.....	2	.....	1
Troy	10	64	.....	13	.....	.....
Walworth	17	111	.....	4	.....	.....
Whitewater	2	55	.....	9	.....	.....
Delavan, city:						
1st ward	44	78	1	34	1	2
2nd ward	38	75	2	51	20	1
3rd ward	26	87	.....	32	.....	1
Elkhorn, city:						
1st ward	19	54	3	15	.....	.....
2nd ward	15	79	1	32	.....	1
3rd ward	22	88	.....	33	1	1
Lake Geneva, city:						
1st ward	41	101	1	29	.....	4
2nd ward	17	62	2	18	1	.....
3rd ward	9	140	1	10	.....	.....
Whitewater, city:						
1st ward	6	103	2	29	.....	.....
2nd ward	36	212	5	131	1	5
3rd ward	30	136	6	33	.....	1
East Troy, vil	12	111	.....	51	1	.....
Genoa Jct., vil	6	57	.....	9	.....	.....
Sharon, vil	17	79	.....	19	.....	.....
Walworth, vil	22	146	2	5	.....	3
Williams Bay, vil	11	80	.....	4	.....	1
Totals.....(4,283)	474	3,021	29	705	28	26
WASHBURN CO.—						
Barronett	.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....
Bashaw	.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....
Bass Lake	1	14	.....	1	.....	.....
Beaver Brook	8	44	.....	2	.....	.....
Brooklyn	4	29	1	3	1	.....
Birchwood	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....
Casey	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicog	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Crystal	3	34	.....	2	.....	.....
Evergreen	4	40	3	1	1	.....
Frog Creek	5	22	.....	1	.....	.....
Gull Lake	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake	.....	60	.....	1	.....	.....
Madge	3	31	5	2	1	.....
Minong	4	26	.....	2	1	.....
Sarona	12	67	.....	5	.....	.....
Spooner	1	19	1	7	.....	.....
Spring Brook	11	79	.....	10	1	1
Stinnett	2	33	.....	2	1	.....
Stone Lake	4	27	.....	4	.....	1
Trego	4	85	7	4	.....	.....
Spooner, city:						
1st ward	8	225	3	15	2	.....
2nd ward	13	220	8	15	.....	.....
3rd ward	6	78	1	4	.....	.....
Birchwood, vil	3	39	.....	5	2	1
Minong, vil	5	35	.....	4	.....	1
Shell Lake, vil	22	164	4	26	.....	2
Totals.....(1,836)	128	1,535	40	117	10	6
WASHINGTON CO.—						
Addison	4	295	3	13	.....	.....
Barton	6	197	17	43	.....	2
Erin	3	63	1	42	.....	.....
Farmington	.....	226	7	2	.....	.....
Germantown	4	270	7	20	.....	.....
Hartford	6	152	3	17	.....	.....
Jackson	1	185	4	4	.....	.....

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
WASHINGTON CO.—Continued						
Kewaskum	1	134	2	2	.....	.....
Polk	1	154	12	7	.....	.....
Richfield	3	200	4	26	.....	.....
Trenton	2	158	40	14	.....	1
Wayne	.....	154	5	6	.....	.....
West Bend	3	119	2	8	.....	1
Hartford, city:						
1st ward	20	269	3	61	.....	.....
2nd ward	4	164	2	17	.....	1
3rd ward	5	155	4	21	.....	.....
4th ward	10	123	3	24	.....	.....
West Bend, city:						
1st ward	3	249	13	42	.....	.....
2nd ward	15	270	19	80	.....	.....
3rd ward	2	234	12	44	.....	.....
Jackson, vil	.....	63	.....	2	.....	.....
Kewaskum, vil	2	187	1	20	.....	1
Slinger, vil	1	159	7	30	.....	.....
Totals.....(4,998)	96	4,180	171	545	.....	6
WAUKESHA CO.—						
Brookfield	14	192	18	40	1	.....
Delafield	8	208	6	41	.....	1
Eagle	4	84	2	12	2	.....
Genesee	35	136	.....	23	.....	.....
Lisbon	33	187	6	44	9	.....
Menomonee	5	173	16	15	1	.....
Merton	25	191	.....	50	4	.....
Mukwonago	8	56	2	6	.....	.....
Muskego	2	157	14	10	1	.....
New Berlin	5	146	.....	23	.....	.....
Oconomowoc	13	246	9	29	.....	.....
Ottawa	17	71	.....	25	.....	.....
Pewaukee	10	170	4	45	2	.....
Summit	9	136	10	21	.....	1
Vernon	17	162	1	23	.....	.....
Waukesha	16	114	3	38	.....	.....
Oconomowoc, city:						
1st prec	35	241	5	70	1	.....
2nd prec	52	341	5	112	1	.....
Waukesha, city:						
1st ward	34	339	7	102	.....	.....
2nd ward	18	385	17	45	5	.....
3rd ward	1	192	7	32	5	.....
4th ward	33	436	7	132	1	.....
5th ward	38	241	3	142	.....	.....
6th ward	62	244	7	146	.....	.....
Dousman, vil	12	45	1	14	.....	.....
Eagle, vil	5	65	3	44	.....	.....
Hartland, vil	23	117	4	40	1	.....
Menomonee Falls, vil	33	171	9	6	1	.....
Merton, vil	13	57	1	11	.....	.....
Mukwonago, vil	18	76	.....	25	.....	.....
New Butler, vil	3	150	4	1	.....	.....
North Prairie, vil	6	52	1	5	.....	.....
Pewaukee, vil	19	96	4	44	1	.....
Wales, vil	18	41	2	7	.....	.....
Totals.....(8,001)	644	5,718	178	1,423	36	2
WAUPACA CO.—						
Bear Creek	2	186	1	8	.....	.....
Caledonia	.....	120	.....	1	.....	.....
Dayton	31	88	2	8	.....	.....
Dupont	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington:						
1st prec	.....	122	2	4	.....	.....
2nd prec	18	111	.....	45	2	3
Fremont	.....	50	.....	4	1	.....
Harrison	.....	193	1	1	.....	.....
Helvetia	1	141	2	2	.....	.....
Iola	.....	200	1	4	.....	.....

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) Frank J. Weber, (2) Thomas M. Duncan, (3) Herman G. Tucker, (4) F. J. Peterson, (5) Alex Ruffing, (6) John Polakowski, (7) Julius Kiesner, (8) John W. Eber, (9) Olaf C. Olsen, (10) Lawrence Timmerman.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
Larrabee	1	291	.....	2	.....	.....
Lebanon	4	90	1	21	1	.....
Lind	2	93	4	16	.....	.....
Little Wolf	1	132	2	1	.....	.....
Matteson	3	158	.....	3	.....	3
Mukwa	5	53	.....	10	.....	.....
Royalton	5	68	6	8	.....	.....
Scandinavia	.....	184	.....	2	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	8	150	.....	6	.....	.....
Union	8	165	7	8	.....	.....
Waupaca	8	124	9	6	1	.....
Weyauwega	1	52	5	5	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	174	.....	1	.....	.....
Clintonville, city:						
1st ward	8	169	5	14	.....	.....
2nd ward	2	126	1	5	.....	.....
3rd ward	1	182	6	9	.....	.....
4th ward	8	374	2	45	.....	.....
New London, city:						
1st ward	12	111	2	26	.....	.....
2nd ward	4	54	.....	14	.....	.....
4th ward	10	143	6	43	.....	.....
5th ward	9	54	.....	11	.....	.....
Waupaca, city:						
1st ward	15	162	2	24	2	.....
2nd ward	23	121	6	41	2	1
3rd ward	5	130	3	10	.....	.....
4th ward	19	134	2	40	1	.....
Embarrass, vil	5	72	2	12	.....	.....
Fremont, vil	.....	47	.....	3	.....	.....
Iola, vil	1	214	12	14	.....	.....
Manawa, vil	11	113	1	44	.....	1
Marion, vil	11	254	.....	37	2	.....
Ogdensburg, vil	7	47	.....	4	1	.....
Royalton, vil	11	50	.....	10	.....	1
Scandinavia, vil	1	102	.....	6	.....	.....
Weyauwega, vil	31	102	19	35	.....	1
Totals.....(6,923)	292	5,883	112	613	13	10
WAUSHARA CO.—						
Aurora	4	65	.....	12	.....	.....
Bloomfield	2	79	1	.....	.....	.....
Coloma	8	101	1	21	.....	.....
Dakota	2	60	.....	7	.....	.....
Deerfield	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	4	48	.....	2	.....	.....
Leon	3	75	.....	2	.....	.....
Marion	3	94	2	1	.....	.....
Mt. Morris	3	66	.....	6	.....	.....
Oasis	2	36	.....	1	.....	.....
Plainfield	.....	56	.....	1	.....	.....
Poy Sippi	13	120	.....	30	1	.....
Richford	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose	3	82	.....	5	.....	.....
Saxeville	1	72	1	2	.....	1
Springwater	2	47	.....	3	1	.....
Warren	.....	43	4	6	.....	.....
Wautoma	.....	82	1	4	.....	.....
Berlin, city	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock, vil	4	74	.....	1	.....	1
Lohrville, vil	.....	32	1	1	.....	.....
Plainfield, vil	4	95	1	20	.....	.....
Redgranite, vil	1	102	17	21	.....	.....
Wautoma, vil	21	132	4	27	.....	.....
Wild Rose, vil	12	85	1	13	1	1
Totals.....(2,065)	95	1,744	34	186	3	3
WINNEBAGO CO.—						
Algoma	8	137	2	18	.....	.....
Black Wolf	1	97	1	7	.....	.....
Clayton	5	104	.....	9	.....	.....
Menasha	3	71	.....	4	.....	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precincts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
WINNEBAGO CO.—Con.						
Neenah	9	59	4	5		
Nekimi	7	134		3	1	
Nepenskum	12	84		12	1	
Omro	9	107	1	7		1
Oshkosh	8	199	4	17		
Poygan		61		22		
Rushford	13	142		23	3	
Utica	12	114		14		
Vinland	3	122		9		
Winchester	1	196		7		
Winneconne	5	72	1	13		
Wolf River		115	1			
Mensha, city:						
1st ward	5	176		22		
2nd ward	4	262		22		
3rd ward	12	168	2	34		1
4th ward	2	105	1	14		
5th ward	11	216	3	24	1	
Neenah, city:						
1st ward	38	336	8	59		5
2nd ward	31	311	5	34	2	4
3rd ward	27	198	3	23		7
4th ward	2	141		9	1	
5th ward	18	268	1	32	2	3
Oshkosh, city:						
1st ward	9	280	8	49	1	
2nd ward	25	462	7	64	4	
3rd ward	7	397	8	28	1	
4th ward	17	370	7	120	6	
5th ward	63	383	2	179	1	
6th ward	6	411	28	11	2	
7th ward	36	237	1	139	1	
8th ward	9	388	14	51	1	
9th ward	10	661	16	41		
10th ward	54	568	9	99	7	
11th ward	13	468	5	96	7	
12th ward	40	434	11	59	7	
13th ward	14	353	11	30	3	
14th ward	5	274	8	13	1	
Omro, vil	27	208	3	50	3	3
Winneconne, vil	13	223		29		
Totals.....(12,463)	594	10,112	175	1,501	56	25
WOOD CO.—						
Arpin	5	169	6	5		
Auburndale	4	130		1		
Cameron	2	44		2		
Cary	5	56	2		4	
Cranmoor	5	39	2	3		
Dexter	4	40	2	1		
Grand Rapids	10	131	12	5		
Hansen	10	206	3	8	3	
Hiles		28	4	2		
Lincoln	1	182	4	1		
Marshfield	2	163	1		1	
Milladore		132	2		2	
Port Edwards		63	2			1
Remington	2	82	2	2		
Richfield	7	129		4		
Rock	6	106	1	9		2
Rudolph	1	190	10	1		
Saratoga	1	94	2	4		
Seneca		41	7	2		
Sherry	2	120	6			
Sigel	14	244	5	9	1	
Wood		96	13	1		
Marshfield, city:						
1st ward	6	248	1	4	1	
2nd ward		119	2	9	1	
3rd ward	25	191	7	45	2	1
4th ward	22	334	3	33	3	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages and Election Precncts	Welles, Prohibition	Blaine, Republican	Arnold, Socialist	Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Dietrich, Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering
5th ward	28	163	.....	51	5	1
6th ward	10	162	5	7	.....	.....
Pittsville, city:						
1st ward	4	26	5	6	.....	.....
2nd ward	1	15	.....	12	.....	.....
3rd ward	.....	17	.....	6	1	.....
Wisconsin Rapids:						
1st ward	6	172	.....	10	1	.....
2nd ward	9	278	8	40	2	.....
3rd ward	26	196	2	43	3	.....
4th ward	13	310	3	11	1	1
5th ward	.....	240	19	5	.....	.....
6th ward	2	265	21	6	1	.....
7th ward	8	207	10	24	4	.....
8th ward	7	171	4	22	2	.....
Auburndale, vil	.....	57	.....	1	.....	.....
Biron, vil	.....	86	1	1	.....	.....
Nekoosa, vil	8	274	2	42	.....	2
Port Edwards, vil	13	92	1	17	1	.....
Totals.....(7,059)	269	6,108	180	455	39	8

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1922

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR

Counties	Adolph R. Bucknam Prohibition	Robert M. La Follette Republican	Jessie Jack Hooper Ind. Dem.	Richard Koeppel, Ind.Soc.Lbr.	Scattering	Total
Adams	23	892	97	1	1	1,014
Ashland	96	3,113	435	9	5	3,658
Barron	211	4,053	510	10	18	4,802
Bayfield	88	2,426	265	4	6	2,789
Brown	215	11,769	4,735	44	.....	16,763
Buffalo	32	1,702	315	.....	6	2,055
Burnett	69	1,296	73	3	10	1,451
Calumet	39	3,272	405	9	.....	3,725
Chippewa	128	4,694	734	9	7	5,572
Clark	128	3,625	666	7	.....	4,426
Columbia	128	3,555	1,262	6	10	4,961
Crawford	64	2,042	507	12	2	2,627
Dane	543	13,577	2,634	78	10	16,842
Dodge	188	8,063	2,110	46	.....	10,407
Door	94	2,877	544	19	.....	3,534
Douglas	297	7,625	1,246	39	.....	9,207
Dunn	115	3,222	549	30	7	3,923
Eau Claire	102	5,169	1,247	12	4	6,534
Florence	14	1,101	80	1	.....	1,196
Fond du Lac	230	7,523	2,455	99	.....	10,307
Forest	30	1,260	259	16	1	1,566
Grant	260	6,310	1,607	36	8	8,221
Green	242	4,569	552	12	12	5,387
Green Lake	67	2,689	1,116	17	2	3,891
Iowa	147	2,595	479	19	6	3,246
Iron	18	1,725	71	7	.....	1,821
Jackson	55	3,338	437	20	4	3,854
Jefferson	143	6,555	1,386	37	3	8,124
Juneau	77	2,945	516	12	7	3,557
Kenosha	320	7,146	905	19	1	8,391
Kewaunee	45	3,340	512	3	.....	3,900
La Crosse	401	7,605	1,116	38	4	9,164
Lafayette	166	3,103	725	14	3	4,011
Langlade	93	3,583	964	16	2	4,658
Lincoln	71	4,305	901	22	1	5,300
Manitowoc	139	9,079	1,002	31	.....	10,251
Marathon	147	10,646	1,455	54	8	12,310
Marinette	227	4,874	957	13	52	6,123
Marquette	58	1,643	489	6	.....	2,196
Milwaukee	879	71,711	14,214	216	17	87,037
Monroe	118	3,108	423	5	2	3,656
Oconto	83	4,236	855	4	2	5,180
Oneida	47	3,004	797	24	.....	3,872
Outagamie	98	10,461	2,746	35	.....	13,340
Ozaukee	42	3,090	373	23	.....	3,528
Pepin	88	872	298	21	4	1,283
Pierce	138	1,768	384	3	4	2,297
Polk	222	3,778	398	12	19	4,429
Portage	112	4,412	1,349	59	6	5,938
Price	58	1,867	228	6	3	2,162
Racine	522	14,189	2,210	129	4	17,054
Richland	257	3,212	751	.....	17	4,237
Rock	707	5,551	1,700	27	.....	7,985
Rusk	113	1,867	537	9	.....	2,526
St. Croix	268	3,198	641	6	6	4,119
Sauk	241	3,693	734	10	.....	4,678
Sawyer	52	1,429	222	7	.....	1,710
Shawano	66	4,847	565	5	6	5,489
Sheboygan	152	8,848	1,208	18	9	10,235
Taylor	96	2,643	252	21	2	3,014
Trempealeau	99	2,367	309	5	3	2,783
Vernon	107	3,102	340	6	7	3,562
Vilas	36	889	115	7	.....	1,047
Walworth	285	2,767	1,265	10	41	4,368
Washburn	91	1,445	238	4	1	1,779
Washington	74	4,333	576	7	1	4,991
Waukesha	271	5,383	2,335	46	9	8,044
Waupaca	93	5,548	1,202	11	2	6,856
Waushara	38	1,675	396	1	5	2,115
Winnebago	180	9,315	3,041	53	11	12,600
Wood	111	5,980	1,009	36	5	7,141
Total	11,254	379,494	78,029	1,656	386	470,819

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties	M. L. Welles, Prohibition	John J. Blaine, Republican	Louis A. Arnold, Socialist	Arthur A. Bentley, Ind. Dem.	Arthur A. Dietrich Ind. Soc. Lbr.	Scattering	Total
Adams	33	921	13	62	2	1	1,032
Ashland	192	2,997	46	192	3	4	3,434
Barron	351	4,133	30	261	10	23	4,808
Bayfield	185	2,471	34	123	7	4	2,824
Brown	501	12,159	124	2,915	40	.....	15,739
Buffalo	90	1,755	24	151	2	3	2,025
Burnett	75	1,332	28	33	1	7	1,476
Calumet	55	3,208	61	362	2	.....	3,688
Chippewa	227	4,747	54	465	11	12	5,516
Clark	199	3,631	109	429	6	.....	4,374
Columbia	367	3,705	68	624	6	31	4,801
Crawford	102	2,060	14	469	8	3	2,656
Dane	951	14,032	108	1,888	80	8	17,067
Dodge	365	7,633	436	1,747	42	.....	10,223
Door	168	3,011	16	231	15	1	3,442
Douglas	591	7,876	94	616	41	.....	9,218
Dunn	199	3,386	22	250	22	11	3,890
Eau Claire	319	5,316	39	783	34	2	6,493
Florence	13	1,105	10	45	1	.....	1,174
Fond du Lac	569	7,786	101	1,465	.....	.....	9,921
Forest	67	1,313	11	125	7	6	1,529
Grant	452	6,313	32	1,213	26	19	8,055
Green	397	4,619	21	341	7	26	5,411
Green Lake	164	2,891	42	606	24	10	3,737
Iowa	230	2,640	15	338	10	.....	3,233
Iron	27	1,667	30	36	5	.....	1,765
Jackson	131	3,446	17	214	9	7	3,824
Jefferson	313	6,413	63	1,273	37	5	8,104
Juneau	146	2,972	46	379	16	4	3,563
Kenosha	471	6,876	252	630	41	.....	8,270
Kewaunee	56	3,351	23	395	5	3	3,833
La Crosse	765	6,632	45	1,693	34	3	9,172
Lafayette	221	3,126	15	561	9	3	3,935
Langlade	260	3,660	45	654	17	.....	4,636
Lincoln	159	4,198	40	704	16	.....	5,117
Manitowoc	140	8,943	281	927	33	.....	10,324
Marathon	364	10,652	257	1,004	56	.....	12,333
Marinette	342	4,792	113	557	23	.....	5,827
Marquette	127	1,702	12	320	9	.....	2,170
Milwaukee	2,178	57,310	33,103	9,582	168	15	102,356
Monroe	225	3,129	27	210	9	2	3,602
Oconto	196	4,405	32	494	6	4	5,137
Oneida	139	3,058	107	543	27	.....	3,874
Outagamie	496	10,910	72	1,427	21	.....	12,926
Ozaukee	41	2,945	65	451	16	.....	3,518
Pepin	132	927	21	151	18	1	1,250
Pierce	234	1,755	32	228	2	7	2,258
Polk	275	3,950	35	143	31	17	4,451
Portage	147	4,565	36	1,283	35	7	6,073
Price	81	1,874	38	134	7	4	2,138
Racine	820	14,219	420	1,608	92	3	17,162
Richland	350	2,433	37	498	.....	14	3,332
Rock	1,212	5,879	46	826	23	.....	7,986
Rusk	171	2,030	53	201	9	.....	2,464
St. Croix	424	3,307	78	244	6	3	4,062
Sauk	411	3,796	60	342	4	.....	4,613
Sawyer	103	1,416	25	130	8	.....	1,682
Shawano	110	4,873	56	336	12	15	5,402
Sheboygan	217	8,328	1,354	926	18	3	10,846
Taylor	128	2,592	84	177	10	1	2,992
Trempealeau	142	2,397	12	206	6	9	2,772
Vernon	186	3,146	15	238	9	.....	3,594
Vilas	44	914	52	57	5	.....	1,072
Walworth	474	3,021	29	705	28	26	4,283
Washburn	128	1,535	40	117	10	5	1,835
Washington	96	4,180	171	545	.....	6	4,998
Waukesha	644	5,718	178	1,423	36	2	8,001
Waupaca	292	5,883	112	613	13	10	6,923
Waushara	95	1,744	34	186	3	3	2,065
Winnebago	594	10,112	175	1,501	56	25	12,463
Wood	269	6,108	180	455	39	8	7,059
Total	21,438	367,929	39,570	51,061	1,444	386	481,828

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Counties	Ella Tenney Sanford Prohibition	Geo. F. Comings, Republican	Martin Georgensen, Socialist	Joseph R. Pfeiffner Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Adams	28	878	13	50	.....	969
Ashland	183	2,866	50	184	3	3,286
Barron	328	4,006	35	222	11	4,602
Bayfield	183	2,281	40	110	4	2,618
Brown	500	11,242	140	2,533	.....	14,415
Buffalo	66	1,729	20	129	2	1,946
Burnett	81	1,268	30	35	7	1,421
Calumet	68	3,150	63	338	.....	3,619
Chippewa	215	4,583	59	372	6	5,235
Clark	214	3,537	110	358	.....	4,219
Columbia	315	3,694	58	547	2	4,616
Crawford	101	1,955	18	443	.....	2,517
Dane	897	13,486	110	1,771	3	16,267
Dodge	343	7,520	489	1,529	.....	9,881
Door	159	2,930	18	167	.....	3,274
Douglas	583	7,435	113	533	.....	8,664
Dunn	192	3,283	22	230	5	3,732
Eau Claire	302	5,192	38	772	1	6,305
Florence	15	1,089	10	24	.....	1,138
Fond du Lac	480	7,501	131	1,204	.....	9,316
Forest	70	1,273	22	105	1	1,471
Grant	416	6,204	38	1,248	1	7,907
Green	362	4,460	25	252	15	5,114
Green Lake	129	2,808	45	508	.....	3,490
Iowa	209	2,583	15	330	3	3,140
Iron	28	1,572	29	41	.....	1,670
Jackson	127	3,342	24	167	4	3,664
Jefferson	289	6,137	63	1,177	.....	7,666
Juneau	136	2,909	37	335	3	3,420
Kenosha	415	6,397	303	534	.....	7,649
Kewaunee	57	3,157	35	353	3	3,605
La Crosse	693	6,826	55	1,025	.....	8,599
Lafayette	188	3,027	11	609	1	3,836
Langlade	237	3,338	69	593	.....	4,237
Lincoln	196	4,053	63	743	.....	5,055
Manitowoc	148	8,291	654	879	.....	9,972
Marathon	290	10,392	292	958	.....	11,932
Marinette	347	4,775	134	480	.....	5,736
Marquette	134	1,644	13	276	.....	2,067
Milwaukee	2,003	52,973	34,970	7,987	4	97,937
Monroe	200	3,061	27	179	1	3,468
Oconto	197	4,265	43	415	.....	4,920
Oneida	152	2,796	120	475	.....	3,543
Outagamie	870	10,235	130	1 253	.....	12,488
Ozaukee	41	2,676	73	398	.....	3,188
Pepin	132	887	22	131	2	1,174
Pierce	226	1,699	33	192	4	2,154
Polk	261	3,727	44	151	6	4,189
Portage	140	4,061	33	1,710	.....	5,944
Price	97	1,796	44	113	2	2,052
Racine	722	13,126	510	1,322	16	15,696
Richland	288	2,435	25	404	3	3,155
Rock	980	5,719	53	582	.....	7,334
Rusk	156	1,952	47	169	.....	2,324
St. Croix	380	3,239	36	255	2	3,912
Sauk	382	3,742	40	242	.....	4,406
Sawyer	93	1,292	33	131	.....	1,549
Shawano	104	4,790	58	306	3	5,261
Sheboygan	208	7,849	1,557	836	3	10,453
Taylor	133	2,530	105	140	.....	2,908
Trempealeau	126	2,351	9	195	7	2,688
Vernon	195	3,030	14	190	6	3,435
Vilas	45	810	62	52	.....	969
Walworth	412	3,122	36	584	8	4,162
Washburn	122	1,474	43	93	.....	1,732
Washington	97	3,974	133	569	1	4,774
Waukesha	560	5,590	179	1,284	1	7,614
Waupaca	262	5,715	110	488	5	6,580
Waushara	82	1,731	38	151	2	2,004
Winnebago	490	10,055	187	1,252	3	11,987
Wood	241	5,990	191	434	1	6,857
Total	20,121	351,505	42,499	44,847	155	459,127

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Counties	Maria I. A. Nelsen, Prohibition	Fred R. Zimmerman, Republican	Mathilda Boorman Socialist	Peter S. Brzonkala Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Adams	28	888	12	45	1	974
Ashland	166	2,863	54	170	.....	3,253
Barron	301	4,026	32	188	8	4,555
Bayfield	179	2,256	38	99	.....	2,572
Brown	783	11,198	129	2,351	.....	14,461
Buffalo	65	1,736	21	109	2	1,933
Burnett	76	1,255	32	35	.....	1,398
Calumet	64	3,139	58	297	.....	3,558
Chippewa	200	4,645	55	285	.....	5,185
Clark	175	3,576	111	344	.....	4,206
Columbia	278	3,726	59	467	2	4,532
Crawford	93	1,993	12	431	.....	2,529
Dane	875	13,589	143	1,402	4	16,013
Dodge	320	7,616	428	1,364	.....	9,728
Door	159	2,911	19	136	.....	3,225
Douglas	615	7,357	208	425	.....	8,605
Dunn	183	3,276	25	202	3	3,689
Eau Claire	286	5,199	27	633	.....	6,145
Florence	16	1,084	12	18	.....	1,130
Fond du Lac	441	7,505	136	1,004	.....	9,086
Forest	64	1,259	15	97	2	1,437
Grant	390	6,175	30	1,124	1	7,720
Green	344	4,545	27	218	14	5,148
Green Lake	113	2,818	42	548	.....	3,521
Iowa	209	2,556	56	329	1	3,151
Iron	25	1,570	31	32	.....	1,658
Jackson	132	3,334	21	147	3	3,637
Jefferson	285	6,171	68	1,007	1	7,532
Juneau	132	2,858	48	299	.....	3,337
Kenosha	420	6,463	286	447	.....	7,616
Kewaunee	72	3,101	31	347	.....	3,551
La Crosse	671	7,026	76	817	.....	8,590
Lafayette	196	2,969	20	545	2	3,732
Langlade	254	3,417	71	548	1	4,291
Lincoln	213	4,107	66	579	.....	4,965
Manitowoc	184	8,462	308	876	.....	9,830
Marathon	337	10,419	300	889	1	11,946
Marinette	350	4,776	122	435	.....	5,683
Marquette	119	1,654	14	248	.....	2,035
Milwaukee	1,670	53,709	34,528	8,006	4	97,917
Monroe	197	3,084	31	159	1	3,472
Oconto	197	4,259	43	379	1	4,879
Oneida	163	2,770	125	414	.....	3,472
Outagamie	430	10,624	113	1,130	.....	12,297
Ozaukee	50	2,686	76	335	.....	3,147
Pepin	124	883	22	115	.....	1,144
Pierce	199	1,729	31	169	2	2,130
Polk	244	3,640	46	129	8	4,067
Portage	128	4,169	33	1,398	1	5,734
Price	90	1,771	47	112	.....	2,020
Racine	673	12,924	492	1,144	2	15,235
Richland	270	2,424	30	373	.....	3,097
Rock	873	5,937	62	495	.....	7,367
Rusk	153	1,950	50	153	2	2,308
St. Croix	357	3,243	48	213	1	3,862
Sauk	382	3,739	37	205	.....	4,363
Sawyer	95	1,296	52	104	.....	1,547
Shawano	104	4,811	60	306	1	5,282
Sheboygan	188	7,962	1,572	745	3	10,470
Taylor	125	2,530	102	127	.....	2,884
Trempealeau	117	2,353	39	156	1	2,666
Vernon	181	3,029	18	162	2	3,392
Vilas	86	758	74	40	.....	958
Walworth	389	3,131	35	507	5	4,067
Washburn	119	1,460	47	87	.....	1,713
Washington	86	3,982	117	547	2	4,734
Waukesha	494	5,660	182	1,122	.....	7,458
Waupaca	217	5,779	112	389	1	6,498
Waushara	80	1,735	35	144	.....	1,994
Winnebago	470	10,094	188	1,162	3	11,917
Wood	236	5,957	280	324	1	6,798
Total	19,000	353,596	41,975	40,388	87	455,046

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER

Counties	Clyde D. Mead, Prohibition	Solomon Levitan, Republican	L. P. Christensen, Socialist	Emil Tanck, Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Adams	31	879	13	46	1	970
Ashland	159	2,859	60	162	6	3,246
Barron	282	3,928	48	207	9	4.474
Bayfield	161	2,223	41	95	8	2,528
Brown	494	11,119	201	2,383	.....	14,197
Buffalo	63	1,723	20	117	3	1,926
Burnett	67	1,251	36	36	5	1,395
Calumet	56	3,073	67	349	.....	3,545
Chippewa	187	4,530	82	335	6	5,140
Clark	183	3,512	120	366	.....	4,181
Columbia	280	3,675	59	470	2	4,486
Crawford	81	1,968	16	423	.....	2,488
Dane	995	13,000	292	2,011	13	16,311
Dodge	307	7,352	464	1,588	.....	9,711
Door	137	2,900	27	145	1	3,210
Douglas	565	7,251	177	487	.....	8,480
Dunn	186	3,253	38	203	9	3,689
Eau Claire	253	5,148	35	674	2	6,112
Florence	14	1,085	13	19	.....	1,131
Fond du Lac	450	7,245	127	1,220	.....	9,042
Forest	52	1,245	17	110	2	1,426
Grant	371	5,992	60	1,255	5	7,683
Green	357	4,521	46	239	16	5,179
Green Lake	119	2,729	46	532	1	3,427
Iowa	204	2,460	60	337	2	3,063
Iron	31	1,550	34	35	.....	1,650
Jackson	125	3,260	37	169	5	3,596
Jefferson	244	5,308	69	2,142	1	7,764
Juneau	128	2,816	52	325	4	3,325
Kenosha	453	6,262	343	555	.....	7,613
Kewaunee	63	3,132	36	349	.....	3,580
La Crosse	635	6,875	92	886	.....	8,488
Lafayette	192	2,910	20	584	4	3,710
Langlade	234	3,370	85	574	1	4,264
Lincoln	170	4,015	67	660	1	4,913
Manitowoc	182	8,361	386	885	.....	9,814
Marathon	273	10,230	323	1,050	.....	11,876
Marinette	353	4,733	158	469	.....	5,713
Marquette	110	1,624	11	247	.....	1,992
Milwaukee	1,987	50,446	36,741	7,458	15	96,647
Monroe	207	3,049	31	158	.....	3,445
Oconto	214	4,137	61	448	2	4,862
Oneida	132	2,695	138	456	2	3,423
Outagamie	391	10,443	109	1,208	.....	12,151
Ozaukee	53	2,554	95	359	.....	3,061
Pepin	118	858	22	120	2	1,120
Pierce	192	1,707	32	177	6	2,114
Polk	231	3,685	64	153	14	4,147
Portage	133	4,157	43	1,246	.....	5,579
Price	84	1,781	51	106	2	2,024
Racine	711	12,180	982	1,251	2	15,126
Richland	263	2,396	31	383	3	3,076
Rock	883	5,798	79	454	.....	7,214
Rusk	159	1,927	55	155	3	2,299
St. Croix	356	3,204	45	235	3	3,843
Sauk	350	3,634	52	227	.....	4,263
Sawyer	91	1,243	50	140	.....	1,524
Shawano	90	4,716	67	306	4	5,183
Sheboygan	208	7,561	1,724	763	4	10,260
Taylor	103	2,512	105	128	1	2,849
Trempealeau	111	2,336	12	181	8	2,648
Vernon	224	2,955	23	162	7	3,371
Vilas	43	782	65	59	.....	949
Walworth	384	2,996	43	614	11	4,048
Washburn	119	1,443	46	82	.....	1,690
Washington	78	3,923	140	584	1	4,726
Waukesha	493	5,379	217	1,303	1	7,393
Waupaca	182	5,693	122	429	6	6,432
Waushara	73	1,704	36	140	3	1,956
Winnebago	456	9,955	211	1,195	2	11,819
Wood	232	5,961	219	347	5	6,764
Total	18,598	343,177	45,589	43,766	214	451,344

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Counties	Chas. L. Allen, Prohibition	Herman L. Ekern, Republican	Jeremiah F. Collins, Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Adams	29	865	49	.....	943
Ashland	159	2,869	174	3	3,205
Barron	275	3,947	223	9	4,454
Bayfield	154	2,227	98	8	2,487
Brown	492	10,868	2,461	.....	13,821
Buffalo	64	1,727	114	2	1,907
Burnett	71	1,264	35	4	1,374
Calumet	61	3,071	345	.....	3,477
Chippewa	185	4,455	370	6	5,016
Clark	172	3,552	363	.....	4,087
Columbia	271	3,654	514	1	4,440
Crawford	82	1,934	457	.....	2,473
Dane	820	12,958	1,885	8	15,671
Dodge	301	7,548	1,481	.....	9,330
Door	124	2,861	153	.....	3,138
Douglas	572	7,266	586	.....	8,424
Dunn	171	3,212	225	7	3,615
Eau Claire	279	5,090	721	3	6,093
Florence	13	1,081	21	.....	1,115
Fond du Lac	418	7,276	1,232	.....	8,926
Forest	49	1,238	113	1	1,401
Grant	339	5,965	1,318	3	7,625
Green	333	4,429	247	16	5,025
Green Lake	140	2,730	538	.....	3,408
Iowa	178	2,536	371	1	3,086
Iron	27	1,573	33	.....	1,633
Jackson	109	3,331	159	7	3,606
Jefferson	262	6,018	1,155	.....	7,435
Juneau	117	2,810	347	4	3,278
Kenosha	470	6,185	546	.....	7,201
Kewaunee	74	3,120	367	1	3,562
La Crosse	597	6,932	947	.....	8,476
Lafayette	183	2,881	619	2	3,685
Langlade	218	3,308	664	1	4,191
Lincoln	165	4,030	669	.....	4,864
Manitowoc	162	8,405	944	.....	9,511
Marathon	253	10,420	1,091	3	11,767
Marinette	327	4,814	493	.....	5,634
Marquette	110	1,614	256	.....	1,980
Milwaukee	1,865	55,986	8,771	17	66,639
Monroe	194	3,039	190	.....	3,423
Oconto	182	4,188	420	.....	4,790
Oneida	131	2,716	507	.....	3,354
Outagamie	363	10,327	1,354	.....	12,044
Ozaukee	50	2,502	435	.....	2,987
Pepin	118	852	127	4	1,101
Pierce	194	1,699	182	11	2,086
Polk	235	3,613	194	10	4,052
Portage	133	4,169	1,241	.....	5,543
Price	83	1,768	109	1	1,961
Racine	705	12,469	1,266	4	14,444
Richland	242	2,369	397	3	3,011
Rock	851	5,717	582	.....	7,150
Rusk	160	1,898	174	2	2,234
St. Croix	348	3,187	249	4	3,788
Sauk	352	3,696	249	.....	4,297
Sawyer	95	1,261	152	.....	1,508
Shawano	91	4,724	316	5	5,136
Sheboygan	162	7,958	1,188	9	9,317
Taylor	108	2,524	132	.....	2,764
Trempealeau	117	2,377	197	6	2,697
Vernon	167	3,033	179	5	3,384
Vilas	41	796	65	.....	902
Walworth	394	3,041	571	6	4,012
Washburn	114	1,437	103	.....	1,654
Washington	88	3,911	600	2	4,601
Waukesha	497	5,350	1,332	2	7,181
Waupaca	193	5,676	453	2	6,324
Waushara	75	1,702	148	2	1,927
Winnebago	471	10,008	1,136	11	11,626
Wood	219	5,976	393	6	6,594
Total	17,864	350,033	45,796	202	413,895

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Three constitutional amendments were submitted to a vote of the people at the November 7th General Election, 1922, as follows:

No. 1.

"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 4 of article VI of the constitution be amended to read: (Article VI) Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and * * * *may succeed themselves;* they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified."

DEFEATED: For—161,832. Against, 207,585.

No. 2.

"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 5 of article I of the constitution be amended to read: (Article I) Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. *Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specific number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof."*

ADOPTED: For—171,433. Against, 156,759.

No. 3.

"Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That there be added to article XI of the constitution a new section to read: (Article XI) Section 3b. Any city, in addition to the indebtedness of five per centum authorized by section 3 of this article, may incur an indebtedness not exceeding another five per centum on the value of the taxable property in such city for the purpose of acquiring or constructing street railway properties, or properties for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of light, heat, water or power to the public."

DEFEATED: For—105,346. Against, 219,693.

SUMMARY OF VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Counties	No. 1 Jt. Res. No. 36, 1921 Relating to Sheriffs succeeding themselves		No. 2 Jt. Res. No. 17, 1921 Relating to trial by jury		No. 3 Jt. Res. No. 37, 1921 Relating to indebtedness of municipal corporations	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	354	362	406	243	264	276
Ashland	1,083	1,800	1,093	1,565	721	1,839
Barron	1,975	1,280	1,936	865	1,054	1,394
Bayfield	1,099	782	1,122	480	677	825
Brown	6,221	6,752	5,538	6,282	2,577	9,026
Buffalo	862	649	777	554	463	756
Burnett	720	449	687	329	431	498
Calumet	1,394	1,427	1,256	1,250	707	1,750
Chippewa	1,842	2,800	1,867	2,301	981	3,219
Clark	1,542	1,749	1,646	1,219	885	1,578
Columbia	1,743	1,837	1,733	1,388	810	2,236
Crawford	757	1,242	766	1,009	488	1,180
Dane	4,465	8,930	6,307	5,775	3,096	8,780
Dodge	2,934	5,921	2,913	5,008	1,555	5,941
Door	1,449	1,203	1,244	918	659	1,329
Douglas	2,808	3,623	3,228	2,470	1,559	4,189
Dunn	1,552	1,126	1,456	899	835	1,260
Eau Claire	2,602	2,572	2,175	2,489	1,593	3,044
Florence	491	364	527	248	284	298
Fond du Lac	2,393	4,930	2,507	4,114	1,312	5,534
Forest	659	595	647	420	432	540
Grant	2,564	4,342	2,772	3,192	1,254	4,389
Green	1,723	2,143	1,436	1,844	483	2,828
Green Lake	1,050	1,563	1,006	1,271	482	1,801
Iowa	1,145	1,410	1,174	1,115	596	1,555
Iron	598	571	533	410	414	466
Jackson	1,205	1,304	1,261	787	756	1,077
Jefferson	2,189	3,331	1,926	2,940	1,004	3,855
Juneau	1,268	1,358	1,296	942	708	1,322
Kenosha	2,957	4,231	3,700	2,866	1,881	4,454
Kewaunee	1,776	1,264	1,385	1,258	865	1,700
La Crosse	2,834	4,493	3,367	3,272	1,808	5,009
Lafayette	1,499	2,105	1,362	1,518	702	1,927
Langlade	1,391	2,898	1,460	2,397	822	2,908
Lincoln	1,699	2,672	1,508	2,557	875	3,250
Manitowoc	3,150	5,136	3,302	4,226	1,939	5,551
Marathon	3,694	5,717	3,818	4,931	3,968	6,835
Marinette	2,560	2,715	2,298	2,116	1,491	2,859
Marquette	854	931	686	715	372	866
Milwaukee	32,647	42,744	40,954	27,763	33,336	38,560
Monroe	1,310	1,188	1,318	894	631	1,373
Oconto	1,803	2,274	1,824	1,762	1,005	2,415
Oneida	1,186	1,751	1,263	1,259	713	1,712
Outagamie	4,489	5,079	4,319	4,432	2,014	6,839
Ozaukee	1,472	1,577	1,326	1,318	727	1,792
Pepin	514	484	502	347	272	454
Pierce	938	680	899	461	486	606
Polk	1,663	2,057	1,737	1,223	851	1,548
Portage	2,196	2,394	2,264	2,084	1,249	2,860
Price	787	875	930	527	624	695
Racine	4,835	9,402	5,422	6,277	2,641	9,297
Richland	1,845	1,300	1,811	999	761	1,622
Rock	2,153	4,207	2,113	3,344	1,036	5,191
Rusk	968	783	981	564	556	848
St. Croix	1,483	1,522	1,588	901	920	1,261
Sauk	1,716	1,540	1,574	1,235	756	2,095
Sawyer	659	744	639	495	412	604
Shawano	2,436	1,929	2,040	1,872	1,136	2,515
Sheboygan	4,401	3,993	4,359	3,266	3,239	4,383
Taylor	1,210	984	1,228	728	854	987
Trempealeau	978	974	945	715	523	974
Vernon	1,152	1,206	1,134	935	582	1,267
Vilas	522	368	547	234	337	348
Walworth	1,576	1,734	1,714	1,176	930	1,769
Washburn	984	638	988	415	489	778
Washington	1,571	2,263	1,578	1,809	738	2,491
Waukesha	2,364	4,054	2,736	2,984	1,496	3,659
Waupaca	2,347	1,974	2,270	1,470	1,207	2,088
Waushara	852	713	723	569	379	769
Winnebago	3,424	4,471	3,272	4,032	1,332	6,269
Wood	2,250	3,106	2,314	2,486	1,311	3,480
Total	161,832	207,585	171,433	156,759	105,346	219,693

The Democratic Party failed to poll in the September, 1922, primary 10 per cent of the party's vote for governor in the last general election, as required by law. Its candidates were then required to appear in the independent column. For a few minor offices Democratic party candidates were able to qualify under the law.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Henry Allen Cooper Republican	Niels P. Nielsen Socialist	Scattering	Total
Racine	14,729	896	3	15,628
Kenosha	6,879	555	11	7,445
Walworth	3,581	90	33	3,704
Rock	6,736	98	.....	6,834
Waukesha	6,033	540	7	6,580
Totals	37,958	2,179	54	40,191

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	William F. Schanen, Democrat	Edward Voight, Republican	Scattering	Total
Jefferson	953	6,321	3	7,277
Columbia	549	3,660	8	4,217
Dodge	2,428	7,557	.....	9,985
Washington	1,240	3,925	2	5,167
Ozaukee	1,814	1,978	.....	3,792
Sheboygan	683	9,053	2	9,738
Totals	7,667	32,494	15	40,176

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	John M. Nelson, Republican	Martha Riley, Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Crawford	1,914	560	2	2,476
Richland	2,509	554	1	3,064
Grant	5,986	1,749	8	7,743
Iowa	2,567	540	.....	3,107
Dane	12,695	3,258	11	15,964
Lafayette	2,765	1,276	1	4,042
Green	4,566	442	9	5,017
Total	33,002	8,379	32	41,413

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties	Joseph F. Drezdzon, Democrat	John G. Schaefer, Republican	Edmund T. Melms, Socialist	Scattering	Total
Milwaukee (Part)	3,918	19,179	18,548	16	41,661
Total	3,918	19,179	18,548	16	41,661

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties	Wm. H. Stafford, Republican	Victor L. Berger Socialist	Scattering	Total
Milwaukee (Part)	26,274	30,045	16	56,335
Total	26,274	30,045	16	56,335

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Florian Lampert, Republican	Wm. E. Cavanaugh, Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
Marquette	1,627	376	.....	2,003
Green Lake	2,437	1,188	4	3,629
Fond du Lac	7,878	1,383	.....	9,261
Winnebago	10,637	1,397	3	12,037
Calumet	3,238	326	.....	3,564
Manitowoc	8,548	902	.....	9,450
Total	34,365	5,572	7	39,944

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Joseph D. Beck, Republican	Bert A. Jolivette, Ind. Dem.	Scattering	Total
La Crosse	6,476	2,180	4	8,660
Jackson	3,316	218	5	3,539
Monroe	3,097	262	2	3,361
Clark	3,653	331	.....	3,984
Vernon	3,161	239	6	3,406
Juneau	2,940	329	7	3,276
Adams	900	56	.....	956
Sauk	3,828	308	.....	4,136
Total	27,371	3,923	24	31,318

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Edward E. Browne, Republican	Herman A. Marth, Ind.Socialist	Scattering	Total
Marathon	10,142	1,363	62	11,567
Portage	4,626	355	18	4,999
Waupaca	6,126	400	7	6,533
Waushara	1,924	58	.....	1,982
Wood	6,197	504	7	6,708
Shawano	4,845	266	5	5,116
Total	33,860	2,946	99	36,905

NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	George J. Schneider Republican	Henry Graass Ind. Rep.	Scattering	Total
Langlade	2,990	1,316	.....	4,306
Forest	960	556	1	1,517
Florence	911	258	.....	1,169
Marinette	3,863	2,327	.....	6,190
Oconto	3,852	1,291	2	5,145
Outagamie	8,936	4,459	.....	13,395
Brown	9,336	8,136	.....	17,472
Kewaunee	2,586	1,478	.....	4,064
Door	1,683	2,194	.....	3,877
Total	35,117	22,015	3	57,135

TENTH DISTRICT

Counties	James A. Frear, Republican	Olin Swenson Socialist	Scattering	Total
Dunn	3,592	36	2	3,630
Barron	4,362	46	1	4,409
Chippewa	4,961	137	1	5,099
Eau Claire	5,749	65	6	5,820
Trempealeau	2,561	22	5	2,588
Buffalo	1,862	46	2	1,910
Pepin	1,075	.....	5	1,080
Pierce	1,954	38	16	2,008
St. Croix	3,665	54	38	3,757
Total	29,781	444	76	30,301

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Hubert H. Peavey, Republican	Scattering	Total
Douglas	7,695	.....	7,695
Bayfield	2,317	51	2,368
Ashland	2,942	59	3,001
Iron	1,631	.....	1,631
Vilas	829	9	838
Burnett	1,265	72	1,337
Polk	3,690	58	3,748
Washburn	1,503	23	1,526
Sawyer	1,370	.....	1,370
Rusk	2,004	12	2,016
Price	1,856	12	1,868
Taylor	2,585	19	2,604
Oneida	3,040	17	3,057
Lincoln	3,908	27	3,935
Total	36,635	359	36,994

VOTES CAST FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 4, 1922

Second Judicial Circuit, Sixth Branch

County	Total vote	Edward T. Fairchild	Joseph A. Padway	Scattering
Milwaukee	86,034	48,253	37,781	.....
Total	86,034	48,253	37,781	.....

Third Judicial Circuit

Counties	Total Vote	Fred Beglinger	Geo. C. Hume	Wilbur E. Hurlbut	Scattering
Calumet	3,142	797	949	1,396	.....
Winnebago	15,694	7,966	1,288	6,440	.....
Total	18,836	8,763	2,237	7,836	.....

Fourth Judicial Circuit

Counties	Total Vote	Michael Kirwan	Scattering
Manitowoc	8,145	8,145	.....
Sheboygan	7,787	7,776	11
Total	15,932	15,932	11

Thirteenth Judicial Circuit

Counties	Total Vote	David Agnew	C. M. Davison	Scattering
Dodge	11,827	3,256	8,571	.....
Ozaukee	3,624	696	2,928	.....
Washington	5,407	1,657	3,749	1
Waukesha	11,110	7,990	3,120	.....
Total	31,968	13,599	18,368	1

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE IN 1920-1922

Dist. No.	Counties or parts constituting Senate Districts, apportionment of 1921	Elected to State Senate for period of four years	Votes received	Plurality	Term ends	Defeated candidates	Votes received
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	John E. Cashman (Rep.)	13,500	9,853	1926	Frank A. Yindra (Dem.)	3,647
						Scattering	3
2	Brown, Oconto	Timothy Burke (Rep.)	12,997	10,098	1924	John B. Eberhardt (Soc.)	2,899
						Scattering	15
3	Part of Milwaukee	Walter Polakowski (Soc.)	5,778	1,982	1926	Thaddeus J. Pruss (Rep.)	3,796
4	Part of Milwaukee	Oscar H. Morris (Rep.)	14,052	4,146	1924	J. D. Mishoff (Pro.)	396
						Max Hattlet (Soc.)	9,906
5	Part of Milwaukee	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.)	10,056	2,039	1926	Paul E. Schmidt (Soc.)	8,017
						Scattering	3
6	Part of Milwaukee	Joseph J. Hirsch (Soc.)	8,828	8,825	1924	Scattering	3
7	Part of Milwaukee	William F. Quick (Soc.)	5,823	292	1926	Albert A. Ullenberg (Dem.)	747
						John S. Kaney (Rep.)	5,531
8	Part of Milwaukee	George Czerwinski (Rep.)	10,805	1,135	1924	Wm. L. Smith (Soc.)	9,670
						Scattering	2
9	Part of Milwaukee	Ben. H. Mahon (Rep.)	6,358	4,293	1926	Clarence U. Baxter (Soc.)	2,065
						Jacob Killa (Dem.)	1,178
						Martin M. Higgins (Rep.)	602
						Scattering	4
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix	George B. Skogmo (Rep.)	13,903	13,894	1924	Scattering	9
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn	Marcus A. Kemp (Rep.)	2,987	2,030	1926	Ray J. Nye	957
12	Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, Rusk and Sawyer	C. H. Werden (Rep.)	13,894	13,871	1924	Scattering	23
13	Dodge and Washington	Herman Bilgrien (Rep.)	9,789	4,441	1926	Lawrence S. Keeley (Dem.)	5,348
						Scattering	1
14	Outagamie and Shawano	Anton Kockuk (Rep.)	9,800	1,069	1924	C. B. Ballard (Ind.)	8,811
15	Rock	Alva E. Garey (Rep.)	6,548	6,548	1926		
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon	Henry E. Roethe (Rep.)	16,556	16,538	1924	Scattering	18
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green	O. H. Johnson (Rep.)	10,374	10,331	1926	Scattering	43
18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake	Wm. A. Titus (Rep.)	15,355	14,403	1924	Wm. Tomelty (Soc.)	952
19	Calumet and Winnebago	Merritt F. White (Rep.)	11,841	8,141	1926	J. H. Dennhardt (Ind. Rep.)	3,700
						Scattering	1
20	Ozukee and Sheboygan	Theo. Benfey (Rep.)	11,284	6,273	1924	W. J. Bichler (Dem.)	5,011
						Ernst Kreuter (Soc.)	4,761
21	Racine	Max W. Heck (Rep.)	13,002	9,873	1926	Samuel Sherman (Soc.)	404
						George L. Buck (Ind. Rep.)	3,129
22	Kenosha and Walworth	Eldo T. Ridgway (Rep.)	21,956	18,283	1924	Oliver P. Murwin (Dem.)	3,673
						Wm. C. Dean (Pro.)	584
						Scattering	4

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) Richard Elsner, (2) George Gauer, (3) Theo. Engel, (4) Chas. B. Perry, (5) John Herman Koch, (6) Frank L. Prescott, (7) Geo. C. Hinkley, (8) Albert F. Woller, (9) Edward Eirschele, (10) Peter Ankerson.

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23	Portage and Waupaca	Herman J. Severson (Rep.)	10,462	10,445	1926	Scattering	17
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood	Wm. L. Smith (Rep.)	11,700	8,909	1924	Robert A. Steinbach (Soc.)	2,791
						Alphonsus B. Sutor (Dem.)	1,580
						Scattering	2
25	Lincoln and Marathon	Joseph Barber (Rep.)	11,308	7,860	1926	A. J. Plowman (Ind. Dem.)	2,456
						Ralph E. Smith (Ind. Rep.)	3,448
						Scattering	2
26	Dane	Henry A. Huber (Rep.)	31,345	31,327	1924	Scattering	18
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk	George Staudenmayer (Rep.)	10,630	10,603	1926	Scattering	27
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire	Herman T. Lange (Rep.)	14,713	14,700	1924	Scattering	13
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk	C. B. Casperson (Rep.)	11,182	11,112	1926	Scattering	70
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Onida	Barney N. Moran (Rep.)	12,078	10,295	1924	Peter J. Christ (Ind.)	1,783
						Scattering	15
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette	Howard Teasdale (Rep.)	8,544	8,483	1926	Scattering	61
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau	Eugene F. Clark (Rep.)	10,156	4,040	1924	Reuben G. Knudson (Ind. Rep.)	6,116
						Horace G. Willey (Pro.)	406
						Scattering	11
33	Jefferson and Waukesha	John C. Schumann (Rep.)	10,865	7,071	1926	Charles Mulberger (Ind. Dem.)	3,794
						Scattering	11

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1922

Summary of Assembly Vote

Counties forming Assembly District	Assemblyman elected for term of two years	Vote	Plurality	Defeated candidates	Votes
Adams, Marquette	William Grahn (Rep.)	2,571	2,528	Scattering	43
Ashland	Fred C. Smith (Rep.)	3,037	3,021	Scattering	16
Barron	John L. Dahl (Rep.)	4,139	4,072	Scattering	67
Bayfield	Alfred M. Warden (Rep.)	2,452	2,430	Scattering	22
Brown, 1st	James T. Oliver (Rep.)	7,132	7,125	Scattering	7
Brown, 2nd	Gustav Zittlow, Rep.)	3,280	219	Herb. J. Smith (Dem.)	3,061
Buffalo, Pepin	Dutee A. Whelan (Rep.)	2,896	2,659	A. J. Will (Ind. Dem.)	237
				Scattering	29
Burnett, Washburn	Erick H. Johnson (Rep.)	2,896	2,882	Scattering	14
Calumet	Carl Hillman (Rep.)	2,573	1,537	G. J. Schwalbach,(Dem.)	1,036
Chippewa	Charles H. Liehe (Rep.)	5,071	5,061	Scattering	10
Clark	George W. Schmidt (Rep.)	3,205	2,204	Phillip J. Abler (Ind.)	1,001
Columbia	Robert Caldwell (Rep.)	3,250	1,767	Peter Trap (Ind. Rep.)	1,483
				Scattering	2
Crawford	Albert C. Johnson (Rep.)	1,900	1,136	Frank J. Antoine (Dem.)	764
				Scattering	2
Dane, 1st	Herman W. Sachtjen (Rep.)	7,540	6,996	W. J. Robinson (Ind.)	544
Dane, 2nd	James C. Hanson(Rep.)	3,026	3,009	Scattering	17
Dane, 3rd	Carl M. Grimstad (Rep.)	3,389	3,376	Scattering	13
Dodge, 1st	Herman Ziemer (Rep.)	3,940	2,977	Leo Koll (Dem.)	963
				Emil Freinwald (Soc.)	415
Dodge, 2nd	Fred Moul (Rep.)	2,891	1,109	A. A. Nowak(Dem.)	1,782
Door	John Peltier (Rep.)	2,782	2,677	William Hertz (Ind.)	105
				Scattering	8
Douglas, 1st	Sixtus Lindahl (Rep.)	2,567	174	C. J. Whereatt (Ind.)	2,393
Douglas, 2nd	L. H. Allen (Rep.)	3,005	2,094	Mary Scott Johnson (Ind. Rep.)	911
				Phil Mertes (Dem.)	118
Dunn	J. D. Miller (Rep.)	3,483	3,462	Scattering	21
Eau Claire	Christian N. Saugen (Rep.)	5,090	3,995	H. B. Crane (Dem.)	1,095
				Scattering	7
Florence, Forest, Oneida	J. D. Grandine (Rep.)	5,479	5,448	Scattering	31
Fond du Lac, 1st	Math Koenigs (Rep.)	3,645	2,571	Pacific Laudermann (Dem.)	1,074
				Thomas W. Abel (Soc.)	112
Fond du Lac, 2nd	Thomas J. Dieringer (Rep.)	3,720	3,695	Walter S. Whiting (Ind.)	25
Grant, 1st	George Slack (Rep.)	3,132	3,118	Scattering	14
Grant, 2nd	Charles E. Tuffley (Rep.)	2,850	1,450	William Victora (Dem.)	1,400
				Scattering	3

Green	Fred K. Hefty (Rep.)	3,483	1,992	Wm. Olson (Pro.)	1,491
				John O'Connor (Dem.)	316
				Scattering	1
Green Lake, Waushara	Newcomb Spoor (Rep.)	4,883	4,847	Scattering	36
Iowa	Charles W. Hutchinson (Rep.)	2,494	1,732	W. J. Ruggles (Dem.)	762
Iron, Vilas	H. M. Mark (Rep.)	2,414	2,409	Scattering	5
Jackson	Wm. F. Dettinger (Rep.)	3,488	3,478	Scattering	10
Jefferson	Eugene H. Killian (Rep.)	6,010	4,570	Wm. Everson (Dem.)	1,440
Juneau	Clinton G. Price (Rep.)	2,234	941	Frank A. Wheelihan (Dem.)	1,293
Kenosha, 1st	Conrad Shearer (Rep.)	3,406	2,672	Andrew Anderson (Ind. Dem.)	734
Kenosha, 2nd	D. J. Vincent (Rep.)	2,344	967	Mathew G. Siebert (Dem.)	1,377
Kewaunee	Anton Holly (Rep.)	2,541	1,504	W. J. Marek (Dem.)	1,037
				August Fenske (Ind. Rep.)	514
La Crosse, 1st	Henry Nein (Rep.)	4,481	3,988	Henry N. Stephenson (Proh.)	493
				Scattering	1
La Crosse, 2nd	Wm. F. Miller (Rep.)	2,854	591	Horace G. Willey (Proh.)	263
				Scattering	11
Lafayette	James Goodman (Rep.)	2,773	1,449	Charles C. Haffele (Dem.)	1,324
				Scattering	3
Langlade	James A. Barker (Rep.)	2,884	1,569	Burt Rynders (Dem.)	1,315
				Joseph W. Zoern (Ind. Rep.)	341
Lincoln	Richard Kamke (Dem.)	2,830	535	Thomas J. Metcalf (Rep.)	2,295
				Scattering	3
Manitowoc, 1st	Robert Naumann (Rep.)	4,156	2,984	Mrs. Jessie Eggers (Dem.)	1,172
Manitowoc, 2nd	Fred A. Fredrich (Rep.)	3,378	2,079	Martin Rappel (Dem.)	1,299
Marathon, 1st	John W. Salter (Rep.)	4,605	4,605	.....	.....
Marathon, 2nd	Henry Ellenbecker (Rep.)	5,623	4,618	Frederick Kannenberg (Ind. Soc.)	303
				George Morisette (Ind. Dem.)	1,005
Marinette	James Pederson (Rep.)	5,382	5,380	Scattering	2
Milwaukee, 1st	Thomas H. Conway (Rep.)	3,386	2,346	Martin Binn (Soc.)	874
				Wm. H. Park (Ind.)	1,040
				Scattering	2
Milwaukee, 2nd	Michael Laffey (Rep.)	2,860	1,508	James Johnson (Soc.)	1,352
				Wm. J. O'Malley (Dem.)	396
Milwaukee, 3rd	Frank J. Weber (Soc.)	3,093	3,091	Scattering	2
Milwaukee, 4th	Thomas M. Duncan (Soc.)	2,333	2,332	Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 5th	Herman G. Tucker (Soc.)	2,374	554	John J. Bonk (Dem.)	528
				Peter M. Peterson (Rep.)	1,820
Milwaukee, 6th	Frederich J. Peterson (Rep.)	1,489	76	Eugene Cooney (Soc.)	1,413
Milwaukee, 7th	Alex. Ruffing (Soc.)	2,308	2,307	Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 8th	John Polakowski (Soc.)	2,191	720	Louis S. Polewczynski (Rep.)	1,471
				Frank S. Kubatzki (Dem.)	856
Milwaukee, 9th	Julius Kiesner (Soc.)	2,920	954	Louis S. Wiener (Rep.)	1,966
				Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 10th	John W. Eber (Rep.)	3,829	1,211	Wm. E. Jordan (Soc.)	2,618
				Scattering	2

General Election, Nov. 7, 1922—Continued

Counties forming Assembly District	Assemblyman elected for term of two years	Vote	Plurality	Defeated candidates	Votes
Milwaukee, 11th	Olaf C. Olson (Soc.)	3,643	2,756	Alex. J. Roselik (Dem.)	887
				Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 12th	Lawrence J. Timmerman (Rep.)	3,239	845	John C. Ritter (Soc.)	2,394
Milwaukee, 13th	Richard Elsner (Soc.)	1,679	12	Leander J. Pierson (Ree.)	1,667
Milwaukee, 14th	George Gauer (Soc.)	2,046	553	Edward F. Vollmer (Rep.)	1,493
				Edward J. Watson (Dem.)	137
Milwaukee, 15th	Theodore Engel (Rep.)	4,400	1,809	Herman Kluckow (Soc.)	2,591
				Mary L. Fitzpatrick (Dem.)	295
Milwaukee, 16th	Chas. B. Perry, (Rep.)	3,305	1,901	Otto C. J. A. Pettersen (Soc.)	1,404
Milwaukee, 17th	J. Herman Koch (Rep.)	1,770	241	Elmer A. Krahn (Soc.)	1,529
				Robt. J. Hopkins (Ind.)	388
Milwaukee, 18th	Frank L. Prescott (Rep.)	4,097	2,955	Mary R. Randolph (Dem.)	1,142
				Wm. J. Prange (Soc.)	1,020
				Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 19th	George C. Hinkley (Rep.)	1,889	200	Frank H. Oakley (Soc.)	1,689
				Scattering	1
Milwaukee, 20th	Albert F. Woller (Soc.)	3,246	1,197	Chas. Meising (Rep.)	2,049
Monroe	Edward Enschele (Rep.)	3,029	3,008	Scattering	21
Oconto	Peter Ankerson (Rep.)	3,336	1,584	Carl Riggins (Dem.)	1,752
Outagamie, 1st	Chas. M. Schrimpf (Rep.)	5,890	5,890	.....	.....
Outagamie, 2nd	Anton M. Miller (Rep.)	4,865	4,865	.....	.....
Ozaukee	Fred J. Busse (Rep.)	2,310	1,237	Gerhard Aussen (Dem.)	1,073
Pierce	Chas. E. Hansen (Rep.)	1,908	1,843	Scattering	65
Polk	George A. Nelsen (Rep.)	4,032	4,023	Scattering	9
Portage	Ben Halverson (Rep.)	4,087	1,490	James Tovey (Dem.)	2,597
Price	Arvid B. Blomberg (Rep.)	1,869	1,858	Scattering	11
Racine, 1st	W. Grant Nelson (Rep.)	4,227	2,570	Wallace Ingalls (Ind. Rep.)	1,657
Racine, 2nd	Jacob Stoffel, Jr. (Rep.)	5,082	4,696	Ernest Anheuser (Soc.)	386
Racine, 3rd	John H. Kamper (Rep.)	3,498	2,706	Julius Jacobson (Soc.)	131
				E. F. Rakow (Dem.)	792
				Scattering	6
Richland	E. R. Cushman (Rep.)	2,527	1,755	P. H. Slaney (Dem.)	772
Rock, 1st	Alexander E. Matheson (Rep.)	3,913	1,961	Leigh J. Woodworth (Ind.)	1,952
Rock, 2nd	Herbert B. Moseley (Rep.)	2,265	2,265	.....	.....
Rusk, Sawyer	D. J. Summerville (Rep.)	3,453	3,415	Scattering	38
St. Croix	Ethan B. Minier (Rep.)	3,357	3,310	Scattering	47
Sauk	Dwight S. Welsh (Rep.)	3,951	3,934	Scattering	17
Shawano	August Beversdorf (Rep.)	4,983	4,554	William Dailey (Ind. Dem.)	429

Sheboygan, 1st	Jacob Jung (Rep.)	3,747	1,574	Ernst Kreuter (Soc.)	2,173
				Scattering	3
Sheboygan, 2nd	Henry Ott (Rep.)	3,608	3,073	James Mooney, Jr. (Ind. Dem.)	535
				Scattering	4
Taylor	John Gamper (Rep.)	2,532	2,250	D. J. Smith (Ind.)	282
				Scattering	4
Trempealeau	George Schmidt (Rep.)	2,517	2,511	Scattering	6
Vernon	A. E. Smith (Rep.)	3,025	2,867	Scattering	158
Walworth	Frank E. Lawson (Rep.)	3,372	2,860	Duncan McFarlane (Ind. Dem.)	512
				Henry H. Tubbs (Proh.)	297
				Scattering	47
Washington	Alf. J. Becker (Rep.)	2,881	1,447	Jacob W. Wolf (Dem.)	1,434
				Wm. S. Olwein (Ind. Rep.)	989
				Scattering	1
Waukesha, 1st	Wm. A. Freehoff (Rep.)	3,205	2,373	Albert Federer (Ind. Dem.)	832
Waukesha, 2nd	Homer Dopp (Rep.)	2,367	1,347	Judson Hall (Ind. Dem.)	1,020
Waupaca	George W. Meggers (Ind. Rep.)	3,667	542	Lila H. Matteson (Rep.)	3,125
				Scattering	10
Winnebago, 1st	Chas. Rahr (Rep.)	6,421	6,421	.....	.....
Winnebago, 2nd	George H. Jones (Rep.)	4,370	4,362	Scattering	8
Wood	E. E. Royce (Rep.)	6,099	5,684	H. Siebenhaar (Ind. Soc.)	415
				Scattering	4

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

April 4, 1922

Counties	Total Vote	Burr W. Jones	John C. Kleist	Scattering
Adams	974	555	417	2
Ashland	2,701	1,548	1,153	.....
Barron	4,625	3,377	1,245	3
Bayfield	2,877	2,061	812	4
Brown	10,912	6,542	4,370	.....
Buffalo	2,400	1,561	713	126
Burnett	2,532	1,402	1,127	3
Calumet	2,864	1,242	1,622	.....
Chippewa	4,626	2,805	1,821	.....
Clark	5,406	3,851	1,555	.....
Columbia	6,457	4,436	2,020	1
Crawford	3,170	2,040	1,117	13
Dane	21,787	18,389	3,398	.....
Dodge	9,654	5,021	4,633	.....
Door	3,485	2,217	1,249	19
Douglas	8,772	7,011	1,754	7
Dunn	3,310	2,427	874	9
Eau Claire	7,897	4,525	3,369	3
Florence	1,181	883	298	.....
Fond du Lac	8,250	5,657	2,593	.....
Forest	1,738	1,219	519	.....
Grant	8,048	6,211	1,831	6
Green	2,976	2,335	638	3
Green Lake	2,909	1,735	1,174	.....
Iowa	4,793	4,147	646	.....
Iron	1,357	935	422	.....
Jackson	3,032	2,118	914	.....
Jefferson	7,575	4,234	3,339	2
Juneau	3,328	2,351	864	113
Kenosha	6,601	4,021	2,580	.....
Kewaunee	2,529	1,453	1,076	.....
La Crosse	3,118	2,341	777	.....
Lafayette	4,318	3,491	809	18
Langlade	3,471	1,841	1,630	.....
Lincoln	4,898	2,685	2,213	.....
Manitowoc	8,715	3,245	5,470	.....
Marathon	11,367	5,741	5,626	.....
Marinette	7,071	3,772	3,299	.....
Marquette	1,923	964	956	3
Milwaukee	85,848	40,217	45,631	.....
Monroe	4,977	3,235	1,382	360
Oconto	4,603	2,872	1,724	7
Oneida	3,846	2,264	1,582	.....
Outagamie	9,396	5,091	4,305	.....
Ozaukee	2,794	1,500	1,294	.....
Pepin	1,373	903	332	138
Pierce	2,971	2,356	615	.....
Polk	4,031	2,502	1,518	11
Portage	5,778	3,554	2,219	5
Price	3,003	2,171	830	2
Racine	8,886	5,483	3,401	2
Richland	3,726	3,056	670	.....
Rock	10,263	8,190	2,073	.....
Rusk	2,607	1,873	734	.....
St. Croix	4,621	3,442	1,176	3
Sauk	4,799	3,139	1,659	1
Sawyer	1,399	1,078	321	.....
Shawano	4,051	2,063	1,980	8
Sheboygan	7,751	4,194	3,554	3
Taylor	2,682	1,716	943	23
Trempealeau	2,953	1,720	1,225	8
Vernon	3,279	2,513	766	.....
Vilas	1,103	756	343	4
Walworth	5,727	3,837	1,887	3
Washburn	2,009	1,328	673	8
Washington	4,408	2,166	2,242	.....
Waukesha	9,297	6,383	2,914	.....
Waupaca	4,476	3,091	1,385	.....
Waushara	2,049	1,501	548	.....
Winnebago	11,939	7,092	4,847	.....
Wood	7,261	4,409	2,845	7
Total	437,553	268,084	168,541	928

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of Session	No. representatives
1836	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25, 1838	15 days	38
1838	Novenber 25th	Dec. 22, 1838	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	Mar. 11, 1839	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	Aug. 14, 1840	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842	76 days	39
1842	March 6th	Mar. 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	Oct. 27, 1847	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	Mar. 13, 1848	36 days	39

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

FIRST CONVENTION

Year	Time of meeting	Adjournment	Length of session	No. representatives
1846	October 5th	Dec. 16, 1846	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION

1847	December 15th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days	65

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1923

Senators*

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Barber, J. L.	Marathon	Physician	1923
Benfey, Theodore	Sheboygan	Lawyer	1917-19-21-23
Bilgrien, Herman	Iron Ridge	Farmer	1919-21-23
Burke, Timothy	Green Bay	Lawyer	1909-11-13-15-17-19-21-23
Cashman, John E	Denmark, R. I	Farmer	1923
Casperson, C. B	Frederic	Lumberman	1923
Clarke, Eugene F	Galesville	Banker	1917-19-21-23
Czerwinski, Geo. F	Milwaukee, 378½ 16th Ave	Contractor	1921-23
Garey, A. E	Edgerton	Lawyer	1923
Gettelman, Bernard	Milwaukee, 1466 26th St	Salesman	1923
Heck, Max W	Racine, 304 6th St	Lawyer	1923
Hirsch, Jos. J	Milwaukee, 663 11th St	Salesman	1921-23
Huber, Henry A	Stoughton	Lawyer	1913-15-17-19-21-23
Johnson, O. H	Gratiot	Insurance	1923
Kemp, Marcus A.**	Superior	Machinist	1923
Kuckuk, Antone	Shawano	Merchant, Manfr	1915-17-19-21-23
Lange, Herman T	Eau Claire, 903 3rd Ave	Wholesale grocer	1921-23
Mahon, Ben H	Milwaukee, 357 Bartlett Ave	Real Estate	1923
Moran, Bernard N	Rhinelander	Real Estate	1921-23
Morris, Oscar H	Milwaukee, 1200 Prospect Ave	Publisher	1921-23
Polakowski, Walter	Milwaukee, 1918 5th Ave		1923
Quick, William F	Milwaukee, 140 Iron St	Lawyer	1923
Ridgway, Eldo T	Elkhorn	Physician	1921-23
Roethe, Henry E	Fennimore	Editor	1917-19-21-23
Schumann, John C	Watertown, R. 2	Farmer	1923
Severson, Herman J	Iola	Lawyer	1919-21-23
Skogmo' George B	River Falls	Lawyer	1913-15-17-19-21-23
Smith, William L	Neillsville	Tel. Mgr	1921-23
Staudenmayer, George	Portage	Farmer	1915-17-19-21-23
Teasdale, Howard	Sparta	Lawyer	1911-13-23
Titus, William A	Fond du Lac, 58 Oak Ave	Mfgr and farmer	1921-23
Werden, C. H	Ashland, 809 Ellis Ave	Lumber and banker	1921-23
White, Merrit F	Winneconne	Agent	1911-13-23

*For members of previous legislatures, 1848-1915, see 1915 Blue Book.
**Elected Feb. 19, 1923 to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator-elect O. G. Kinney, Superior.

Assemblymen*

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Allen, L. H	Superior	Loco. engineer	1923
Ankerson, Peter	Suring, R. 2	Farmer	1921-23
Barker, James A	Antigo, R. 2	Farmer	1923
Becker, Alfred G	Allenton, R. 1	Farmer	1919-21-23
Bevensdorf, August	Shawano, R. 3	Farmer	1921-23
Blomberg, A. B	Ogema, R. 1	Farmer	1923
Busse, Fred J	Thiensville, R. 1	Farmer	1923
Caldwell, Robert	Lodi	Ret. farmer	1921-23
Conway, Thomas H	Milwaukee, 172 Huron St	Insurance	1921-23
Cushman, E. R	Viola	Farmer	1921-23
Dahl, John L	Rice Lake	Lawyer	1921-23
Dettinger, William F	Hixton	Farmer	1919-21-23
Dieringer, Thomas J	Campbellsport	Retired farmer	1923
Dopp, Homer R	Oconomowoc	Farmer	1923
Duncan, Thomas U	Milwaukee, 1269 Humboldt Ave		1923
Eber, John W	Milwaukee, 3514A Parkhill Ave	Lawyer	1923
Ellenbecker, Henry	Wausau, 120 Fifth Ave. So	Painter	1923
Elsner, Richard	Milwaukee, 140 N. Ave	Lawyer	1923
Engel, Theodore	Milwaukee, 2820 Chestnut St	Contractor	1917-21-23
Enschele, Edward	Tomah	Farmer	1923
Fredrich, Fred A	Reedsville, R. 2	Farmer	1923
Freehoff, W. A	Waukesha	Journalist	1921-23
Gamper, John	Medford	Farmer	1915-17-21-23
Gauer, George	Milwaukee, 255 Burrell St	Pressman	1923
Goodman, James	Argyle, R. 2	Farmer	1921-23
Grahn, William	Westfield		1923

Members of Assembly—Continued

Name	Address	Occupation	Sessions
Grandine, J. D	Argonne	Farmer	1921-23
Grimstad, Carl M	Mt. Horeb	Retired farmer	1919-21-23
Halverson, Ben	Amherst Jc	Farmer	1923
Hanson, C. E	River Falls	Retired farmer	1917-21-23
Hanson, James C	Deerfield, R. 3	Farmer	1917-21-23
Hefty, Fred K	Monticello, R. 4	Farmer	1923
Hillman, Carl	Brillion	Farmer	1923
Hinckley, George C	West Allis, 592-51st Ave	Real estate	1923
Holly, Anton	Tisch Mills	Farmer	1921-23
Hutchison, Charles W	Mineral Point	Retired farmer	1923
Johnson, Albert C	Soldiers Grove	Banker	1921-23
Johnson, Erick H	Frederic, R. 1	Farmer	1921-23
Jones, George H	Oshkosh, R. 4	Retired farmer	1921-23
Jung, Jacob	Sheboygan, 822 Jefferson Ave	Merchant	1923
Kamke, Richard	Merrill	Farm implements	1923
Kamper, John H	Franksville, R. 1	Farmer	1909-11-23
Kiesner, Julius	Milwaukee, 592 19th St	Clerk	1919-21-23
Killian, Eugene H	Watertown	Printer	1921-23
Koch, John Herman	Milwaukee, 801 S. Delaware Ave	Clergyman	1923
Koenigs, Math	Fond du Lac	Farmer	1923
Laffey, Michael	Milwaukee, 234 17th St	Real estate	1923
Lawson, Frank E	Walworth	Banker	1923
Liehe, Charles H	Chippewa Falls, R. 8	Farmer	1923
Lindahl, Sixtus	Superior	Retired merchant	1923
Mark, H. M	Hurley	Iron dealer, laundryman	1921-23
Matheson, Alexander E	Janesville	Lawyer	1921-23
Meggers, George W	Clintonville	Farmer	1923
Miller, Anton M	Kaukauna	Farmer	1921-23
Miller, William F	West Salem	Retired farmer	1921-23
Millar, J. D	Menomonie, R. 2	Farmer	1911-13-23
Minier, Ethan B	New Richmond	Farmer, attorney	1923
Moseley, Herbert B	Beloit, R. 26	Farmer	1923
Moul, Fred E	Burnett Junction	Farmer	1921-23
Nauman, Robert	Manitowoc, 1908 Clark St	Taxi driver	1923
Nein, Henry	La Crosse, 125 West Ave. So	Railway engineer	1923
Nelson, George A	Milltown	Farmer	1921-23
Nelson, W. Grant	Racine, 2308 17th St	Engineer	1923
Oliver, James T	Green Bay, 900 3rd St	Engineer	1921-23
Olsen, Olaf C	Milwaukee,815 Forest Home Ave		1923
Ott, Henry	Plymouth, R. 2	Farmer	1913-15-21-23
Pederson, James	Marinette, 212 Leonard St	Fish dealer	1923
Peltier, John	Brussels	Farmer	1921-23
Perry, Charles B	Milwaukee, 806 Majestic Bldg	Lawyer	1923
Petersen, Fred J	Milwaukee, 421 4th St	Physiotherapy	1921-23
Polsakowski, John	Milwaukee, 590 Grant St	Salesman	1923
Prescott, Frank L	Milwaukee, 1281 Frederick Ave	Publisher	1915-21-23
Price, Clinton G	Mauston	Lawyer	1923
Rahr, Charles	Oshkosh, 71 Rahr Ave	Retired	1923
Royce, E. E	Marshfield	Farmer	1923
Ruffing, Alex C	Milwaukee, 1421 Wright St	Machinist	1919-21-23
Sachtjen, Herman W	Madison, 218 N. Blair St	Lawyer	1921-23
Salter, John W	Unity	Farmer	1923
Saugen, Chris N	Eleva, R. 1	Farmer	1905-17-23
Schmidt, George	Arcadia, R. 4	Farmer	1923
Schmidt, G. W	Stanley	Farmer	1923
Schrimpf, Charles M	Appleton	Cigar maker	1923
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha, 586 Sheridan Road	Sec. Mfg. Asso	1923
Slack, George	Platteville	Farmer	1923
Smith, A. E	Viroqua	Insurance	1923
Smith, Fred C	Ashland, 1118 Vaughn Ave	Florist	1923
Spoor, Newcomb	Berlin	Retired	1911-13-17-23
Stoffel, Jacob	Racine	Merchant	1923
Summerville, D. J	Ladysmith	Farmer	1921-23
Timmerman, Lawrence	Milwaukee, 847 37th St	Lawyer	1923
Tucker, Herman G	Milwaukee, 945½ Robinson Ave	Machinist	1923
Tuffley, Charles E	Boscobel	Retired farmer	1921-23
Vincent, D. J	Genoa Junction	Retired farmer	1923
Warden, Alfred M	Washburn	Lawyer	1923
Weber, Frank J	Milwaukee, 1223 Locust St	Orgr	1907-09-11-23
Welch, Dwight S	Baraboo, R. 4	Farmer	1923
Whelan, Dutee A	Mondovi	Banker	1923
Woller, Albert F	Milwaukee, 1191 23rd St	Machinist	1923
Ziemer, Herman A	Watertown, R. 10	Farmer	1921-23
Zittlow, Gustav	West De Pere, R. 1	Farmer	1921-23

*For members of previous legislatures, see 1915 Blue Book.

STATE ORGANIZATION

First Session—The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy-eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session—Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

Third Session—Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.

Fourth Session—Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.

Fifth Session—Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.

Sixth Session—This legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.

Seventh Session—Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Eighth Session—Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.

Ninth Session—Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Tenth Session—Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.

Eleventh Session—Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Twelfth Session—Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Thirteenth Session—Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fourteenth Session—Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Met in special session May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.

Fifteenth Session—Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 17, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Sixteenth Session—Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Seventeenth Session—Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Eighteenth Session—Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Nineteenth Session—Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twentieth Session—Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-first Session—Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-second Session—Convened January 13, 1869, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-third Session—Convened January 12, 1870, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fourth Session—Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-fifth Session—Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-sixth Session—Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-seventh Session—Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-eighth Session—Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875, fifty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Twenty-ninth Session—Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876, sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirtieth Session—Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-first Session—Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878. Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session. Seventy-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-second Session—Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879, fifty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-third Session—Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880, sixty-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-fourth Session—Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-fifth Session—Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882, eighty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-sixth Session—Convened January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883, eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-seventh Session—Convened January 14, 1885, and adjourned April 13, 1885, eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-eighth Session—Convened January 12, 1887, and adjourned April 15, 1887, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Thirty-ninth Session—Convened January 9, 1889, adjourned April 19, 1889, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Fortieth Session—Convened January 14, 1891, and adjourned April 25, 1891, one hundred and one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session June 28, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts. Adjourned July 1st, 1892, four days. Met in second special session October 17, 1892, for the purpose of apportioning the state into senate and assembly districts, former apportionments having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Adjourned October 27, 1892, ten days.

Forty-first Session—Convened January 11, 1893, and adjourned April 20, 1893, one hundred days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-second Session—Convened January 9, 1895, adjourned April 20, 1895, one hundred and two days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session February 18, 1896, adjourned February 28, 1896, ten days.

Forty-third Session—Convened January 13, 1897. Recess from April 24, to August 17. Met August 17 for the purpose of passing upon revision of the statutes. Adjourned August 20, 1897, one hundred and six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-fourth Session—Convened January 11, 1899, adjourned May 4, 1899, one hundred and fourteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-fifth Session—Convened January 9, 1901, adjourned May 15, 1901, one hundred and twenty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-sixth Session—Convened January 14, 1903, adjourned May 23, 1903, one hundred and thirty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-seventh Session—Convened January 11, 1905, adjourned June 21, 1905, one hundred and sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session December 4, 1905, adjourned December 19, 1905, fifteen days.

Forty-eighth Session—Convened January 9, 1907, adjourned July 16, 1907, one hundred and eighty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Forty-ninth Session—Convened January 13, 1909, adjourned June 18, 1909, one hundred and fifty-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Fiftieth Session—Convened January 11, 1911, adjourned July 15, 1911, one hundred and eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session April 30, 1912, for the purpose of granting aid to Black River Falls for damage done by flood; for improvement of Portage levee system, etc., adjourned May 6, 1912.

Fifty-first Session—Convened January 8, 1913, adjourned August 9, 1913, two hundred and thirteen days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

Fifty-second Session—Convened January 13, 1915, adjourned August 24, 1915, two hundred and twenty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session October 10, 1916, for the purpose of providing means for taking the soldier vote of Wisconsin men on the Mexican border, adjourned October 11, 1916.

Fifty-third Session—Convened January 10, 1917, adjourned July 16, 1917, one hundred and eighty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session, February 19, 1918, to provide funds with which to repel invasion, amend the soldier voting law, etc., adjourned March 9, 1918. Met in special session September 24, 1918, to provide for military training at normal schools and to authorize municipalities to invest in securities of the United States government, adjourned September 25, 1918.

Fifty-fourth Session—Convened January 8, 1919, adjourned July 30, 1919, two hundred and three days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session September 4, 1919, to provide for financing the soldier bonus, adjourned September 8, 1919, four days. Met in special session May 25, 1920, to make emergency appropriations to provide for establishing a state hospital in connection with the university, adjourned June 4, 1920, nine days.

Fifty-fifth Session—Convened January 12, 1921, adjourned July 14, 1921, one hundred and eighty-one days, one hundred and thirty-three members. Met in special session March 22, 1922, to consider important income tax legislation, adjourned March 28th, six days.

Fifty-sixth Session—Convened January 10, 1923.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE ~~ASSEMBLY~~ Senate, 1923

George F. Comings, Lieut. Governor, Eau Claire.....President
Henry A. Huber, Senator, Stoughton.....President Pro Tem
F. W. Schoenfeld, Edgerton.....Chief Clerk
Charles A. Leicht, New Lisbon.....Sergeant-at-arms

STANDING COMMITTEES

Corporations—Senators Severson (Chairman), Hirsch, Cashman, Skogmo, Johnson, Czerwinski, and Werden.

Education and Public Welfare—Senators Ridgway (Chairman), Moran, Kemp, Barber, White, Morris, and Clark.

Judiciary—Senators Teasdale (Chairman), Heck, Quick, Burke, Benfey, Garey, and Mahon.

State Affairs—Senators Titus (Chairman), Roethe, Bilgrien, Smith, Schumann, Lange, and Gettelman.

Joint Committee on Finance—Senators Huber, Kuckuk, Polakowski, Casperson, and Schumann.

Highways—Senators Cashman (Chairman), Casperson, Standenmayer, Polakowski, and Kemp.

Contingent Expenditures—Senators Roethe (Chairman), Quick, Garey, Gettelman, and Werden.

Committee on Committees—Senators Severson (Chairman), Ridgway, and Huber.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE ~~SENATE~~ Assembly, 1923

John L. Dahl, Assemblyman, Rice Lake.....Speaker
C. E. Shaffer, Madison.....Chief Clerk
T. W. Bartingale, Chippewa Falls.....Sergeant-at-arms

STANDING COMMITTEES

Judiciary—Chairman, Herman W. Sachtjen; Alexander E. Matheson, Clinton Price, A. M. Warden, Ethan B. Minier, Charles B. Perry, Richard Elsner, Lawrence Timmerman, John W. Eber, Olaf C. Olsen, D. A. Whelan.

State Affairs—Chairman, James Goodman; Frank J. Weber, Gustav Zittlow, J. D. Grandine, W. A. Freehoff, Frank L. Prescott, John W. Salter, F. C. Smith, Ben Halverson, H. B. Moseley, J. H. Kamper.

Education—Chairman, J. D. Millar; E. R. Cushman, E. H. Johnson, Geo. W. Schmidt, C. W. Hutchison, J. Herman Koch, Homer R. Dopp, George Slack, John Polakowski.

Municipalities—Chairman, Ethan B. Minier; Charles B. Perry, T. H. Conway, Julius Kiesner, Theo. Engel, Chas. Rahr, Richard Kamke, Lawrence Timmerman, Jacob Stoffel, Sixtus Lindahl, Jacob Jung.

Agriculture—Chairman, J. C. Hanson; Anton Holly, Fred E. Moul, Peter Ankerson, Herman A. Ziemer, D. G. Vincent, E. E. Royce, Carl Hillmann, Geo. W. Meggers.

Insurance and Banking—Chairman, A. C. Johnson; Aug. Beversdorf, D. A. Whelan, F. E. Lawson, Richard Elsner, Ben Halverson, E. H. Johnson, Michael Laffey. F. K. Hefty.

Finance—Chairman, C. E. Tuffley; John Gamper, D. J. Summerville, Alex C. Ruffing, Robert Caldwell, Alevander E. Matheson, A. E. Smith, Clinton Price, Chas. H. Liehe.

Labor—Chairman, Eugene H. Killian; A. M. Miller, Jas. T. Oliver, L. H. Allen, Henry Nein, Chas. M. Schrimpf, H. G. Tucker, Conrad Shearer, Fred J. Busse.

Commerce and Manufacturers—Chairman, F. J. Petersen; W. A. Freehoff, A. M. Miller, Henry Ellenbecker, F. A. Fredrich, Math Koenigs, Homer Dopp.

Transportation—Chairman, Henry Ott, A. M. Warden, Jas. T. Oliver, D. G. Vincent, Geo. C. Hinkley, F. S. Smith, Albert F. Woller.

Fish and Game—Chairman, Newcomb Spoor; James Pederson, John Peltier, A. B. Blomberg, Wm. A. Grahn, H. M. Mark, R. Naumann.

Taxation—Chairman, C. E. Hanson; Henry Ott, W. F. Miller, George Schmidt, A. B. Blomberg, T. M. Duncan, Jas. A. Barker.

Elections—Chairman, W. F. Miller; J. C. Hanson, T. H. Conway. F. J. Petersen, Aug. Beversdorf, Geo. A. Nelson, Julius Kiesner.

Excise and Fees—Chairman, John Peltier; Eugene H. Killian, J. D. Grandine, George Schmidt, E. R. Cushman, Geo. C. Hinkley, Sixtus Lindahl.

Highways—Chairman, Geo. A. Nelson; C. E. Hanson, C. N. Saugen, Wm. F. Dettinger, A. G. Becker, D. S. Welch, F. A. Fredrich.

Printing—Chairman, Anton Holly; D. S. Welch, George Slack, J. W. Salter, H. B. Moseley.

Public Welfare—Chairman, C. M. Grimstad; Geo. H. Jones, Math Koenigs, W. Grant Nelson, George Gauer, Thos. J. Dieringer, Edward Eirschele.

Engrossed Bills—Chairman, Wm. F. Dettinger, L. H. Allen, Thos. J. Dieringer.

Enrolled Bills—Chairman, Peter Ankerson; John W. Eber, Henry Nein.

Third Reading—Chairman, A. G. Becker; Albert F. Woller, Carl Hillman.

Revision—Chairman, Geo. H. Jones; Jacob Jung, Edward Eirschele, Fred J. Busse, Thos. M. Duncan.

Contingent Expenditures—Chairman, Fred E. Moul; E. E. Royce, James A. Barker, Henry Ellenbecker, C. W. Hutchison.

Rules—Chairman, Herman W. Sachtjen; C. E. Hanson, J. C. Hanson, Geo. A. Nelson, Chas. E. Tuffley, Newcomb Spoor, J. D. Millar, Clinton Price, James Goodman, Ethan B. Minier, J. L. Dahl, ex-officio.

LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE

Senator C. B. Casperson of Frederic, of the Joint Committee on Finance.
Senator J. L. Barber of Marathon, of the Committee on Education and Public Welfare.
Assemblyman Fred C. Smith of Ashland, Committee on State Affairs.
Assemblyman Gustav Zittlow of West De Pere, Committee on State Affairs.
Assemblyman John Gamper of Medford, Finance Committee.
Assemblyman Alex C. Ruffing of Milwaukee, Finance Committee.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES

SENATE

Chief Clerk's Force—

Charles E. Mullen, Assistant Chief Clerk.
H. D. Laube, Journal Clerk.
Chas. Knoche, Assistant Journal Clerk.

Lloyd B. Cain, Bookkeeper.
R. A. Cobban, Assistant Bookkeeper.
D. J. Hotchkiss, Enrolling Clerk.
Wm. Blake, Revision Clerk.
Alfred Sorenson, Index Clerk.
C. E. Fitzgibbons, Clerk Committee on Judiciary.
A. R. Millett, Clerk Committee on State Affairs.
Earl Kneevers, Clerk Committee on Finance.
Harold Taylor, Stenographer.
John McGrath, Clerk Committee on Highways.
Emil Hartman, Mailing Clerk.
Alfred Nickel, Clerk Committee on Education and Public Welfare.
Oliver Knudsen, Clerk Committee on Corporations.
Martin W. Henderson, Stenographer.
Alfred E. Green, Engrossing Clerk.
Earl N. Roen, Typist.
F. Eugene Simon, Typist.
Rudolph Anderson, Typist.

Sergeant at Arms' Force—

John J. Knudsen, Waupaca, Assistant Sergeant.
Joseph V. Janda, Madison, Postmaster.
Henry Casserly, Madison, Document Clerk.
Herbert E. Wedge, Portage, Day Policeman.
George A. Clark, Prairie du Sac, Gallery Attendant.
Frank W. Cosgrove, Fond du Lac, Night Watchman.
Stephen D. Macomber, New Lisbon, Night Laborer.
George V. Vaughn, Stevens Point, Night Laborer.
Sam Sigman, Two Rivers, Night Messenger.
Donald Perry, Madison, Messenger.
Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, Messenger.
Donald Gallagher, Madison, Messenger.
Albert Helland, Madison, Messenger.
Adamson Hoebel, Madison, Messenger.
Henry Cline, Dane, Messenger.
Edward Lenahan, Madison, Messenger.
Henry T. Danielson, Madison, Messenger.
Harvey P. Knudsen, Waupaca, Messenger.
Robert Learmonth, Elkhorn, Messenger.
Vivian Robison, New Lisbon, Messenger.

ASSEMBLY

Chief Clerk's Force—

W. A. Lawton, Richland Center, Journal Clerk.
Max H. Albertz, Madison, Assistant Journal Clerk.
W. J. Goldschmidt, Milwaukee, General Clerk.
M. B. Pinkerton, Madison, Bookkeeper.
H. O. Femrite, Madison, Assistant Bookkeeper.
Leo J. Federer, Waukesha, General Clerk.
R. F. Duckert, Madison, Index Clerk.
R. P. Maffet, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
W. C. Dean, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
Robert Harrison, Jr., Madison, Mailing Clerk.
A. C. Bocher, Milwaukee, Voting Machine Operator.
V. G. Gilbertson, Eau Claire, Stenographer.
A. F. Stofen, Racine, Stenographer.
H. W. Le Bre, Madison, Stenographer.

H. A. Degner, Fall Creek, Stenographer.
G. W. Rossmaessler, Madison, Stenographer.
O. P. Lehner, Madison, Stenographer.
J. W. Sigl, Jr., Appleton, Stenographer.
L. G. Dahl, Madison, Stenographer.
Maurice Perstein, Madison, Typist.
Thomas Watson, Madison, Stenographer.
James Hanson, Waupaca, Stenographer.
Jesse D. Loberg, Nelsonville, Typist.
H. T. Ellingson, Madison, Typist.
H. B. Huddleston, Ladysmith, Stenographer.

Sergeant at Arms' Force—

Olof Goldstrand, Rhinelander, Assistant Sergeant at Arms.
B. M. Dresden, Ladysmith, Custodian of Document Room.
E. V. Latchford, Madison, Assistant Custodian of Document Room.
Frank C. Densmore, Sharon, Postmaster.
Henry E. Bruns, Madison, Post-office Messenger.
Harry L. McMurray, Madison, Floor Police.
James W. Brown, Madison, Cloak Room Attendant.
E. F. Appleby, Madison, Gallery Police.
Ingvald Hembre, Greenwood, Gallery Police.
Charles W. Puestow, Oshkosh, Night Watchman.
Adolph Sprain, West Salem, Night Laborer.
Wm. A. Anschuetz, Boscobel, Night Laborer.
Lou A. Bently, Madison, Messenger.
Myron Halperin, Madison, Messenger.
Henry L. Fearer, Madison, Messenger.
Chester S. Gill, Madison, Messenger.
Martinus J. Dyrud, Baraboo, Messenger.
Sterling Sorenson, Pine River, Messenger.
Ted J. Field, Rice Lake, Messenger.
Vernon H. Meyer, Madison, Messenger.
Donald R. Miller, Boscobel, Messenger.
Wilbur P. Sachtjen, Madison, Messenger.
Adolph Schaller, Madison, Messenger.
William C. Marshall, Argonne, Messenger.
Edwin Pederson, Marinette, Messenger.
Gordon R. Closway, Merrillan, Messenger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

Fred L. Holmes—Holmes News Syndicate, La Crosse Tribune, Superior Telegram.
Paul F. Hunter—Hunter News Bureau.
Fred C. Sheasby—Milwaukee Sentinel.
O. L. Scott—Associated Press.
H. J. Wymer—Associated Press.
Herbert Little—United Press.
Robert S. Allen—Wisconsin State Journal.
William P. Welch—Eau Claire Telegram.
J. Craig Ralston—Milwaukee Journal.
Edward Hine—Milwaukee Sentinel.
A. O. Barton—Wisconsin Farmer.
Harry G. Croy—Wisconsin News.
O. D. Brandenburg—Wisconsin State Press Association, Wisconsin Daily League, (Special Correspondent).
Wm. T. Evjue—Capital Times.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) Chas. M. Schrimpf, (2) Anton M. Miller, (3) Fred J. Busse, (4) Charles E. Hanson, (5) Geo. A. Nelson, (6) Ben Halverson, (7) A. B. Blomberg, (8) W. Grant Nelson, (9) Jacob Stoffel, (10) John H. Kamper.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
George W. Jones	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge	Sept. 25, 1843
James D. Doty	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy	Sept. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge	Sept. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Names	When elected	Names	When elected
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	John C. Spooner	Jan. 28, 1885
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848	Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1887
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	William F. Vilas	Jan. 28, 1891
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851	John L. Mitchell	Feb. 8, 1893
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1855	John C. Spooner	Jan. 27, 1897
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857	J. V. Quarles	Jan. 31, 1899
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861	John C. Spooner	Jan. 28, 1903
James R. Doolittle	Jan. 22, 1863	Robert M. La Follette	Jan. 25, 1905
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867	Isaac Stephenson	May 17, 1907
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 26, 1869	Isaac Stephenson	Jan. 27, 1909
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 21, 1873	Robert M. La Follette	Jan. 25, 1911
Angus Cameron	Feb. 3, 1875	Paul O. Husting	Nov. 4, 1914
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 22, 1881	Robert M. La Follette	Nov. 7, 1916
Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot	April 2, 1918
Angus Cameron	Mar. 10, 1881	Irvine L. Lenroot	Nov. 2, 1920
		Robert M. La Follette	Nov. 7, 1922

REPRESENTATIVES

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT
(By Congress)

	XXXth Congress.		XXXIVth Congress
1847–49	1st Dist.—Wm. Pitt Lynde[1]	1855–57	1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
	2nd Dist.—M. C. Darling[1]		2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn
			3d Dist.—Chas. Billinghurst
	XXXIst Congress		
1849–51	1st Dist.—Charles Durkee		XXXVth Congress
	2d Dist.—Orasmus Cole	1857–59	1st Dist.—John F. Potter
	3d Dist.—James D. Doty		2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn
			3d Dist.—Chas. Billinghurst
	XXXIId Congress		
1851–53	1st Dist.—Charles Durkee		XXXVIth Congress
	2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman	1859–61	1st Dist.—John F. Potter
	3d Dist.—John B. Macey		2d Dist.—C. C. Washburn
			3d Dist.—C. H. Larrabee
	XXXIIId Congress		
1853–55	1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.		XXXVIIth Congress
	2d Dist.—Ben C. Eastman	1861–63	1st Dist.—John F. Potter
	3d Dist.—John B. Macey		2d Dist.—Luther Hanchett[2]
			Walter D. McIndoe
			3d Dist.—A. Scott Sloan

[1] Elected May 8, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

Representatives in Congress—Continued.

	XXXVIIIth Congress
1863–65	1st Dist.—James S. Brown
	2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan
	3d Dist—Amasa Cobb
	4th Dist.—C. A. Eldridge
	5th Dist.—Ezra Wheeler
	6th Dist.—W. D. McIndoe
	XXXIXth Congress
1865–67	1st Dist.—Halbert E. Payne
	2d Dist.—Ithamar C. Sloan
	3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb
	4th Dist.—C. A. Eldredge
	5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer
	6th Dist.—Walter D. McIndoe
	XLth Congress
1867–69	1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine
	2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins[3]
	3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb
	4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge
	5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer
	6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn
	XLIst Congress
1869–71	1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine
	2d Dist.—Benj. F. Hopkins
	David Atwood
	3d Dist.—Amasa Cobb
	4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge
	5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer
	6th Dist.—C. C. Washburn
	XLIId Congress
1871–73	1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell
	2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton
	3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber
	4th Dist.—Charles A. Eldredge
	5th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer
	6th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk
	XLIIId Congress
1873–75	1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams
	2d Dist.—Gerry W. Hazelton
	3d Dist.—J. Allen Barber
	4th Dist.—Alexander Mitchell
	5th Dist.—Chas. A. Eldredge
	6th Dist.—Philetus Sawyer
	7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk
	8th Dist.—Alex S. McDill
	XLIVth Congress
1875–77	1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams
	2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell
	3d Dist.—Henry S. Magoon
	4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde
	5th Dist.—Sam'l D. Burchard
	6th Dist.—Alans'n M. Kimball
	7th Dist.—Jeremiah M. Rusk
	8th Dist.—George W. Cate
	XLVth Congress
1877–79	1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams
	2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell
	3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton
	4th Dist.—William Pitt Lynde
	5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg
	6th Dist.—Gabriel Bouck
	7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey
	8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound
	XLVIth Congress
1879–81	1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams
	2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell
	3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton
	4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster
	5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg
	6th Dist.—Gabriel S. Bouck
	7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey
	8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound
	XLVIIth Congress
1881–83	1st Dist.—Chas. G. Williams
	2d Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell
	3d Dist.—Geo. C. Hazelton
	4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster
	5th Dist.—Edward S. Bragg
	6th Dist.—Richard Guenther
	7th Dist.—H. L. Humphrey
	8th Dist.—Thaddeus C. Pound
	XLVIIIth Congress
1883–85	1st Dist.—John Winans
	2d Dist.—Daniel H. Sumner
	3d Dist.—Burr W. Jones
	4th Dist.—Peter V. Deuster
	5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin
	6th Dist.—Richard Guenther
	7th Dist.—G. M. Woodward
	8th Dist.—William T. Price
	9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
	XLIXth Congress
1885–87	1st Dist.—Lucien B. Caswell
	2d Dist.—Edward S. Bragg
	3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette
	4th Dist.—I. W. Van Shaick
	5th Dist.—Joseph Rankin[1]
	T. R. Hudd
	6th Dist.—Richard Guenther
	7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas
	8th Dist.—William T. Price[2]
	Hugh H. Price
	9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
	Lth Congress
1887–89	1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell
	2d Dist.—Richard Guenther
	3d Dist.—R. M. La Follette
	4th Dist.—Henry Smith
	5th Dist.—T. R. Hudd
	6th Dist.—C. B. Clark
	7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas
	8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen
	9th Dist.—Isaac Stephenson
	LIst Congress
1889–91	1st Dist.—L. B. Caswell
	2d Dist.—Charles Barwig
	3d Dist.—Robert La Follette
	4th Dist.—I. W. Van Schaick
	5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner
	6th Dist.—C. B. Clark
	7th Dist.—Ormsby B. Thomas
	8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen
	9th Dist.—Myron H. McCord

[2] Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill vacancy, December 30, 1862.

[3] Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, February 15, 1870.

[1] Died Jan. 24, 1886, T. R. Hudd elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 3, 1886.

[2] Died Dec. 7, 1886, Hugh H. Price elected to fill vacancy, Jan. 18, 1887.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

	LIId Congress
1891–93	1st Dist.—Clinton Babbitt
	2d Dist.—Charles Barwig
	3d Dist.—Allen R. Bushnell
	4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell
	5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner
	6th Dist.—Lucas M. Miller
	7th Dist.—Frank R. Coburn
	8th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen
	9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch
	LIIId Congress
1893–95	1st. Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Charles Barwig
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—John L. Mitchell[3]
	Peter Somers[4]
	5th Dist.—Geo. H. Brickner
	6th Dist.—Owen A. Wells
	7th Dist.—Geo. B. Shaw[5]
	Michael Griffin[6]
	8th Dist.—Lyman E. Barnes
	9th Dist.—Thomas Lynch
	10th Dist.—Nils P. Haugen
	LIVth Congress
1895–97	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney
	6th Dist.—Samuel A. Cook
	7th Dist.—Michael Griffin
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LVth Congress
1897–99	1st. Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Ed. Sauerhering
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney
	6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	7th Dist.—Michael Griffin
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LVIth Congress
1899–01	1st. Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney
	6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	9th Dist.—Alex. Stewart
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LVIIth Congress
1901–03	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Herman B. Dahle
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Samuel S. Barney
	6th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	9th Dist.—Webster E. Brown
	10th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LVIIIth Congress
1903–05	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown
	11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LIXth Congress
1905–07	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Henry C. Adams[1]
	John M. Nelson[2]
	3d Dist.—J. W. Babcock
	4th Dist.—Theobald Otjen
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Edward S. Minor
	10th Dist.—Webster E. Brown
	11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LXth Congress
1907–09	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—James W. Murphy
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Jas. H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann
	10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
	11th Dist.—John J. Jenkins
	LXIst Congress
1909–11	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—Charles H. Weisse
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—James H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Gus Kuestermann
	10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
	11th Dist.—Irvine D. Lenroot
	LXIId Congress
1911–13	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—John M. Nelson
	3d Dist.—Arthur W. Kopp
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary
	5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger
	6th Dist.—Michael E. Burke
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—James H. Davidson
	9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop
	10th Dist.—E. A. Morse
	11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot

[3] Resigned Feb. 10, 1893.
[4] Elected April 4, 1893, to fill vacancy.
[5] Died August 27, 1894.
[6] Elected Nov. 6, 1894, to fill vacancy.

Representatives in Congress—Continued

	LXIIId Congress		LXVIth Congress
1913-15	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1919-21	1st Dist.—Clifford E. Randall
	2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke		2d Dist.—Edward Voigt
	3d Dist.—John M. Nelson		3d Dist.—James G. Monahan
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary		4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford		5th Dist.—Victor Berger[7]
	6th Dist.—M. K. Riley		6th Dist.—Florian Lampert
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch		7th Dist.—John J. Esch
	8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne		8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne
	9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop		9th Dist.—David Classon
	10th Dist.—James A. Frear		10th Dist.—James A. Frear
	11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot		11th Dist.—Adolphus P. Nelson
	LXIVth Congress		LXVIIth Congress
1915-17	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper	1921-23	1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper
	2d Dist.—Michael E. Burke		2d Dist.—Edward Voigt
	3d Dist.—John M. Nelson		3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary		4th Dist.—John C. Kleczka
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford		5th Dist.—W. H. Stafford
	6th Dist.—M. K. Reilly		6th Dist.—Florian Lampert
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch		7th Dist.—J. D. Beck
	8th Dist.—Edward E. Browne		8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne
	9th Dist.—Thomas F. Konop		9th Dist.—D. G. Glasson
	10th Dist.—James A. Frear		10th Dist.—James A. Frear
	11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot		11th Dist.—A. P. Nelson
	LXVth Congress		
1917-19	1st Dist.—Henry A. Cooper		
	2d Dist.—Edward Voigt		LXVIIIth Congress
	3d Dist.—John M. Nelson	1923-25	1st Dist.—H. A. Cooper
	4th Dist.—Wm. J. Cary		2d Dist.—Edward Voigt
	5th Dist.—Wm. H. Stafford		3d Dist.—J. M. Nelson
	6th Dist.—James H. Davidson[3]		4th Dist.—John C. Schafer
	Florian Lampert[4]		5th Dist.—Victor L. Berger
	7th Dist.—John J. Esch		6th Dist.—Florian Lampert
	8th Dist.—Edw. E. Browne		7th Dist.—J. D. Beck
	9th Dist.—David G. Classon		8th Dist.—E. E. Browne
	10th Dist.—James A. Frear		9th Dist.—Geo. L. Schneider
	11th Dist.—Irvine L. Lenroot[5]		10th Dist.—James A. Frear
	Adolphus P. Nelson[6]		11th Dist.—H. H. Peavey

[1] Died July 9, 1906.
[2] Elected Sept. 5, 1906, to fill vacancy.
[3] Died August 6, 1918.
[4] Elected Nov. 5, 1918, to fill vacancy.
[5] Resigned April 17, 1918.
[6] Elected Nov. 5,1918, to fill vacancy.
[7] Unseated by Congress.

Biographical

U. S. Senators
State Officers
Supreme Court Judges
State Senators
Members of Assembly

MEMBERS OF SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, senior United States Senator, has held a public office during 31 of the last 41 years. He was born at Primrose, Dane county, June 14, 1855; was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1879; admitted to the bar in February 1880 and that fall was elected district attorney of Dane county and was re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected to the 49th congress and was re-elected in 1886 and 1888 but defeated in 1890. Was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900 and re-elected in 1902 and 1904, but resigned January 1, 1906, to succeed J. V. Quarles as United States Senator and was re-elected in 1911, 1916 and 1922. His present term expires in 1929. He was elected a district delegate to the national republican convention in 1896 and delegate-at-large to the convention in 1904. He was three times a candidate for the republican nomination for president.

IRVINE LUTHER LENROOT was elected to the United States senate at a special election, April 2, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Paul Husting, which expired in 1921, and was re elected in 1920 for the regular term which expires in 1927. Senator Lenroot was born at Superior, January 31, 1869. He received a common school education, studied stenography and became a court reporter, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He was elected to the assembly in 1900-02-04 and served as speaker during the sessions of 1903-05. In 1908 he was elected to the 61st congress and was re-elected in 1910-12-14-16, resigning in April, 1918, to accept the office of junior United States senator. He was elected November 2, 1920, for a six-year term.

REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha counties.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Rep.) of Racine, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Sept. 8, 1850; graduated from Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago (Now Law School of Northwestern university) in 1875, is by profession a lawyer; resided in Chicago from 1873 to 1879; otherwise has always lived in Wisconsin; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; state senator in 1886. He was author of the law which first established the Australian ballot system in Wisconsin. He was elected representative in congress in 1892-94-96-98, 1900-02-04-06-08-10-12-14-16-20-22.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Jefferson, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties.

EDWARD VOIGT (Rep.) of Sheboygan, was born in Bremen, Germany, Dec. 1, 1873. He came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1884, when 11 years of age, attended the public schools, worked in law and insurance offices for a few years and entered the Law College, University of Wisconsin 1896, graduating in 1899. He immediately engaged in the practice of law in Sheboygan, served as district attorney of Sheboygan county 1905 to 1911 and city attorney of Sheboygan 1913 to 1917. He was chosen in convention

as the Republican candidate for congress in 1914, two weeks before election, following the sudden death of the Republican nominee, but was defeated. He was elected to the Sixty-fifth congress in 1916 and re-elected in 1918, 1920 and 1922.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland counties.

JOHN MANDT NELSON (Rep.) of Madison, was born in the town of Burke, Dane county, Oct. 10, 1870; received a collegiate education, being graduated from the university of Wisconsin in 1892, and from its law department in 1896; pursued post-graduate studies at the state university, 1901-03. He was married in 1891 to Thea Johanna Stondall; they have six children. He was elected school superintendent of Dane county in 1892 and re-elected in 1894; resigned to become book-keeper in the office of the secretary of state 1894-97; correspondent in the state treasury 1898-1902; elected to the 59th congress in September 1906 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th congresses.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23rd and 24th Wards city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake, the village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.

JOHN C. SCHAFER (Rep.) is a locomotive engineer who enlisted in the 13th Engineers, U. S. Army, May 24, 1917, and served with that unit under the French Fourth Army at Champagne; French Second Army at Verdun, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was born in Milwaukee, May 7, 1893, educated in the district school, town of Wauwatosa and West Allis high school. Before taking up railroad work he was employed in the office of the Allis-Chalmers Co. He never held an office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was elected to Congress in November, 1922.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 25th wards, city of Milwaukee, the towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and the villages of North Milwaukee, east Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.

VICTOR L. BERGER (Soc.) was the first Socialist ever elected to congress, having been a member of the Sixty-Second Congress. He was born Feb. 28, 1860 in Nieder-Rehbach, Austria, and was educated in the Universities of Budapest and Vienna. He is a member of the International Typographical Union and often served as a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was one of the founders of the Socialist party and except at short intervals has been a member of its National Executive Committee since its organization, and has represented the party in America at various times in International Socialist Congresses and in the sessions of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels. He is editor of the Milwaukee Leader. He was the Socialist candidate for United States Senator in the special election in April, 1918, and was elected to Congress in November, but was not seated. In November, 1922, he was elected a member of congress.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago counties.

FLORIAN LAMPERT (Rep.) was elected a member of the 65th and 66th congresses at the same time in Nov. 1918, being chosen to succeed James H. Davidson (deceased) and at the same time being elected for the regular term. He was re-elected in 1920 and re-elected in 1922. He was born July 8, 1863, in West Bend, and was educated in the public school and then engaged in merchantile business in Oshkosh. He was sheriff of Winnebago county in 1897-98, comptroller of the city of Oshkosh 1893-96, and was commissioner of the city 1914-18. He was married May 4, 1885, to Mary C. Vetter, to whom seven children were born, five sons and two daughters. All of the sons served their country in the world war, the eldest, Lt-Col. J. G. B. Lampert, died in France, Jan. 6, 1919.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon counties.

JOSEPH D. BECK (Rep.) of Viroqua, was born near Bloomingdale, Wis., March 14, 1866. He was graduated from the Stevens Point Normal school in 1897 and from the University of Wisconsin in 1903; was Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin 1903-11; member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission 1911-17, and was its chairman 1916-17. President of the International Association of Bureau of Labor Officials 1907-09. He is a farmer by profession. He was elected to 67th congress in 1920 after defeating John J. Esch for the nomination in the primaries and was re-elected in 1922.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood and Shawano counties.

EDWARD EVERTS BROWNE (Rep.) is serving his fifth consecutive term in congress. He was born Feb. 16, 1868, in Waupaca, attended the public schools, graduated from the Waupaca high school in 1886, University of Wisconsin 1890 and University Law college in 1892 and took up the practice of law in Waupaca. He was district attorney of Waupaca county three terms, state senator six years, and regent of the University of Wisconsin. He was married to Rose Cleveland in 1892 and has four children. The eldest graduated from her father's Alma Mater in 1917, one in 1919 and another a Junior there, while the youngest is in the Western High school, Washington. Mr. Browne was elected to congress in 1912 and re-elected in 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, and 1922.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties.

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Rep.) was born in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie county, October 30th, 1877. Educated in the public schools of Appleton where he has always made his home. He is a paper maker by trade. For twelve years was Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers Union, a position which required extensive traveling both in this country and Canada. As a delegate, he attended several conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was twice elected a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He was chosen in convention by the Farmer-Labor and Progressive forces of the district as their

candidate for congress and secured the nomination in the primaries over two opponents, Elmer S. Hall, Secretary of State, and Circuit Judge Henry Graass. He was elected to the 68th Congress, November 7, 1922, receiving 35,117 votes, against 22,105 by his opponent Judge Henry Graass, who ran as an independent.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dunn, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties.

JAMES A. FREAR (Rep.) of Hudson, Wisconsin, was born in that city; graduated National Law University, Washington, D. C.; appointed district attorney St. Croix County in 1896, and elected thereafter for three terms; Wisconsin Assembly 1902; State Senate 1904; Secretary of State three terms; elected to Sixty-third and all subsequent Congresses, and renominated and re-elected to Sixty-eighth Congress.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Sawyer, Rusk, Price, Taylor, Oneida and Lincoln counties.

H. H. PEAVEY was born in Adams, Minnesota, January 12, 1881; moved to Redwood Falls, Minn., when five years of age and was brought up on a farm nine miles south of that town. At seventeen he attended the high school at Redwood Falls, Minn., and attended the Pillsbury school at Owatonnak, Minn., for the two years following. He worked for the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln, Nebraska, for two years and then for a wholesale fruit and vegetable house in Wichita, Kansas, and Enid, Okla., in 1903. He engaged in the real estate business in Redwood Falls, Minn., from 1904 to 1906; real estate and town sites at Carlyle, Cresbard and Lowry, S. D., and moved to Washburn, Wisconsin in 1910. He was elected alderman in the spring of 1911, and mayor in 1912. He is American born and a Progressive Republican in politics; served as delegate to the convention in Faulk county, S. D., during 1906. Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1912. In 1915 became owner and editor of the Washburn News, published at Washburn, Wisconsin. In May, 1917, he volunteered his services to Governor Philipp and was commissioned a captain of infantry. Recruited Bayfield County Company of 176 men accepted at Camp Douglas and designated as "D" Company 6th Wisconsin Infantry. During re-organization of 32nd Division at Waco, Texas, October, 1917, was assigned with 125 original men as "B" Company of the 107 Military Police. Embarked to France in January, 1918. Was relieved of command by sickness while on the Belfort front in June, 1918, and was invalided back to the United States in September, 1918. Was assigned to the U. S. Army Hospital, Des Moines, from which received discharge January, 1919. Re-entered newspaper field as editor of the Washburn News, being retained in this position when elected to Congress November 7th, 1922, having previously defeated Congressman A. P. Nelson in the September primaries.

STATE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

JOHN J. BLAINE (Rep.), was born May 4, 1875, on a farm in the town of Wingville, Grant County, Wisconsin; attended common school and was graduated from Montfort high school, Montfort, Wisconsin; afterwards attended Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated from the law department thereof on June 3, 1896. He practiced law in Montfort, Wisconsin, one year, after which he removed to Boscobel, Wisconsin, where he has since practiced law. He served as mayor of Boscobel four terms and member of county board of supervisors of Grant county four years. He was elected to the state senate in 1908 and served in the sessions for 1909 and 1911, but was not a candidate for reelection. In 1912 he was alternate delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1916 a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. In 1918 he was elected attorney general. In 1920 he was elected a delegate at large to the republican national convention at Chicago, and at the November election 1920 he was elected to the office of Governor on the republican ticket, and reelected November 7, 1922.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

GEORGE F. COMINGS is a native of the old Green Mountain State, Vermont. He was born in Orleans County March 18, 1848 of New England Pilgrim Stock. His paternal ancestor, Isaac Comings, came to Massachusetts Colony in 1625. His mother's name was Mary Huntington whose ancestors came to Norwich, Connecticut a few years later. One of the family, Samuel Huntington, representing the Colony of Connecticut, signed the Declaration of Independence. This fine old Revolutionary Ancestry no doubt accounts in part at least for Mr. Comings' devotion to the high ideals of Americanism for which his ancestors fought against British tyranny. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, supplemented by a few terms in select schools and several terms in Barre Academy where he prepared for college.

In 1870, with his father's family he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, where the next thirty years of his life were spent. Here he engaged in the fruit growing business and became one of the largest and best known growers in the state.

In 1901 he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin and entered the business of dairying and the breeding of Holstein cattle. From 1909 to 1919 he was a worker in the farm institutes and has a state wide acquaintance as a lecturer for the Equity Society. He served four years as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having been appointed by Governor McGovern. He also served on the Committee of Thirteen appointed by State Superintendent Cary to study the rural schools and suggest ways and means for their improvement. During the past five years he has been a member of the State Board of Vocational Education, having been appointed by Governor Philipp.

Since arriving at his majority he has been actively identified with all the great progressive movements of the country; favoring and supporting prohibition, equal suffrage, public ownership of public utilities, the initiative and referendum, the taxation of land values, and during all his life he has been an active supporter of farmers clubs

and other organizations for the improvement of rural conditions. He was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in 1920 and reelected in November, 1922.

SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.), was born November 20, 1880, in the city of Milwaukee and has lived in the county all his life. His grandparents were among the sturdy emigrants of 1848.

He lives now in Lake Township, south of Milwaukee.

When he was five years old his father died and very early in life he was contributing to the family support.

In 1909 he was a member of the assembly and was active in the support of Progressive Legislation, which although defeated then, has since been made the law of the land.

In 1916 and again in 1920 he was a Republican delegate to the National Convention in Chicago and voted to nominate Robert M. La-Follette for president of the United States.

In 1918 and 1919 he was a member of the Town Board of Lake, where if he had any special interests, it was for good roads.

This was his first state wide campaign.

He has been employed professionally by some of the largest manufacturers in the state and has kept in close touch with labor.

In factory production work and as manager of Industrial Relations he has met perhaps every problem in both skilled and unskilled labor.

He lives among the small farmers and truck gardeners, in the Town of Lake, where he is kept familiar with the problems of the farm. For his special home amusement he keeps several colonies of bees.

He is married and has two sons. His wife comes from a family of Civil War veterans, both her father and grandfather having served in the war. Her grandfather, the Rev. Fred Moser, was active in religious work during his years of service. He was elected Secretary of State in 1922.

STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN, (Rep.), born on November 1, 1862, came to this country in the fall of 1880. He worked on a farm near Baltimore until he saved enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise with which to become an itinerant merchant. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and continued the selling of goods from door to door, first on foot and then with a horse and wagon. He finally managed to start a general store in New Glarus, where he made his home until 1905, when he moved to Madison. One of the original stockholders of the Commercial National Bank, at Madison, he was elected a director, then vice-president, and finally president.

Mr. Levitan's first public office was Justice of the Peace, at New Glarus. He was a delegate to a number of state Republican conventions, and in 1912 and 1920 served as alternate delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1912 he received the largest vote cast for presidential electors on the Republican ticket. He has been an active Progressive Republican for the last twenty-six years.

Mr. Levitan first ran for state treasurer in 1918, receiving 31,000 votes. He ran again in 1920, and increased his vote to 122,185. In the 1922 primary he won the Republican nomination, receiving a vote of 240,000; and in the general election he was overwhelmingly elected by a vote of 343,177.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

HERMAN L. EKERN (Rep.), was born in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin on December 27, 1872. He graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1894. The same year he formed a part-

nership with H. A. Anderson to practice law at Whitehall and was nominated and elected to the office of district attorney for Trempealeau county. He held this office for two terms. In 1902 he was elected to the assembly where he served three terms and during the last term was speaker of the assembly. He served on the special committee of the legislature which investigated the life insurance business in 1906. During 1909 and 1910 he was Deputy Commissioner of Insurance. When this office was made appointive in 1911, he was appointed for a four year term. Since 1915 he has practiced law in Madison and Chicago, specializing in insurance law, in partnership with Erwin A. Meyers and Harold P. Janisch. In this practice he has served as the general counsel for the associations of farmers' and other mutual fire, automobile, and casualty insurance companies throughout the United States. In 1922 Mr. Ekern was nominated and elected Attorney General of Wisconsin as a Progressive Republican. His majority at the election was 286,171.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN, who was elected State Superintendent at the election, held April 5th, 1921, by a total vote of 207,521 to his opponent's, C. P. Cary vote of 177,582 was born in Westchester county, New York, December 16, 1866, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1869, making his home at Prescott, Pierce county. He has had over thirty years experience in Wisconsin public schools and for twenty-seven years had held the life certificate. For three years he was with the Pierce county schools, eight years Supervisory Principal at Glenwood City, three years at New Richmond, and Superintendent of Schools at Menasha for seventeen years. For the past three years he has been State Director of Vocational Education. He was conductor of the Teachers Institutes, president of the Northwest Teachers Association 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association 1908, president of the State Teachers Association 1913, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee. He has made a specialty of rural and graded school work and has an exceptional familiarity with the entire school system of the state. He assumed the duties of his office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction July 1, 1921.

MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

AAD JOHN VINJE came to Wisconsin in his youth and by hard work, close study and an ambition, gradually worked himself up to a position on the bench in the highest tribunal of the state. Born in Norway, Nov. 10, 1857, he came to America with his parents when a lad of 12, the family settling in Marshall county, Iowa. He attended the public schools, Iowa College at Grinnell in the winter of 1873-74, Northwestern University of Iowa, Des Moines 1874-75; taught school three years and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1878, graduating from the literary department in 1884 and the law school in 1887. While attending college he served as assistant in the state library 1884 to 1888; assistant to the Supreme Court reporter 1888 to 1891; practiced law in Superior 1891 to 1895; was appointed judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit Aug. 10, 1895, was reelected and held the office until Sept. 10, 1910, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court to fill the unexpired term of Justice J. E. Dodge, resigned. In 1911

he was re-elected for the full term which expired in January 1922. In 1921 he was again re-elected without opposition for the full term ending January 1932.

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY was appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court February 12, 1916, to succeed the late Justice John Barnes, resigned. Two years later, in April 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term by the largest majority ever given a sitting justice and one year later, April, 1919, was re-elected for the regular term ending Jan. 1930, by a still larger majority. He was born Feb. 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina county, Ohio, but his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, eight months later, and he was raised on the farm, attending the common schools until he was 16. He attended the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. Later he became a student of law in the office of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan & Jones, in Wausau, where he remained for a year and one-half and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1893 and returning to Wausau began to practice. On January 1, 1895, he became a member of the law firm of Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenberry, which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird & Rosenberry. He was united in marriage, Sept. 2, 1897, to Miss Kate Landfair, at Leslie, Mich., who died Jan. 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918, Justice Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois Mathews, of Madison, dean of women of the University of Wisconsin.

FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER born at Houghton, Michigan, Sept. 6, 1863, received his early education in the schools of that city, later attending Iowa and Michigan state universities. Served in the railway mail service, studying law at the same time and was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in 1889 and practiced law in that city until 1910 when he was elected judge of the circuit court, and in April 1916 was elected Associate Justice to succeed Hon. W. H. Timlin, deceased. He married Miss Ida C. Kindt of Milwaukee in 1893 and is the father of three children.

WALTER C. OWEN was advanced to the Supreme court from the office of Attorney General, which he held for five years. He was born on a farm in the town of Trenton, Pierce county, Sept. 26, 1868; educated in the common and high schools of Pierce county, and graduated from the law department, University of Wisconsin with the class of 1891. He immediately began the practice of law in Superior, where he remained seven years and then removed to Maiden Rock where he continued to practice until elected attorney-general. He was elected to the senate in 1907 without opposition to succeed James A. Frear and was re-elected for a full term in 1908, again without opposition. He was elected attorney-general in 1912 and re-elected in 1914 and 1916, and was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1917.

BURR W. JONES was born in the town of Union near Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846.

He lived and worked on a farm until about eighteen years of age, prepared for college at Evansville Seminary, graduated at the State University in 1870 and from the Law School in 1871.

After practicing his profession for a few months in Portage he removed to Madison, where he has lived and practised law until September 1920.

He was District Attorney for Dane County four years, 1873-1877, and was a member of the 48th Congress. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1892, and of the first State Tax Commission 1897-8. For thirty years 1885-1915 he was professor in the

Wisconsin University Law School and in 1916 there was conferred upon him by the University the degree of LL.D. For some time he was chairman of the Dane County Bar Association and was president of the State Bar Association in 1908. He is the author of a treatise on the law of Evidence published in 1896 followed by several editions.

He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp, Sept. 3, 1920, and elected April 4, 1922, for the term ending January, 1926.

CHRISTIAN DOERFLER was born in Milwaukee March 2, 1862. His father, a pioneer tanner, settled in Milwaukee in 1846 and conducted a tannery on the site of the South Side Library.

Mr. Doerfler attended graded and high school and was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal school in 1880. He then taught in the Sixth ward public school for three years. From 1883 to 1885, he studied law and has practised law in Milwaukee continuously since, with the exception of seven years during which he was ill. He was assistant district attorney from 1889 to 1891; school commissioner from 1889 to 1891, and member of the commission to appoint school directors from 1896 to 1900; district delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912; delegate-at-large in 1916 and alternate delegate-at-large in 1920. He was president of the Milwaukee County Bar association in 1912, and president of the Wisconsin Bar association in 1915. He is married, has one son, Frederic.

CHARLES H. CROWNHART was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, April 16, 1863. His father, a Civil War veteran, returned from the war in 1866, and shortly thereafter moved his family in a prairie schooner to Pierce county, where Mr. Crownhart grew to manhood on a farm. He attended common school and the River Falls Normal. He taught school for a few years, studied law and graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1889. Practiced law in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, a year and a half, then in 1891 moved to Superior, and later formed the partnership of Crownhart, Owen and Foley. Mr. Owen is now a Supreme Court Justice of Wisconsin, and Mr. Foley is a circuit judge of the Eleventh judicial district.

Mr. Crownhart was district attorney for Douglas county 1901-1905; State Normal School regent 1905-1912; Chairman Industrial Commission 1911-1915; Revisor of Statutes 1920-1922; appointed by Governor Blaine a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin April 4, 1922, and elected for term of 10 years in April, 1923, without opposition. He moved to Madison in 1911, where he now resides. He is married and has two sons, George, an executive secretary, and Charles, in high school.

MEMBERS OF SENATE

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door counties.

JOHN E. CASHMAN (Rep.) is a farmer. He was born fifty-six years ago in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county. The state senatorship, to which he was elected in the fall of 1922, is the first political office he has ever held or sought. Besides much home study and careful reading, he received a common school education, a term at Valparaiso University, Ind., and two years evening sessions at the Chicago Law school, where he was president of his class and winner of the gold medal of the institution in 1904. Prior to this he had taught school several years; then took the United States Competitive Civil Service examination, and

standing at the top of the list of competitors, was appointed first to a position in the U. S. Government Meat Inspection Service in 1901 at Chicago, and then as the result of another civil service examination was promoted to a responsible position in the U. S. Internal Revenue Service in Chicago. He held this position for many years until circumstances at home required his return to the farm, which he had continued to hold during this time. His specialty is farming, owning and operating at present two eighty-acre farms near Denmark, Wis. He is a Progressive Republican and a staunch supporter of Senator LaFollette. In the 1922 election he received 13,500 votes to 3,647 for Frank A. Yindra (Dem.).

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Brown and Oconto counties.

TIMOTHY BURKE (Rep.) is the only lawyer in Wisconsin who ever held the office of sheriff, having served his county from 1901 to 1903. Born in the town of Morrison, Brown county, Feb. 2, 1866, he received a common school education, mastered the usual collegiate subjects himself and attended the Law College, University of Wisconsin, in 1897-1898. He has represented both districts of Brown county in the assembly, the second district in 1895 and first district in 1907, and was elected to the senate in 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920, being president in the 1917 and 1921 sessions. He enlisted as a private in 2nd Sep. Co., later in Co. G, Ninth infantry, Wisconsin State Guard, Aug. 2, 1917, and March 23, 1918, was promoted to major and assigned to the Judge Advocate department as ranking officer. Nov. 24, 1920, he was commissioned Major Judge Advocate General in the Wisconsin National Guard. He was chairman of the Brown county Republican committee from 1904 to 1912. Is President of the Calumet County Bank of Brillion, Wis.; was the first to recommend that the Election Machinery of the state be used for registering men under the "Selective Draft Act," during the late war. This recommendation was suggested to the Secretary of War by Governor Philipp and was adopted as the policy of the nation. In the 1920 election he received 12,997 votes to 2,899 for John B. Eberhard (Soc.).

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Wards, City of Milwaukee.

WALTER POLAKOWSKI (Soc.), born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1888; began to earn his living when a lad as a newsboy and bootblack; at 14 began service as an apprentice to an upholsterer and at 18 represented the Upholsterers' Union in the Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee. He was married at 19 and engaged in the grocery and saloon business, becoming proprietor at 21. He later sold out and engaged in the insurance business until 1920, when he established the Union Upholstering and Auto Trim Shop. He had never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. In the fall of 1922 he was elected to the state senate, receiving 5,778 votes to 3,796 for Thaddeus J. Pruss (Rep.).

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, and Eighteenth Wards, City of Milwaukee, the town of Milwaukee and the villages of Shorewood and Whitefish Bay.

OSCAR HASKELL MORRIS (Rep.) has been engaged in the newspaper and publishing business in Milwaukee for 24 years. Born in Springfield, Mass., March 8, 1876, he was educated in the public schools and then took up newspaper work. He was editor and publisher of a

number of trade journals and secretary of the Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association, Wisconsin Retailers' Federation and is now secretary of The Better Business Bureau of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 14,052 votes to 9,906 for Max Hattelet (Soc.), and 396 for J. D. Mishoff (Pro.).

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first **Wards**, City of Milwaukee.

BERNHARD GETTLEMAN (Rep.) was born Dec. 23, 1889, in Chicago, Ill., moved to Milwaukee at an early age. Educated in public schools; connected with Electric Company for 10 years; was then appointed deputy sheriff; was elected to the assembly in 1916, defeating A. C. Ruffing (Soc.) and Wm. H. Van Nostrand (Pro.). After the session was again appointed deputy sheriff by Pat McManus (Rep.), sheriff. With the change from Republican sheriff to Socialist sheriff was appointed acting chief deputy pending civil service examination. Passed high examination from list of forty candidates and appointed chief deputy. Had complete charge of sheriff's force during Cudahy riots, ordering his men to fire over the heads of rioters after they had fired directly into sheriff's forces. Father of the Gettleman Fireman's law. Elected to senate in 1922 by a majority of more than 2,000 over the Socialist candidate.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Wards, City of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH JOSHUA HIRSCH (Soc.) was born in Roumania, Aug. 27, 1888, and came to America when but a small lad. He was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and later graduated from an agricultural college. He came to Milwaukee when 15 years of age, has resided there since and is a furniture salesman by profession. He had never held public office until elected to the senate in 1920, when he received 8,828 votes of the 8,831 cast for senator in his district.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fifth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Wards, City of Milwaukee, the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee and the Towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

WILLIAM F. QUICK (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee July 31, 1885. He was educated in the public schools and studied law in the night school. He has been employed as construction superintendent, machinist, and is now a lawyer practicing in Milwaukee. He has never before held a public office. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he received 5,823 to 5,531 for John S. Kanney (Rep.) and 747 votes for Albert A. Ullenberg (Dem.).

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Wards, City of Milwaukee, the cities of West Allis, North Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, the village of West Milwaukee and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Granville, and Wauwatosa.

GEORGE F. CZERWINSKI (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1890, he was educated in the public and parochial schools and at 24 years of age secured his first contract for building streets. Since then he has built some of the most important pavements in Milwaukee city and county, including the first federal aid project in the county. His

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) E. R. Cushman, (2) A. E. Matheson, (3) Herbert B. Moseley, (4) D. J. Summerville, (5) Ethan B. Minier, (6) Dwight S. Welch, (7) August Beversdorf, (8) Jacob Jung, (9) Henry Ott, (10) John Gamper.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

contracts amount to more than $150,000 annually and he employs from 150 to 200 men daily. During the war he was ward food administrator and chairman of the Twelfth Ward Council of Defense. He was elected to the assembly in 1918 over W. L. Smith (Soc.), and defeated the same man for the senate in 1920, receiving 10,805 votes to 9,670 for his opponent.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, City of Milwaukee.

BEN H. MAHON (Rep.) was born April 15, 1888, in the town of Liberty, Manitowoc county. He was educated in the public schools in the city of Milwaukee, and for a time attended the Milwaukee Medical College, now one of the departments of Marquette University. For many years, and while attending school, he was employed in various capacities in the circulation departments of several of the big Milwaukee newspapers. In 1913 he served as deputy state treasury agent. For the last several years he has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business in the city of Milwaukee. He was elected to the assembly in 1916 and re-elected in 1920. He was elected to the senate in the fall of 1922, receiving 6,358 votes to 2,065 for Clarence U. Baxter (Soc.), 1,178 for Jacob Killa (Dem.), and 602 for Martin Higgins (Ind. Rep.).

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties.

GEORGE B. SKOGMO (Rep.) was a member of the Eau Claire District Draft Board, chairman of the Pierce County Legal Advisory Board and chairman of the War Saving Stamp campaign for his county during the war. Born on a farm in Whalen, Filmore county, Minn., Aug. 12, 1880, he received a common school education while spending his boyhood on the farm. Later he moved to River Falls, graduated from the high school in 1902 and immediately entered the law office of Ferris M. White, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1906, when he became junior member of the law firm of White & Skogmo, which was dissolved in 1917, since when he has practiced alone. He was city treasurer of River Falls 1910 to 1912, and was elected to the senate in 1912 and re-elected in 1916 and 1920 without opposition.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn Counties.

Marcus A. Kemp (Rep.) was born at Colburn, Ontario, Sept. 25, 1878. He received a common school education and for a number of years has been employed as a machinist. He was appointed by Governor Blaine as a member of the state board of conciliation two years ago. He was nominated for the state senate Feb. 3, 1923, over Ray J. Nye. Elected at a special election Feb. 17, 1923, to fill vacancy caused by the death of O. G. Kinney, senator-elect.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, Rusk and Sawyer counties.

CHESTER HOWELL WERDEN (Rep.) of Ashland, was born in Hastings, Ontario, Canada, and was educated in the public schools and Queen's University, Toronto. He is a lumberman and banker of Ashland by profession, who has always felt it his duty to serve his community, state or nation, when called upon, no matter at what sacrifice. He served as chairman of the town of Mason, Bayfield county, 1908-13, and chairman of the county board 1911-13. Was a member of the

Bayard County Council of Defense and chairman of the local Draft Board for Bayfield county, 1917-19. He was elected to the senate in 1920 without opposition.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dodge and Washington counties.

HERMAN J. F. BILGRIEN (Rep.) was born on a farm near Iron Ridge, Dodge county, March 19, 1864, and has spent his entire life on the same farm. He attended the Iron Ridge state graded school and besides being an extensive dairy farmer is a practical cheese maker and butcher, having conducted a meat market for twelve years. He has been director of the Iron Ridge graded school for thirty-one years; was town treasurer 1906-07 and has been town chairman since 1912. He was the first president of the Farmers Co-Operative Meat Packing Company of Madison, a $750,000 corporation owned entirely by farmers, and served two years. He was elected to the senate in 1918 and re-elected in 1922, receiving 9,789 votes to Lawrence S. Keeley (Dem.) 5,348, a plurality of 4,441 votes.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Outagamie and Shawano counties.

ANTONE KUCKUK (Rep.) conducted a jewelry and music store in Shawano for over thirty-three years, but is now devoting his time to banking, the manufacture of the Four Wheel Drive Trucks and the Iwen Box & Veneer Co. He was born in Schleisingerville, Feb. 10, 1863, attended the common schools and evening business college, and then held a number of clerical positions in Hartford, Wausau and Shawano until he engaged in the jewelry and music business for himself. He was instrumental in starting the Wisconsin National Bank, Shawano, 1902; the State Bank of Gresham, 1909; Farmers State Bank, Beaver Dam, 1911; State Bank of Caroline, 1913; and is director in each and vice-president of the two former ones. He is also President Menomonie Motor Truck Mfg. Co., director of the Four Wheel Drive Co., and the Iwen Box & Veneer Co., treasurer Retail Lumber and Supply Co. He served as a member of the Shawano county board and Shawano school board for years, was nominated and elected to the assembly in 1906 without opposition and elected to the senate in 1916, and re-elected in 1920, receiving 9,880 votes to 8,811 for C. B. Ballard (Ind.).

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Rock county.

ALVA E. GAREY (Rep.) was born June 2, 1883, in the town of Porter, Rock county, Wis. He was educated in the common school at Stebbinsville, correspondence night study on the farm, short course in agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Milton Academy, and graduated with a B. A. degree from Milton college, an M.A. degree in June, 1920, from the University of Wisconsin, completing his work after the war, and a law degree in June, 1917, from the University of Georgia. He has been a farmer, instructor in Bayfield, Green Bay and Antigo high schools and Milton college. He enlisted for service in the World War as a private and served two and one-half years, eighteen months of which was overseas. At the conclusion of his service he was a captain and was commissioned a major in the Reserve Corps. He has held the position of adjutant of the Edgerton Post of the American Legion. He is a practicing lawyer at Edgerton. In the September primary, 1922, as a senatorial candidate Mr. Garey received 6,773 votes to 5,038 for T. S. Nolan. He was elected without opposition in November, 1922.

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Crawford and Vernon counties.

HENRY E. ROETHE (Rep.), editor of the Fennimore Times, is serving his second term, fourth session, in the senate without having introduced a single bill. He served in the assembly in the 1907-09-13 sessions and offered but a few bills to amend existing laws. He was elected to the state senate in 1916 on a platform of fewer laws, strict economy in public expenditures and opposition to the creation of unnecessary offices and has fought for these principles in each session. He was nominated and re-elected to the state senate in 1920 without opposition, receiving 10,569 votes in the primary and 16,556 votes in the election. He was born in Whitewater, May 24, 1866, was educated in the common schools and normal; served as town clerk, and village president of Fennimore; presidential elector and messenger to Washington in 1900. Resides at Fennimore.

SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Iowa, Lafayette and Green counties.

O. H. JOHNSON (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Wiota, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, March 10, 1893. He received a common school education; was graduated from Pleasant View Acadamy, Ottawa, Illinois, and from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. His occupation is insurance. Served as private secretary to Congressman John M. Nelson during the Sixty-seventh Congress. He resigned this position to become a candidate for state senator, and was elected to the state senate in 1922 without opposition, receiving 10,374 votes.

EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake counties.

WILLIAM A. TITUS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac county, Aug. 30, 1868. Four years later the family removed to the town of Eden, where he resided until he was thirty, except the four years he spent as a public-school teacher. He was educated in the rural schools, Fond du Lac high school, University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago. He became identified with the Standard Lime & Stone Company, first as secretary-treasurer and later as president. He served as president of the Board of Education of Fond du Lac two terms and member of the Board of Visitors of the University four terms. Was elected Curator of the State Historical Society in 1920. He has always shown a keen interest in agricultural and social problems. In political views, he is a pronounced Progressive. Was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 15,355 votes to 952 for William Tomelty (Soc.).

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Calumet and Winnebago counties.

MERRITT F. WHITE (Rep.) was born at Winneconne, Aug. 26, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Winneconne and at the Oshkosh Normal. For a number of years he has been engaged in the grass matting business with the Waite Grass Carpet Co., Oshkosh. For twenty-three years he was president of the village of Winneconne, eighteen years a member of the county board of Winnebago county, eighteen years a member of the county highway commission, and served as state senator from Winnebago county during the sessions of 1911 and 1913. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he received 11,841 votes to 3,700 for Julius H. Dennhardt (Ind. Rep.), a majority of 8,141.

TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Sheboygan and Ozaukee counties.

THEO. BENFEY (Rep.) is a veteran of the Spanish-American war of 1898. He enlisted with Company C, Second Wisconsin National Guard, and served through the Porto Rican campaign. He was born in Plymouth, Wis., June 11, 1871, graduated from the Sheboygan high school, the University of Wisconsin and Law College of the University, and since 1895 has been engaged in the practice of law in Sheboygan. He was district attorney of Sheboygan county from 1899 to 1905 and has been an alderman of Sheboygan since 1915. He was first elected to the senate in 1916 and was chairman of the judiciary committee in the 1919 session. When his nomination papers in 1920 were carried in the mails to New York through some unaccountable error, arriving in Madison too late to have his name appear on the official ballot, over 1,400 electors wrote his name on the ballot, nominating him in the primary and he was re-elected in November, 1920, receiving 11,284 votes to 5,011 for W. J. Bichler (Dem.), and 4,761 for Ernest Kreuter (Soc.).

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Racine county.

MAX W. HECK (Rep.) was born June 9, 1869, at Chicago, and obtained his education in the public schools of Racine, Howlands academy, and at the University of Wisconsin law school, where he graduated in 1892. He started his career as a newsboy, then letter carrier and after graduation began the practice of law at Racine. He was city attorney of Racine, 1898-1902; county judge of Racine, 1902-1914. He has been active in lodge work. He was chief ranger two years, high chief ranger two years, supreme counselor three years and supreme chief ranger one year of the United Order of Foresters. He was venerable counsel one year, member of the state camp two years and member of the head camp two years of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been chancellor commander one year, member of the Grand Lodge fifteen years, Deputy Grand Chancellor two years of the Knights of Pythias; W. M. one year and a member of the Grand Lodge three years of the F. & A. M.; H. P. one year and a member of the Grand Chapter three years of the R. A. M.; Commander K. T. E. commandery one year and member of the Grand Commandery three years. Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons member 20 years; Ancient and A. Order of Mystic Shrine Potentate two years; member of Imperial Council (National) four years; Order of Eastern Star Worthy Patron one year; member of Grand Chapter eighteen years, Worthy Grand Patron one year; member of the General Grand Chapter (National) eighteen years; treasurer of the Eastern Star Masonic Home Association sixteen years. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war April 28, 1898, served in Company F, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He has been provost judge of the State Encampment Spanish-American War Veterans for one year, and is also a member of other fraternal and social associations. He is a practicing lawyer at Racine. He was elected to the senate in November, 1922, receiving 13,002 votes to 3,129 for George L. Buck (Ind. Rep.), and 404 for Samuel Sherman (Soc.).

TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Kenosha and Walworth counties.

ELDO T. RIDGWAY (Rep.) is a physician and surgeon of Elkhorn. He was born in Knox, Indiana, Dec. 17, 1880, and was educated in the Amboy, Ind., public school and high school and Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1906. He began the practice of medicine in Wautoma in 1907, remaining there

five years and then removed to Elkhorn in 1912. He served as mayor of Elkhorn 1918-20, and member of the board of education in 1920. He was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 21,956 votes to 3,673 for Oliver P. Murwin (Dem.), and 584 for William C. Dean (Pro.).

TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Portage and Waupaca counties.

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Rep.), of Iola, is a native of the town of Christiana, Dane county, where he spent his boyhood years on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of that county, and at the Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and is a graduate from the law department of the University of Wisconsin. For two years he was a teacher in the public schools of Jefferson and Dane counties and one year was the principal of the graded school at London. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1897, and is by profession a lawyer. Chairman of Republican county committee of Waupaca county 1904-08. District Attorney for Waupaca county 1908-10. Delegate to Republican national convention at Chicago in June, 1908. Was a member of the senate judiciary committee in the sessions of 1919-21. He was elected to the senate in 1918 and re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 10,462 of the 10,479 votes cast in the senatorial election.

TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Clark, Taylor and Wood counties.

WILLIAM L. SMITH (Rep.) was born at Geary, New Brunswick, Feb. 12, 1878, was educated in the Eau Claire high school and Stevens Point normal and for several years has been engaged in the telephone business in Neillsville. He has taken an active part in community and welfare work, served as alderman in 1906, president of the Neillsville Community Club and Business Men's Association and president of Public Library Board. During the World War he served as Fuel Administrator and chairman of the Clark County Liberty Loan committee for the second and third loans, and of the War Savings committee. He was a member of the assembly during the 1917 session and was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 11,700 votes to 2,791 for Robert A. Steinbach (Soc.), and 1,580 for A. B. Sutor (Dem.).

TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln and Marathon counties.

DR. JOSEPH BARBER (Rep.) was born in the town of Charlestown, Calumet county, Wisconsin, March 24, 1864. Educated in the common and high schools. Finished medical course in 1896 and practiced medicine and surgery since that time in Wisconsin. Member of Marathon County Medical Society and their vice-president 1922. Member of Wisconsin Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Has been president of the Marathon City Telephone Company for five years. One of the organizers of the Merchants and Farmers State Bank and was the first vice-president of same in this city, also a director. He was the organizer of the Hatley State Bank in Marathon County, and has been director and vice-president of the bank since its organization. Was elected by a majority of 7,000 in the Eighth Congressional district as a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1920. In the 1922 election he received 11,308 votes to 3,448 for Ralph E. Smith (Ind. Rep.), and 2,456 for A. J. Plowman (Ind. Dem.).

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Dane county.

HENRY A. HUBER (Rep.) was born Nov. 6, 1869, in Evergreen, Alleghany county, Pa., and came to a farm in Pleasant Springs, Dane county, with his parents in 1879. He attended the common schools and Albion academy and graduated from the Law College, University of Wisconsin, in 1896, since which time he has been practicing law in Stoughton. He was city attorney of Stoughton four years; member of the county board two years; executive clerk to Governor La Follette 1903-04; was elected to the assembly in 1904 and to the senate in 1913 and re-elected in 1916 and in 1920 without opposition.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Richland and Sauk counties.

GEORGE STAUDENMAYER (Rep.) was elected to the senate in 1914 as a Democrat, carrying every county in the district, and was re-elected from the same district in 1918 as a Republican, the most unique record in the political history of the state. He was born in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Dec. 3, 1857, and received his education in the country schools of his native town. He began farming in 1882 in his home town and took up threshing in 1887, following both professions ever since. He was elected president of the Wisconsin Brotherhood of Threshermen in 1918-19-20; chairman of his native town (Caledonia) in 1919, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the committee on education and public welfare of the senate for four years; a member of the committee on highways ever since that committee was created eight years ago, and a member of the joint committee on finance for four years. He was re-elected to the senate in November, 1922, as a Progressive Republican, without opposition. Until elected to the senate the first time he had never held a public office.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Eau Claire and Chippewa counties.

HERMAN T. LANGE (Rep.) has held many positions of trust and honor, considering it a privilege and duty to serve. He was born in Portage, April 9, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He is president of the H. T. Lange Co., wholesale grocers, and an officer of the Lange Canning Co.; served as alderman of Eau Claire six years, president of the Y. M. C. A. nine years, and numerous other offices. He was elected to the senate in 1920 without opposition.

TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Barron, Dunn and Polk counties

CARL B. CASPERSON (Rep.) was born Aug. 17, 1887, in the town of Laketown, Polk county. He received his education in the common schools and the Stoughton Academy and began his business career as a carpenter and contractor. At the present time he is engaged in the lumbering business at Frederic. He has been a member of the county board of Polk county for fifteen years; has served as school clerk, president of the Atlas Creamery Company and director of the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank at Luck, Wis. He has also served as a director of the Equity Telephone Company. He was elected to the assembly in 1917, and in November, 1922, was elected state senator without opposition, receiving 11,182 votes.

THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida counties.

BERNARD N. MORAN (Rep.) of Rhinelander, is a timber estimator and land looker by profession. He was born in Oshkosh, Jan. 31, 1869, and was educated in the St. Joseph's Orphans Home, Green Bay. He has served as town assessor, treasurer, clerk, and chairman; chairman of the county board of Oneida county for several years, supervisor of county assessors, member of the assembly in 1915 and state supervisor of oil inspectors for six years. He was elected to the senate in 1920, receiving 12,078 votes to 1,783 for Peter Christ (Ind.).

THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette counties.

HOWARD TEASDALE (Rep.) was born at Janesville, Wis., Aug. 9, 1855. He is a resident of the city of Sparta. Graduated from country schools in 1876 and from high school in 1878. Took modern classical course at University of Wisconsin during 1878-79 and then took special course in law in 1880-81, graduating in 1882. Now practicing his profession in Sparta. Was justice of the peace at Sparta in 1891-92; city clerk from 1891-96; superintendent of waterworks from 1895-1905, also city attorney for several years. Appointed district attorney of Monroe county by Governor La Follette in May, 1901, and elected the next term; president of water commission, 1905-1910; treasurer of city school board for over fifteen years. Has held the positions of deputy county clerk, special treasury agent and court commissioner for a number of years. He is secretary and superintendent of the Monroe County Telephone Company and the Ontario and Wilton Telephone Company, and the New Cashton Telephone Company. As a member of the state senate during the sessions of 1911 and 1913 he was active in all legislation tending to curb and diminish the liquor traffic; chairman of the legislative vice committee of 1913; author of a law for the uniform accounting of asylums; law requiring track connection and switching between railroads and other progressive laws. In the November, 1922, senatorial election he was chosen without opposition, receiving 8,544 votes.

THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau counties.

EUGENE F. CLARK (Rep.) was born in Kingfield, Maine, Aug. 14, 1850. He came to Wisconsin with his parents four years later, settling in Monticello, Green county, but one year later removed to Galesville, Trempealeau county, where he has since resided. Since 1884 he has been president of the Bank of Galesville; for twenty-five years has been a member of the Trempealeau county board of supervisors; for thirty years has been secretary of the Trempealeau County Mutual Farmers Insurance Company; and for twenty-four years has been clerk of the Galesville board of education. He was a member of the assembly in 1895 and again in 1901 and was elected to the senate in 1916 and re-elected in 1920, receiving 10,156 votes to 6,116 for R. G. Knudson (Dem.), and 406 for H. S. Willey (Pro.). In the 1917 session he was a member of the finance and highway committees; in the 1919 and 1921 sessions was chairman of the committee on highways and member of the education and public welfare committee.

THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Jefferson and Waukesha counties.

JOHN C. SCHUMANN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, Dec. 6, 1881. He was educated in the parochial, public and evening courses in a busi-

ness college. After he left school he worked for two years at the printing trade, then learned the machinist trade, which he followed until he took up farming about eighteen years ago. With the exception of one term, 1920-22, when he was elected town treasurer, Mr. Schumann has never held public office before. During recent years he has been interested in the welfare of agriculture and has devoted much time in organization work. He has been secretary for the Farmers' Co-operative Company of Watertown since its origin ten years ago and for the past year has been secretary of the Milk Producers Co-operative organization, an agency to aid the farmers in the marketing of their milk profitably. Mr. Schumann was elected to the senate in November, 1922, receiving 10,865 votes against 3,794 votes for Charles Mulberger (Ind. Dem.).

CHIEF CLERK

F. W. SCHOENFELD, Edgerton, was elected chief clerk of the senate, Jan. 10, 1923. He was born of German parentage on a farm near Beaver Dam, Aug. 14, 1868. He attended the common schools, graduating from Northwestern College and Union Biblical Institute in 1892. As a Congregational minister he has held charges at Prairie du Chien, Bloomington, Dodgeville and Edgerton, his present home. He retired from active work in the ministry seven years ago devoting attention to his farm holdings.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

CHARLES A. LEICHT was born in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, Oct. 6 1861. Admitted to practice law in 1884. Served as postmaster of New Lisbon four years. Was city clerk and school clerk a number of years. Compiled the Assembly Journal Index for three sessions of the legislature; was bookkeeper of the assembly in 1903, and Journal clerk of the same body in 1905. From 1889 to 1909 was engaged in newspaper work, having been editor and publisher of the Juneau County Argus, New Lisbon Times, and Marathon Times. He founded the two last named newspapers. Was delegate to numerous county conventions, and represented Juneau county as a delegate in the last two Republican state conventions. He served two terms as mayor of New Lisbon. Was Circuit Court Commissioner for several years. He was a messenger sent by the state to Camp Grant in 1918 to take the Wisconsin soldier vote in the November election. He was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1920. He was legal advisor to the Juneau County Draft Board during war and served without pay. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1911 and in 1913. He was a republican presidential elector in the general election of 1912. He is at present editor and owner of the New Lisbon Times. He was re-elected as sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1923.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

ADAMS AND MARQUETTE COUNTY

WILLIAM A. GRAHM (Rep.) was born near Montello, Feb. 15, 1874. He received a public school education. For a number of years he was engaged in farming and at the present time operates a store and mill at Lawrence, Marquette county. Mr. Grahm was one of the early organizers for the Wisconsin Society of Equity. He was the first member of the organization in Chippewa county and organized the local at Bob Creek. He lived in Chippewa county from 1898 to 1911. He then

moved to Marquette county. He served one term as clerk of Westfield and from 1917-18 was undersheriff of Marquette county. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

CHARLES H. LIEHE (Rep.) was born in the city of Chippewa Falls, Sept. 14, 1874. One year later his parents moved on a farm in the town of Eagle Point, Chippewa county. This home farm is owned and operated by him; also a general inland store located on the farm. He was educated in the common schools. He served as town chairman, 1913-17; was elected chairman of the county state road and bridge committee by the county board, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. He assisted in organizing the Eagleton Cooperative Creamery company, 1901, and was secretary and manager of it for thirteen years. He helped to organize and is still a director and treasurer of the Chippewa Valley Holstein Breeders' Association. He was secretary of the Northern Wisconsin State Fair in 1919 and is still a member of the executive committee of the asociation. He was elected in November, 1922, without opposition, receiving 5,071 votes.

ASHLAND COUNTY

FRED C. SMITH (Rep.) was born Feb. 15, 1859, at Rockland, Mich. He received a public school education in the schools of Rockland. As a boy he worked in and around the copper mines of Michigan, also as a gardener and on farms. He came to Ashland in 1887 and worked for four years in a general store. In the spring of 1888 he started his present business as a florist. He served two terms as supervisor in Ashland and for several years was chairman of the Ashland County Republican committee. He defeated his primary opposition by nearly a two to one vote and was elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

BARRON COUNTY

JOHN L. DAHL (Rep.) speaker of the 1923 assembly is a lawyer, senior member of the law firm of Dahl & Gannon at Rice Lake, farmer and manufacturer. Born on a farm in Trempealeau county, he attended the common schools, the Osseo high school, and is a graduate of the River Falls normal and the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Ph. B.; attended the law school at the university and received his law degree from Hamilton College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the state bar in 1916. Taught as high school principal and city superintendent of schools after graduating from the normal and the university; served as county food administrator during the period of the Federal Food Administration; served as district attorney of Barron county 1919-20; was a delegate from the tenth congressional district to the National Republican convention, 1920, and was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1922, without opposition, receiving 4,139 votes. In addition to the practice of law, he owns and operates a well improved farm in Barron county, raising pure bred Holstein cattle, and is president of a furnace company of St. Paul and president of a produce company of Rice Lake.

BAYFIELD COUNTY

ALFRED M. WARDEN (Rep.) was born Dec. 29, 1852, on a farm in Eastfork township, seven miles southeast of Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Ill. He was educated at the district school, known still as Walnut Grove, and at a normal school and the old time Hillsboro academy, established as a preparatory school for colleges in 1836 and still in ex-

istence. He read law in the office of Judge Edward Lane, Hillsboro; admitted to the bar in his native state; after admission went west under the advice of Horace Greeley, but after three years in that wild country finally came to Wisconsin in 1881 and in April, 1882, located at Bayfield, Bayfield county, afterwards moving to Washburn, where he has lived ever since. He has held numerous local offices. In the September, 1922, primary he was nominated for assemblyman, receiving a majority over two opponents and was elected in November without opposition. He is a lawyer by profession.

BROWN COUNTY

First District. The city of Green Bay.

JAMES T. OLIVER (Rep.) was born in Yorkshire, England, August 18, 1849, and received his education in that country. He came to America in 1868, working on railroads in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He came to DePere in 1872 where he worked in the car shops, later going to Green Bay, then Grand Rapids and back again to Green Bay. For many years he served as a marine engineer on Green Bay and Lake Michigan. Although taking an interest in political matters he never sought office of any kind until elected to the assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in 1922 without opposition after defeating a primary opponent by better than a two to one vote.

BROWN COUNTY

All the towns, cities and villages in the county outside of the city of Green Bay.

GUSTAV J. ZITTLOW (Rep.) was born Jan. 9, 1870, in the town of Lawrence, Brown county, was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life to farming. He is a breeder of pure bred Holstein cattle. He served as clerk of his school district from 1891 to 1909, treasurer of the South Lawrence Butter & Cheese Co. and secretary and treasurer of the Wrightstown local American Society of Equity since 1918. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 3,280 votes to 3,061 for Herbert J. Smith, Jr. (Dem.).

BUFFALO AND PEPIN COUNTIES

DUTEE A. WHELAN (Rep.) was born at Mondovi, March 25, 1879. He received a common school education and graduated from the course of letters and science at the University of Wisconsin in 1900. He has been a farmer and since 1915 has served as cashier of the First National bank of Mondovi. He was treasurer of the town of Mondovi four years; treasurer of the Buffalo County Agricultural society for 15 years; treasurer of the school district since 1909. He has been prominent in organizations of a co-operative nature and is a director of the Equity Exchange board, one of the largest of its kind in the state. He is a director of the Farmers' Lumber company and during the World war was chairman of the Buffalo County War Savings committee. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, he received 2,896 votes to 237 for A. J. Will (Ind. Dem.)

BURNETT AND WASHBURN COUNTIES

ERICK H. JOHNSON (Rep.) received 2,896 of the 2,910 votes cast for assemblyman in Burnett and Washburn counties in November, 1922. He was born April 10, 1865, in Hogfors, Sweden, arrived in the United States June 18, 1868, and resided at Peshtigo for one year; was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn., and is a farmer and merchant. He was elected town

clerk in 1888; justice of the peace since 1895, assessor, 1910; town treasurer, 1915-20; postmaster at Frederic under President McKinley; member county school committee, 1917-18. He is a member of various farmer organizations, member of the National Geographic society, American-Scandinavian foundation, life member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and member of the Augustana Synod of the Lutheran church. He has been a Progressive Republican for twenty years. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and served as a member of the committee on Insurance and Banking and was re-elected in November, 1922.

CALUMET COUNTY

CARL HILLMANN (Rep.) was born March 29, 1870, in the town of Rantoul, Calumet county. He received a common school education and for many years has been engaged in farming in the town of Rantoul. He was town supervisor in 1899, town chairman of Rantoul, 1902-21, chairman of county board of Calumet five terms, school treasurer six years, justice of the peace fifteen years and is secretary of the Calumet County Drainage Commission. In the November, 1922, election he received 2,573 votes to 1,036 for George J. Schwalbach, (Dem.)

CLARK COUNTY

GEORGE W. SCHMIDT (Rep.) was born Feb. 22, 1864, at Little Cottonwood, Brown county, Minn. He was educated in the common schools, St. Peter, Minn., high school; Northwestern college, Ill.; Syracuse University, N. Y., graduating in 1888; University of Freiburg, Germany, 1895-6. He was an academy instructor and college professor for twenty-six years. He is now engaged in farming, near Stanley, Clark county. He was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, receiving 3,205 votes to 1,001 for Philip J. Abler (Ind.).

COLUMBIA COUNTY

ROBERT CALDWELL (Rep.) banker and farmer of Lodi, was born March 7, 1866 on a farm in the town of Arlington, Columbia county and received his education in the public schools of the county. He has made a success of farming, specializing in stock raising and feeding. He has served the public in various capacities, some of which are president of the village of Lodi, president of the Lodi Union Agricultural Society, also secretary of the same, a member of the Local Draft Board for Columbia county during the world war. At the present time and for several years he has been Supervisor of the County Board, a member of the Board of Education of the Lodi school system, and president of the Columbia bank. He served in the Assembly during the sessions of 1915 and 1921 and was nominated at the primary in 1922 over K. A. Johnson (Rep.) and at the election he received 3,250 votes to 1,484 for Peter Trapp (Ind.).

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ALBERT C. JOHNSON (Rep.) farmer and banker of Soldiers Grove, was born in Soldiers Grove, January 26, 1879. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Red Wing college, Red Wing, Minn., and the Wisconsin Business University, La Crosse. He served as village clerk of Soldiers Grove four years and represented his village on the county board from 1917-20. On December 8, 1922, Mr. Johnson was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Co-Operative Tobacco Pool. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 1,900 votes to 764 for Frank J. Antoine (Dem.).

DANE COUNTY

First District, City of Madison and town of Madison.

HERMAN W. SACHTJEN (Rep.) was born in Minneapolis, November 28th, 1886, educated in the public schools of Madison and was graduated from the college of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin in 1909 and the Law School in 1911, since which time he has practiced law in Madison. He served as secretary of the Dane County Republican committee in 1912-13 and as chairman since 1916.

He was nominated for the assembly without opposition within his party and election without opposition from a major party, 1920, the first instance of the kind in the history of the district.

In 1922 he was nominated in the Republican primary by a large vote over the opposition and then elected in November, 1922, without opposition of the other parties.

DANE COUNTY

Second District. Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York; the villages of Cambridge, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie and the city of Stoughton.

JAMES C. HANSON (Rep.) was elected to the assembly in 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1922. He was born in Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, July 11, 1862 and three years later came to America with his parents. They settled on a farm in the town of Christiana, Dane county, where he has since made his home with the exception of one season in 1879 when he was employed in railroad construction work in the Dakotas. He was educated in the common schools, Albion Academy and Milton college. He is a farmer and has been affiliated with the progressive movement for many years.

DANE COUNTY

Third District. Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna and Westport; and the villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Brooklyn, Dane, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Verona and Waunakee.

CARL M. GRIMSTAD (Rep.) is a retired farmer who has held numerous offices of trust and honor. Born in the town of Brigham, Iowa county, Aug. 9, 1856, he was educated in the common schools, Wisconsin Academy at Madison, and Teachers' Training course. He taught in the rural schools of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota for several years and in 1879 took up some government land in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, where he farmed for 10 years, organized the county, town and school district, served as town clerk, county assessor and deputy county auditor. In 1889 he returned to his farm in Iowa county. In 1915 he rented his farm and moved to Mount Horeb, Dane county. While in Iowa county he was town chairman 8 years, school clerk and member county board of education. He was elected to the assembly in 1918 and was re-elected in 1920 and 1922 without opposition.

DODGE COUNTY

First District. Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmett, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa and Williamstown; the villages of Hustisford, Lomira, Neosho, Iron Ridge and Theresa; and the cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the fifth, sixth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of Watertown.

HERMAN A. ZIEMER (Rep.) after serving as chairman of the town of Emmett, Dodge county, from 1911 to 1917, and member of the public building committee 1914-17, retired from public office and was literally drafted by his

party in 1920 and was elected to the assembly. Mr. Ziemer was born in Lebanon, Dodge county, Feb. 23, 1861, was educated in the common schools and has been a farmer all his life in the town of Shields. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,940 votes to 963 for Leo Koll (Dem.) and 415 for Emil Freinwald (Soc.).

DODGE COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elva, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, Westford; the villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville, East ward of the village of Randolph; and the cities of Juneau and Beaver Dam, and 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th wards, city of Waupun.

FRED E. MOUL (Rep.) was born June 5, 1878, and has always lived on the same farm. He was educated in the public and graded school of Burnett, served as town chairman in 1902-03 and 1909, and town treasurer from 1904 to 1909. He is not only a successful farmer but a well known shipper of live stock. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,891 votes to 1,782 for A. A. Nowak (Dem.) and 99 votes for Samuel Grainges (Soc.).

DOOR COUNTY

JOHN PELTIER (Rep.) was born in Michigan, January 30, 1860, and was educated in the common schools. He is both a successful dairy farmer and commercial fisherman, having been engaged in the latter occupation for forty years. He has made a deep study of the different species of fish caught in Green Bay and Lake Michigan and is considered one of the best posted men in the state on that subject, and served as president and general organizer of the State Fishermen's Association of Wisconsin. He served as town chairman from 1907 to 1915 and during the World war served as solicitor for the sale of bonds and in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,782 votes.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

First District. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the city of Superior.

SIXTUS LINDAHL (Rep.) was born Sept. 20, 1878 at Horben, Norway, and came to the United States in 1902. He received a public school and business college education and was engaged in business up to July 1, 1919. He has never held public office before although he has been connected with the Republican party since he came to this country from Norway. He takes great interest in fishing and hunting and the protection of wild game. He is a promotor of the Ski sport at the Head of the Lakes. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,567 votes to 2,393 votes for C. J. Whereatt (Ind.).

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Second District. Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior and Wascott; the villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver and Poplar; and the first, second, eighth, ninth and tenth wards of the city of Superior.

LEWIS H. ALLEN (Rep.) was born Dec. 8, 1877 at Waupun, Wis. He received a graded school education and for a number of years has been employed as a locomotive engineer on the "Soo Line." He never held a public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,005 to 911 for Mary Scott Johnson (Ind. Rep.) and 118 for Phil Mertes (Dem.).

DUNN COUNTY

J. D. MILLAR (Rep.) was born Jan. 8, 1869 in Eau Claire. He was educated in the common schools, Menomonie high school and the River Falls state normal. His present occupation is that of a farmer. Previous to this he was engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He has served as secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society for fifteen years, chairman of the town of Red Cedar for eight years; twice chairman and the present chairman of the county board of Dunn county. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Dunn County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company for thirteen years and is at present secretary of the organization. He served as a member of the assembly in 1911, 1913 and was re-elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

C. N. SAUGEN (Rep.) of Pleasant Valley, Eau Claire county, was born in Norway, January 1, 1852; came to Trempealeau county with his parents in 1866 settling on a homestead, where he worked and attended country school up to 1876 when he moved to Eau Claire county and began farming. He represented his town on the county board for 16 years, and was assessor of his town for 4 years. He was elected to the assembly in 1904 and 1916. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 receiving 5,090 votes to 1,095 for H. B. Crane (Dem.).

FOREST, FLORENCE, ONEIDA COUNTIES

JOSEPH D. GRANDINE was born in November, 1860 in Wayne county, New York, came to Wisconsin when a youth and was educated in the graded and high schools in Menasha, and for years has been a successful farmer in Forest county. He was president of the North Crandon school board when the first consolidated school in Wisconsin was established and it is still in successful operation. Mr. Grandine served as a member of the Forest county draft board during the war. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and re-elected in 1922 without opposition receiving 5,479 votes.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

First District. The towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac and Taycheedah and the city of Fond du Lac.

MATH KOENIGS (Rep.) was born on a farm in Fond du Lac county and has continued to reside in this county all his life. He attended parochial school and after graduating from the common school secured the remainder of his education by study at home. For a time he was employed in creameries and for three years operated a cheese factory. In 1912 he purchased a farm near the city of Fond du Lac which he still operates and the milk from the farm is retailed in the city. He was appointed a member of the State Fair advisory board by Gov. Blaine, March 14, 1921. He invented an efficient 30-day quack grass killing method after 7 years of experimenting. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 receiving 3,645 votes to 1,074 for Pacific Laudermann (Dem.) and 112 for Thomas W. Abel (Soc.).

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun; the villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale and St. Cloud; the city of Ripon and the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Waupun.

THOMAS J. DIERINGER (Rep.) of Campbellsport was born on May 23, 1861 in the town of Ashford. At an early age he moved with his parents to a

farm in the town of Auburn where he still makes his home. Following his schooling at St. Francis Seminary, he engaged in farming. He has been a practical farmer all his life. However, during the past few years he has added other duties which include two years as representative of the International Harvester Co. and five years with the Menominee River Sugar Co. For two years Mr. Dieringer was treasurer of the town of Auburn and for one year was assessor for the village of Campbellsport. At the present time Mr. Dieringer is secretary-treasurer of the Campbellsport branch of the Federal Farm Loan association, which position he has held since its organization, three years ago. For the past two years he has also been a member of the executive board of the Federal Farm Loan Bank of St. Paul. His father, Andrew Dieringer, was a member of the assembly from 1866 to 1868. Mr. Dieringer was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,720 votes to 25 for Walter S. Whiting (Ind.).

GRANT COUNTY

First District. Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo—the villages of Cassville, Cuba City, Hazel Green, Livingston, and Potosi, and city of Platteville.

GEORGE SLACK (Rep.) was born in Smelser township April 2, 1874. He received a common school education and at an early age went to work on the farm. He has been engaged in farming all of his life. He has served as road commissioner, but this was the only office held until elected to the assembly in 1922. He was nominated in the primary by a three to one vote over the opposition and was then elected in November without opposition.

GRANT COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, and Wyalusing; the villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove and Woodman; and the cities of Boscobel, Fennimore and Lancaster.

CHARLES E. TUFFLEY (Rep.) was born on the farm in Grant county on which he now lives. He attended the country school and Boscobel high school, served as county clerk of Grant county for six years and as journal clerk in the assembly through four sessions. He is a successful breeder of pure bred Holstein cattle, Oxford sheep and Poland China hogs. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,850 votes to 1,400 for William Victoria (Dem.).

GREEN COUNTY

FRED K. HEFTY (Rep.) was born in the town of Washington, Green county, Sept. 20, 1871. He received a common school education and at Evansville academy. For three generations his people have lived on the farm which he owns and operates. He is a breeder of Holstein cattle. He has been chairman of the town of Wellington since 1904; member of the road and bridge committee for fifteen years and in point of service is the second oldest member on the Green county board. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,483 votes to 1,491 for William Olson (Pro.) and 316 for John O'Connor (Dem.).

GREEN LAKE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES

NEWCOMB SPOOR (Rep.) was born in 1852, in Oswego, N. Y. Moved to Waushara county with his parents the same year. In 1904 went to Berlin, Green Lake county. Is a machinist by trade and a farmer by occupation. Graduated from the Berlin high school in 1874. Has held various offices of public trust and was elected to the assembly in 1910, 1912, and again in 1914 and 1916, and in 1922 without opposition in the November election.

IOWA COUNTY

CHARLES W. HUTCHISON (Rep.) was born Feb. 26, 1865, at Mineral Point. He received his education in the Mineral Point schools. He has always been a farmer and served for four years as a member of the county board of Iowa county and for six years was a member of the Mineral Point school board. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and has taken an active interest in their organization work. At the primaries he defeated J. T. Paul, Ridgeway, and in the November, 1922, election, he received 2,497 votes to 762 for W. G. Ruggles (Ind. Dem.).

IRON AND VILAS COUNTIES

HYMAN MAURICE MARK (Rep.) has never held public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected in 1922 without opposition. Mr. Mark was born in Duluth, Minn., May 10, 1891. He was educated in the public school at Ironwood, Mich., and since 1907 has been engaged in business first in the clothing and dry goods business, then as commission merchant, wholesale liquor, laundry, and for several years has been engaged in the scrap iron and metal business.

JACKSON COUNTY

WILLIAM F. DETTINGER (Rep.) of Hixton, is a successful farmer and breeder of pure bred Guernsey cattle and select seed grain. A native of the town of Northfield, Jackson county, where he still lives, he was born Sept. 24, 1880, and was educated in the common schools and the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. He has always lived on a farm, but was employed by the Armour Packing company for 5 years. He was president and manager of the York Creamery Association, Northfield, for three years, town supervisor from 1912 to 1915 and town chairman from 1915 to 1918. He was elected to the assembly in 1918, re-elected in 1920 and again in 1922 without opposition.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

EUGENE H. KILLIAN (Rep.) is a printer by trade, member of the Typographical Union and of the general executive committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. He was born in Watertown, Dec. 1, 1873, and educated in the local schools and Sacred Heart College. He is serving his second term in the assembly, receiving 6,010 votes to 1,440 votes for Wm. Everson (Dem.).

JUNEAU COUNTY

CLINTON G. PRICE (Rep.) of Mauston was born January 3, 1875, in Wonewoc, Juneau county, Wisconsin. As a boy worked on a farm, in a saw mill and hardware store. Worked way through Wonewoc high school by teaching school and as American Express agent. Volunteered as private in Co. G of Madison, 1st Reg., during the Spanish-American war. Later promoted to regimental adjutant. Paid way through University of Wisconsin as assistant librarian of Historial Library and

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—1923

(1) George Schmidt, (2) A. E. Smith, (3) Frank E. Lawson, (4) A. G. Becker, (5)W. A. Freehoff, (6) Homer R. Dopp, (7) George W. Meggers, (8) Charles Rahr, (9) George H. Jones, (10) E. E. Royce.

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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

as university law librarian. Served two terms as City Attorney of Mauston. First Assistant City Attorney of Milwaukee 1906-1910. Three terms District Attorney of Juneau county. Government Appeal Agent, Federal Food Administrator and Member of Executive Committee of Council of Defense of Juneau county during the World war. Volunteered and enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Motor Transport Corps in 1918 during the World war. Elected and re-elected President of Mauston Commercial Club 1919-1920. Became active member of the Milwaukee Press Club and honorary member of Typographical Union No. 23 of Milwaukee through experience in newspaper work and as a printer. Judge Advocate of United Spanish War Veterans of Wisconsin 1921 and elected Junior Vice-Commander of United Spanish War Veterans of Wisconsin 1922. Serving sixth year as Commander of United Spanish War Veterans Camp of Mauston. Elected as Progressive Republican, receiving 2,234 votes to 1,293 for F. A. Wheelihan (Ind.).

KENOSHA COUNTY

First District. The first, second, third, sixth, seventh and ninth wards of the city of Kenosha.

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born on a farm in Somers township, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, Oct. 18, 1874. He received his early education in the country schools and later in the Kenosha high school, graduating from that institution in June, 1895. Having secured a teacher's certificate before completing his high school course, he decided to enter the teaching profession, and in September, 1895, he left the farm and commenced the duties of school-teacher. After a period of six years in this work, he entered the State Normal School at Milwaukee for a teacher's course. During his three years in the Normal, he was particularly active in the school debating society and served as a member of the team that defeated Oshkosh in 1904. As president of his class, he took the lead in all class movements up to the time of his graduation in March, 1905. After teaching for the balance of the year in the Twelfth District No. 1, Milwaukee, he returned to Kenosha and accepted a situation as general delivery and stamp clerk in the local post office. This position he held until October, 1907, when the representatives of industry in Kenosha decided to form an association and open executive offices in the down town district. Mr. Shearer was selected as secretary and general manager of their offices, which position he has held for over fifteen years. During this time he has interviewed personally over one hundred thousand individuals seeking employment in industry and is intimately acquainted with most of the factory employees of his city.

In the line of service in public office, Mr. Shearer was elected alderman from his ward in 1913 and served on the Kenosha Common Council for six years. During this time he was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in 1917 and 1918 was president of the Council. On retiring from the Council in 1919, he was named a City Park Commissioner, serving in that capacity until November, 1922, when the new form of city government released the Park Commission.

He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,406 votes to Andrew Anderson (Ind. Dem.) 734 votes.

KENOSHA COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers and Wheatland, and the fourth, fifth and eighth wards of the city of Kenosha.

D. J. VINCENT (Rep.) was born May 4, 1860, in Kenosha county, where he was educated in the common schools of Kenosha county. For nine years he was clerk of the school board and for four years served

on the county board. He has been president of the Kenosha County Experimental order and of the Kenosha & Racine County Breeders' association. He was elected to the assembly in 1914-1916. He was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,344 votes to 1,377 for Mathew G. Seibert (Dem.).

KEWAUNEE COUNTY

ANTON HOLLY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee county, March 19, 1875, learned the butchers trade when 19 years old and won many contests, establishing a record of slaughtering and dressing a beef complete for the block in 4 minutes and 26 seconds. He conducted a meat market in Tisch Mills for 18 years and since 1910 owned and operated a farm of 160 acres in the town of Carlton. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,541 votes to 1,037 for W. J. Marek (Dem.) and 514 votes for August Fenske, (Ind. Rep.).

LA CROSSE COUNTY

First District. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards of city of La Crosse.

HENRY NEIN, (Rep.) was born at Wenings, Germany, June 7, 1860, and came to La Crosse, with his parents, in 1870. He received a common school education. From the age of 15 to 20 he worked in saw mills after which he began firing an engine on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. In 1883 he was promoted to the position of engineer, which he still holds. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 4,481 votes to 493 for Henry N. Stephenson, (Pro.).

LA CROSSE COUNTY

Second District. The Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City of La Crosse and all that part of the county outside of the City of La Crosse.

WILLIAM F. MILLER (Rep.) was born in the town of Barre, La Crosse county, Sept. 24, 1869, and has always lived on a farm. He was educated in the common school. Besides operating his farm he has been manager of the Farmers Co-Operative Supply and Shipping Association, and is a director in the Shelby Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The only office he ever held until chosen for the assembly was as town treasurer, 1912-13. He was elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,854 votes to 263 for Horace G. Willey (Pro.).

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

JAMES GOODMAN (Rep.) was born in Jo Davies county, Ill, in 1872, was educated in the common schools and taught school for nine years before taking up farming twenty-two years ago. He now owns two fine farms of 70 and 200 acres, operating one and renting the other. He has served the town of Lamont as chairman three years, clerk two years and supervisor two years and town of Argyle as chairman two years. He has been president of the Equity Shipping Association since its organization in 1915. He was elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,773 votes to 1,324 for Chas. C. Haffele (Dem.).

LANGLADE COUNTY

JAMES A. BARKER (Rep.) was born in Troy, N. Y., 1858. He received a common school education. For fourteen years he was shirt cutter for Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, and for ten years he was in a gent's furnishing goods store at Chicago. For the past thirteen years he has been engaged in farming in Langlade county. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,884 votes to 1,315 for Burke Rynders (Dem.) and 341 Joseph Zoern (Ind. Rep.).

LINCOLN COUNTY

RICHARD KAMKE (Dem.) was the only Democrat elected to the legislature in November, 1922. He was born in Schofield, Marathon county, June 3, 1883. He received a common school, high school and business college education. He is at present engaged in the hardware and implement business at Merrill. He has been an alderman in Merrill for ten years and has served as president of the common council for three years. He was elected to the assembly in November, receiving 2,830 votes to 2,295 for Thomas Metcalfe (Rep.).

MANITOWOC COUNTY

First District. The towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme and Newton and the City of Manitowoc.

ROBERT NAUMANN (Rep.) was born July 31, 1862, in the town of Newton, Manitowoc county. He received a common school education. He engaged in farming until 1895, when he purchased a cheese factory in which he made cheese for twenty-one years. Since that time he has been engaged in the taxi business. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 4,156 votes to 1,172 for Mrs. Jessie Eggers (Dem.).

MANITOWOC COUNTY

Second District. Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks and Two Rivers; the villages of Reedsville and Valders; and the cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.

FRED A. FREDRICH (Rep.) was born in the town of Maple Grove, Aug. 22, 1870. He received a common school education. As a young man he was employed as a carpenter, but twenty-two years ago engaged in farming and has followed this occupation since. He owns a farm northwest of Reedsville, in the town of Maple Grove. He served as town chairman for nine years and chairman of the county board of Manitowoc county, 1920. He served as school clerk for thirteen years. He is president of the Rockland Insurance Company. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,378 votes to 1,299 for Martin Rappel (Dem.).

MARATHON COUNTY

First District. Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Emmet, Flieth, Frankfort, Green Valley, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer and Wein; that part of Abbotsford village in Marathon county and the villages of Athens, Edgar, Fenwood, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Spencer, Stratford and that part of Unity village in Marathon county and that part of the City of Colby in Marahon county.

J. W. SALTER (Rep.) was born Feb. 5, 1852, on a farm near West Bend. He was educated in the common schools and the University of Wisconsin. In 1880 he organized the High School at Unity, Wisconsin, and was principal of that school for three years. For thirty years after that he was engaged in the mercantile business at Unity. He has always been very much interested in farming and in the production of a fine herd of pure-bred Red Polled cattle. He was appointed postmaster at Unity by President Arthur. He was for many years a member of the board of education there and served several times on the Marathon county board of supervisors. At the present time he is president of the Unity State Bank and is a member of the state board of education. He was elected member of assembly on the Republican Progressive ticket in the first district in Marathon county, Nov. 5, 1922, receiving 4,605 votes.

MARATHON COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Bevent, Easton, Elderon, Franzen, Guenther, Harrison, Hewitt, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Ringle, Texas, Wausau and Weston; the villages of Brokaw, Elderon, Hatley, Rothschild and Schofield and the city of Wausau.

HENRY ELLENBECKER (Rep.) was born Feb. 27, 1871, in Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. He received a common school education. For a time he was employed as a clerk in the general store and later learned the painting trade. At present he is the owner of a decorating and paint store at Wausau. He has been alderman, president of the council and water commissioner of Wausau. He was elected to the assembly in 1922, receiving 5,623 votes to 1,005 for George Morisette (Ind. Dem.), and 303 for Frederic Kanneberg (Ind. Soc.).

MARINETTE COUNTY

JAMES PEDERSEN (Rep.) has been in the wholesale fish business for the last eleven years, dealing in all kinds of fresh and smoked fish. He was born in Denmark, Nov. 5, 1868, and came to America when 19 years of age. He has served as alderman in Marinette for four terms and during the war was agent for the Public Service Reserve in Marinette county. He was elected to the assembly in 1918 and was re-elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

First District. The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS HENRY CONWAY (Rep.) was a superintendent of structural iron work from 1883 to 1910, since which time he had been engaged in the insurance business. His work took him into nearly every state in the Union. Forty years ago he made a trip from Portland, Ore., around Cape Horn to Ireland and back to New York. Born in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1860, he was educated in the public schools of New York and Homer Academy, Homer, N. Y. Although serving as inspector of the city hall 1893-95 and ward superintendent 1910-12, in Milwaukee, he never held an elective office until chosen for the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,386 votes to 1,040 for Wm. H. Park (Ind.) and 874 for Martin Binn (Soc.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Second District. The second and fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL LAFFEY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the township of Clyman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1863, and received a common school education. At the age of 17 years he left the farm and went to

work in a general merchandise business in Watertown, where he remained for seven years. In 1885 he moved to Milwaukee taking a position as traveling salesman for a Milwaukee firm and remaining on the road for ten years. In 1895 he retired from the road to enter the real estate business. He served in the Milwaukee common council during 1896-97. He was appointed state treasury agent by Gov. E. L. Philipp in 1915-17-19. He was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, receiving 2,860 votes to 1,352 for James Johnson (Soc.) and 442 for William O'Malley (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Third District. Twenty-fifth ward.

FRANK J. WEBER (Soc. Dem.) was born in the city of Milwaukee, Aug. 7, 1849. In 1852 his parents moved to the village of Grafton, Ozaukee county. Attended the district school at Ulao. He learned the trade of seaman, when a seaman had to be capable of building and fitting out a sailing ship from laying the keel to the placing of the mast truct, in which capacity he visited all of the most important seaports of the world. He became a member of the Knights of Labor in 1869 when it yet had the system of accepting members by and through the committee of the Unknown Knights, and he has been a member of labor organizations ever since. He organized the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in 1893 and was continuously an officer thereof until 1917, when he declined to continue as such. He is general secretary of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council since 1902. He was a member of the assembly in 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1915 and was elected without opposition as a member of the 1923 assembly from the third assembly district of Milwaukee county, receiving 3,098 votes.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourth District. The twenty-first ward of the city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS M. DUNCAN (Soc.) was born March 5, 1893 in Wisconsin. He received his common school education. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition receiving 3,233 votes.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifth District. The fifth and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

H. G. TUCKER (Soc.) was born January 19, 1879 in Germany. He received a public and trade school education. After serving an apprenticeship at the machinist trade he traveled extensively in Europe working at trade. He came to the United States in 1905 and after working in several eastern cities came to Wisconsin in 1907. He has been a member of organized labor for 25 years and connected with the Socialist movement for over 20 years and has held many offices of trust in both movements. His present position is that of a tool and die maker. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,734 votes to 1,820 for Peter M. Peterson (Rep.) and 528 for John J. Bonk (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixth District The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

FREDERICK J. PETERSON (Rep.) was born in Neenah, February 24, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Neenah and in the Philadelphia Orthopedic Institute of Physio-Therapy at Philadelphia and returning to this state taking charge of the Therapeutic department at the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh, Wisconsin for eight years, the same position at Pennoyers sanatorium at Kenosha, Wisconsin for three years, and at the Lake Geneva Sanatorium eight years after which he moved to

Milwaukee and has practiced his profession in that city ever since. Although taking a keen interest in municipal, state and national politics, Dr. Peterson never sought or held a public office until elected to the Assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 1,489 votes to 1,413 for Eugene Cooney (Soc.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventh District. The seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

ALEX C. RUFFING (Soc.) was the youngest member of the fifty-fourth session of the legislature. He was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 2, 1892 and was 26 years old three days before being elected to the assembly in 1918. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and learned the machinist trade at the Allis Chalmers plant. He never before entered politics but was elected to the assembly in 1918, and re-elected in 1920 and 1922 without opposition.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighth District. Eighth and fourteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN POLAKOWSKI (Soc.) was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 7, 1896. He came to Milwaukee with his parents twenty-two years ago. He was educated in the parochial schools, evening and high schools and is a graduate of the American School of Practipadicts. He has been a show worker and later was employed by Ed Schuster & Co., as a salesman. He never held public office before, but is the second son of Frank Polakowski to be elected to the legislature. In the November, 1922, election he received 2,191 votes to 1,471 for Louis Polewczwnski (Rep.) and 856 for Frank S. Kubatzki (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Ninth District. The ninth and tenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JULIUS KIESNER (Soc.) is an automobile tire vulcanizer by profession. He was born in Chilton, Oct. 29, 1884 and was educated in the public schools of that city. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe and is especially interested in education and public welfare. In 1910 after locating in Milwaukee he joined the Socialist party. His first public office was that of assemblyman to which he was elected in 1918. He was re-elected in 1920 and in November, 1922, received 2,920 votes to 1,966 for Louis S. Wiener (Rep.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Tenth District. The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN W. EBER (Rep.) was born Oct. 16, 1895 at Sheboygan. He received a graded, high school and University education. For one year he was employed in an insurance office and at the present time is employed in an attorney's office in Milwaukee. He has never held public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,829 votes to 2,618 for Wm. E. Jordan (Soc.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eleventh District. The eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

OLAF C. OLSEN (Soc.) was born February 26, 1899 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He graduated from the South Division High School of Milwaukee and until the opening of the legislature was attending the Marquette University Law School. He has never held a public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,643 votes to 887 for Alex J. Roselik (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twelfth District. The twenty-second ward of the city of Milwaukee.

LAWRENCE J. TIMMERMAN, (Rep.) was born August 11, 1878, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has resided ever since. Attended school until thirteen years of age, at which age he commenced to work. While employed he attended the public evening schools, business college and Milwaukee Law School, which school affiliated with Marquette University. Was admitted to the bar of this state in 1909 and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Marquette University the same year. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee since 1920. For eighteen years previous to that time he was employed by the United States Post Office Department as a Railway Post Office Clerk. He has never held any public office. Received 3,239 votes against 2,394 for John C. Ritter, (Soc.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Thirteenth District. The thirteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

RICHARD ELSNER (Soc.) was born May 29, 1859 in Germany. He received a public school, German gymnasium (College) and a technical school education in Germany. Later he attended Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin Law School where he graduated in 1894. He is a practicing lawyer by profession. He was a civil judge of Milwaukee county from 1910-1916; register of deeds of Milwaukee county, 1919-1920; he was one of the leaders in the labor movement in 1886. He was elected a member of the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 1,679 votes to 1,667 for Leander J. Pierson (Rep.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fourteenth District. The seventeenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE GAUER (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1892 and has resided there ever since. He graduated from the Milwaukee public school and is a printing press man by trade although for the past several years he has been engaged in the real estate business. For over twelve years he has been a member of the Pressmen's Union and the Socialist party. He was elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,046 votes to 1,493 for Edward F. Volmer (Rep.) and 137 for Edward J. Watson (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifteenth District. The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

THEODORE ENGEL (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee county in 1866, attended the Grace Lutheran school and also the first ward public school and after leaving school learned the plumber trade, which he followed for over twenty years and then went into the contracting business, in which he is still engaged. He was elected to the assembly in 1916 and again in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 4,400 votes to 2,591 for Herman Kluckow (Soc.) and 295 for Mary L. Fitzpatrick (Dem.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Sixteenth District. Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa and Cities of Wauwatosa and North Milwaukee.

CHARLES B. PERRY (Rep.) was born in New Haven county, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of that state, the East Side high school of Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from the State Normal school at New Britain, Conn., attended the Yale law school for one year, and

graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1886. He taught three years in the public schools of Connecticut and one year in the city of New Orleans. He has resided in the city of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, since 1892; was its city attorney from 1895 to 1905, and its mayor for five consecutive terms from 1906 to 1916. He was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1910 and served in the regular and special sessions of that body for the terms following that election. He is chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee county, to which position he was appointed by Governor John J. Blaine in 1921, upon nomination by the state board of health. This commission, together with the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, have charge of the construction of sewage disposal works and intercepting sewers designed to collect and dispose of the sewage of the city of Milwaukee, all the suburban cities, and most of the towns of Milwaukee county, at an estimated cost exceeding $15,000,000, designed to be ready for operation in 1924. Since 1894 Mr. Perry has been in the active practice of law in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was elected to his present office by 3,295 votes against 1,404 votes for his Socialist opponent.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventeenth District. The towns of Lake and Oak Creek and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

JOHN HERMAN KOCH (Rep.) was born in Germany July 24, 1864, coming to the United States with his parents in 1870, first settling near Mayville, Wisconsin, and three years later on a farm in the town of Hartland, Shawano county, Wisconsin. After attending various schools, he completed his education in 1889, when he graduated from the Lutheran School Seminary in Milwaukee. Ordained as a minister, he took charge of a church in the town of Paris, Kenosha county. In the year 1892 he was called by the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin as a missionary and as such organized congregations in Waukegan, Illinois, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, Wisconsin. South Milwaukee soon became the only field of his labor. In 1909 he accepted a call as superintendent of the Lutheran Children's Home Finding Society of Wisconsin. Ill health made it necessary for him to retire from active pastoral work and since 1916 has made his home in the town of Lake, one block outside the Milwaukee limits. He never sought a public office, but upon request became a candidate for the assembly, being elected in 1922, receiving 1,770 votes to 1,529 for Elmer A. Krahan (Soc.) and 388 for R. J. Hopkins (Ind.).

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighteenth District. The Eighteenth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, the Town of Milwaukee and the villages of Whitefish Bay and Shorewood.

FRANK L. PRESCOTT (Rep.) was born in the city of Milwaukee, Oct. 27, 1878. He was educated in public schools and business college. Engaged in advertising and publishing business and served in the assembly in 1915, 1920, and was returned again in 1922, receiving 4,097 votes to 1,142 for Mary R. Randolph (Dem.) and 1,020 for William J. Prang (Soc.). Politically he is a conservative republican representing one of the most conservative districts in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Nineteenth District. The City of West Allis, village of West Milwaukee and the town of Greenfield.

GEORGE C. HINKLEY (Rep.) was born in Saginaw county, Mich., Aug. 13, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee

and high school. He was an operative flour mill man for thirty years. In 1907 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. At that time he organized the Hinkley company and has been president of the company since its inception. He assisted in the organization of the West Allis State Bank in 1911, acted as president of that institution until 1918; remained on the board of directors and again elected to the presidency in 1923. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twentieth District. The Twentieth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

ALBERT F. WOLLER (Soc.) has been a member of the Socialist party for fifteen years. He was born in Germany Dec. 12, 1886, and came to the United States with his parents in 1892. He received a public school education at Marengo, Illinois. He early learned the machinist trade and at present is engaged in auto repair work for the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company. He has never held public office before. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,246 votes to 2,049 for Charles Meising (Rep.).

MONROE COUNTY

EDWARD EIRSCHELE (Rep.) was born at Clifton, Monroe county, Dec. 27, 1869. He received a common school education. His entire life has been spent as a farmer. He was treasurer of the town of Clifton for four years, town assessor thirteen years, and school clerk for four years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

OCONTO COUNTY

PETER ANKERSON (Rep.) was born in Germany, Jan. 21, 1874 and immigrated to Wisconsin at the age of 7 years. He was educated in the common schools of Brown county and worked as a farm hand and in the woods until 1896 when he began farming for himself, and has lived on the same farm in Oconto county since 1903. He has been a member of the Society of Equity 12 years and President of his county union the last six years, served as town clerk two years, town supervisor four years and member of the county board one year. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 without opposition and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 3,336 votes to 1,752 votes for Carl Riggins (Dem.).

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

First District. The towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute and Greenville, the village of Shiocton and the city of Appleton.

CHARLES M. SCHRIMPF (Rep.) was born May 31, 1890, at Milwaukee. He received a common and graded school education and has been employed as a farmer, clerk and cigar maker. At the present time he is a cigar manufacturer. He was endorsed by the Farmer-Labor and Progressive League for assembly and defeated Mark S. Catlin in the primary. He was elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour and Vandenbrook; the villages of Black Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute and Hortonville; and the cities of Kaukauna, Seymour and third ward of New London.

ANTON M. MILLER (Rep.) is a farmer by profession. Born on a farm in Outagamie county, May 1, 1876, he was educated in the common

schools and then worked in the paper mills for three and one-half years after which he returned to the farm where he was born and where he has since lived. He has been a member of the Society of Equity for 14 years, president of Local Union for 8 years, County union for 2 years, but never held a public office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 4,865 votes without opposition.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

FRED J. BUSSE (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Ill. He came to Wisconsin when twelve years old and lived on a farm in Fond du Lac county. He moved to Ozaukee county in 1908 and started a pure bred Holstein farm. He lived on this farm for eleven years and since that time has resided at Theinsville, Town of Mequon, Wisconsin. He has served as town chairman of Mequon and was a member of the county board of Ozaukee, 1917-1922. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,310 votes to 1,073 for Gerhard Aussen (Dem.).

PIERCE COUNTY

CHARLES E. HANSON (Rep.) a member of the 1917 session of the assembly, was re-elected in 1918-1920, and 1922, without opposition. He was born in Modum, Norway, Feb. 27, 1855, immigrated to Wisconsin with his parents when 11 years old and settled in Pierce county in 1871. He was educated in the public schools, and has followed farming all his life. He served for several terms as assessor of the town of River Falls, as a member of the board of directors of the Equity Elevator & Warehouse Co., River Falls.

POLK COUNTY

GEORGE A. NELSON (Rep.) was born in Milltown, Polk county, Nov. 15, 1873. He was educated in the common schools, worked at farming, lumbering and milling for the most part, but also at various other occupations in 38 states and Canada. He spent three years in Alaska gold mining and served as a deep water sailor and also on river steamers before returning to his farm in Polk county. He has always been foremost in the ranks of co-operation. At present he is president of the Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Company and of the American Society of Equity. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

PORTAGE COUNTY

BEN HALVERSON (Rep.) was born Sept. 18, 1863, in the town of New Hope, Portage county. He received a common school and Stevens Point high school education. He has been engaged in farming and has been a dealer in pumps and windmills, 1890-1902. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer of Portage county and re-elected in 1904, holding the office until Jan. 1, 1907. He then returned to the farm and has been engaged in farming since. He held the position of town chairman 1907, and is now chairman of the county state road and bridge committee holding that office for the past six years and has been chairman of the county board for three years. He is president of the New Hope Norwegian Ins. Company and has held this position for fifteen years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 4,087 votes to 2,597 for James Tovey (Dem.).

PRICE COUNTY

ARVID B. BLOMBERG (Rep.) was born May 12, 1893, at Ogema, Wisconsin. He received a common school and high school education and at-

tended the University of Wisconsin law school in 1921 and 1922. He has been employed as a farmer and woodsman but his present occupation is that of a farmer. He was a soldier in the World war against Germany. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

RACINE COUNTY

First District. The first, second, third, sixth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of Racine.

W. GRANT NELSON (Rep.) was born July 4, 1869, Racine county. He received a public school education. He was elected to the assembly, receiving 4,227 votes to 1,657 votes for Wallace Ingalls (Ind. Rep.) in November, 1922.

RACINE COUNTY

Second District. The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

JACOB STOFFEL, JR., (Rep.) was born July 2, 1861, at Racine. He received a graded school education and at Parsons Business College. For a time he was employed as a dry goods clerk but for the past 42 years has been a dry goods merchant. He has held the position of Alderman, President of the School Board and at present is Vice-President of the Park Board. For the past 28 years he has been director of the First National Bank and still holds this position. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 5,082 votes to 386 votes for Ernest Anheuser (Soc.).

RACINE COUNTY

Third District. The towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville; the villages of Corliss, Rochester, Union Grove and Waterford; the city of Burlington and the ninth ward of the city of Racine.

JOHN H. KAMPER (Rep.) was born in Denmark, Dec. 17, 1857. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1866, settling in Racine, where he has ever since resided. At the age of 22 he was elected justice of the peace which office he held 14 years. For 17 years he was chairman of the town of Raymond and a member of the county board of supervisors of Racine county, holding the position for 4 years as chairman. He has held numerous other offices of trust. He is a retired farmer. He was first elected to the assembly in 1908, re-elected in 1910 and in November 1922 was again elected assemblyman, receiving 3,498 votes to 792 for E. F. Rakow (Dem.) and 131 for Julius Jacobson (Soc.).

RICHLAND COUNTY

ELIAS R. CUSHMAN (Rep.) is a miller by trade and spent 25 years in lumbering and merchandising, but for some time has been farming. He was born in Vernon county, August 14, 1860, and was educated in the common schools of Vernon and Richland counties. He served as president of the village of Viola, 1900 to 1903, and as a member of the Richland county board from 1909 to 1920. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 2,527 votes to 772 for P. H. Slaney (Dem.).

ROCK COUNTY

First District. The towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter and Union; the village of Milton; and the cities of Edgerton, Evansville and Janesville.

ALEXANDER E. MATHESON (Rep.) was born in Eagle, Wis., July 11, 1868, was educated in Beloit College and the University of Wiscon-

sin, receiving his Ph.B. degree in 1890 and M.A. in 1893 at Beloit, and LL.B. in 1894 at Wisconsin, since which time he has practiced law in Janesville. He served as alderman, 1903-1905, and as executive member and secretary of Local Board for Division No. 1, Rock County Draft Board during the World war. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 3,913 votes to 1,952 for Leigh J. Woodworth (Ind.).

ROCK COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnson, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, and Turtle; the villages of Clinton, Footville and Orfordville; and the city of Beloit.

H. B. MOSELEY (Rep.) was born October 14, 1874, at Beloit. He received a common school education and is at present engaged in farming. For 13 years he was county supervisor and was chairman of the county board of Rock county, 1914-1915. Since that time he has been chairman of the county and state road bridge committee. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

RUSK AND SAWYER COUNTIES

DAVID J. SUMMERVILLE (Rep.) was born March 22, 1875, in Carroll county, Ill., moved to Iowa with his parents in 1879 and was educated in the common schools, taught school in Iowa for three years and has since been engaged in farming. He came to Wisconsin in 1913, served as a member of the Rusk county board, 1917 to 1923, member of the Road and Bridge Committee and has served on his district school board since it was established. Is president of the Rusk County Agricultural Society. He was elected Town Chairman in 1921, while a member of Legislature receiving every vote in his town. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and again in 1922 without opposition.

ST. CROIX COUNTY

ETHAN B. MINIER (Rep.) was born in Ulster, Penn, Sept. 1, 1874. He moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, when thirteen years of age, settling on a farm near New Richmond. He was educated in the schools of New Richmond, taught school for two years and then graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1900. He practiced the profession for some years at Amery, but for the past ten years has been engaged in farming, near New Richmond. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

SAUK COUNTY

DWIGHT S. WELCH (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Delton, Sauk county, Jan. 13, 1874. He was educated in the common schools. He has been engaged in the farming business all of his life except three years when he was in the livery and transfer business. He has been a member of the school board since 1916 and Vice-President of the Farmers' Telephone Company since 1914. He was a member of the State Central Republican Committee four years. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

SHAWANO COUNTY

AUGUST BEVERSDORF (Rep.) was born in Germany, Sept. 22, 1864, came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1867 where he was educated in the public schools and in 1878 moved to the town of Richmond, Sha-

wano county, when it was a wilderness. At the age of 21 he purchased a farm in Belle Plaine township which he has developed into one of the finest farms in the county. He served as town treasurer ten years, chairman twelve years, was a member of the county asylum building committee and trustee for six years. He has been President of the Shawano County Agriculture Society for the last five years, and has been school clerk of his district for 26 years. He served in the session of 1920 and 1921 and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 4,983 votes to 429 for William Dailey (Ind. Dem.).

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

First District. The city of Sheboygan.

JACOB JUNG (Rep.) was born Jan. 11, 1857, in the city of Sheboygan. He received a Lutheran parochial and Sheboygan high school education. He learned the carriage and wagon makers trade and worked 14 years at the bench. He then bought out his father's business, and operated it for 30 years as the Jung Carriage Company. In 1888 he branched out in the mercantile business and became one of the founders of the J. and W. Jung Company operating a department store in which he is at present engaged with two of his sons. He has never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,747 votes to 2,173 votes for Ernest Kreuter (Soc.).

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Second District. All the towns, cities and villages of the county except the city of Sheboygan.

HENRY OTT (Rep.) was a progressive member of the assembly in 1913 and was returned as such in 1920 after an absence of eight years. Born in Cedar Grove, March 6, 1865, he was educated in the rural schools and Plymouth high school, took up dairy farming and has long been a leader in that great industry in his county. He served as town clerk 11 years, chairman six years, secretary Plymouth Farmers Fire Insurance Association 12 years, and director of the State Bank of Plymouth since 1917. He was elected to the assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in November, 1922, receiving 3,608 votes to 535 for James Mooney, Jr., (Ind. Dem.).

TAYLOR COUNTY

JOHN GAMPER (Rep.) holds the unique record of having served his county in the assembly both as a democrat and republican. He was first elected to the assembly in 1914 as a democrat but was nominated and elected as a republican in 1916 and again in 1920 and 1922. Mr. Gamper was born in 1860 in Chur, Switzerland, and was educated in the common and high school, normal and University of Zurich. He came to America in 1883 to join the editorial staff of a German newspaper in St. Louis but did not like the city life and came to Wisconsin, working on a farm in Sauk county and that fall went to Medford where he has since resided. He owns a fine farm and specializes in raising pure bred Holstein cattle. He was re-elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 2,532 votes to 282 for D. J. Smith (Ind.).

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

GEORGE SCHMIDT (Rep.) was born in Switzerland, June 26, 1857, and came to the United States with his parents, settling in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, May, 1867. He attended the common school and Fountain city graded schools, also the Galesville University now Gale

College. He taught school in the district and graded school for 11 years, working on the farm during the vacation time. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Buffalo county in the fall of 1886 and continued in that office until 1895. In the fall of 1895 he purchased a farm in the town of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, which he managed for 9 years when he removed to a smaller farm near the village of Arcadia where he still resides. He has held various minor offices, town clerk, town treasurer and chairman of the town board in 1920 and was elected supervisor of assessment which office he held for 6 years declining re-election. He was appointed assessor of incomes for district 28 comprising Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties in 1912 when that office was created and continued in same to January, 1923. He was nominated and elected to the assembly without opposition.

VERNON COUNTY

A. E. SMITH (Prog. Rep.) was born August 27, 1879, at Berlin, Wisconsin. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin, receiving the B.L. degree in 1901. He was an instructor in the Viroqua high school in 1902-1906; principal Cashton high school 1906-1907; principal Vernon County Training School 1907-1920. He is now engaged in the general insurance business at Viroqua. He was elected mayor of the city of Viroqua in 1921 and was elected assemblyman in November, 1922, without opposition.

WALWORTH COUNTY

FRANK E. LAWSON (Rep.) was born August 9, 1868, at Delavan, Wisconsin. He received his education in the district school at Walworth and Sharon, Wisconsin high school. He lived on a farm until 1907 and has been cashier of the Walworth State Bank of Walworth, Wisconsin, since that time. He was town clerk of the town of Walworth from 1901 to 1907, and was president of the Walworth County Agricultural Society in 1909, and has been president of the Walworth Village Board since 1917. He was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives for the town of Walworth during the World war. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 3,372 votes to 512 for Duncan McFarlane (Ind. Dem.) and 297 for Henry H. Tubbs (Pro.).

WASHINGTON COUNTY

ALFRED G. BECKER (Rep.) a member of the assembly committee on public welfare, 1919, chairman of Engrossed Bills and Labor, 1921; was born on a farm in the town of Addison, Washington county, August 24, 1887. He was educated in the district and parochial school and the Hartford high school and after teaching four years in Washington county engaged in dairy farming and the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle. He served as chairman of his town for four years and was elected to the assembly in 1918, and re-elected in 1920. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1922, receiving 2,881 votes to 1,434 for Jacob W. Wolf (Dem.) and 989 for Wm. S. Olwein (Ind. Rep.).

WAUKESHA COUNTY

First District. The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; the villages of Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago and North Prairie, and the city of Waukesha.

WILLIAM A. FREEHOFF (Rep.) is a son of Henry Freehoff who served in the assembly during the 1915 and 1917 sessions. Born in the town of Greenfield, La Crosse county, Dec. 27, 1889, he was educated in the common schools, the La Crosse high school and the University of

Wisconsin. He was actively engaged in farming until two years ago when he retired from the farm to devote his entire time to writing for the agricultural press of the country, in which profession he has been singularly successful. He never held office until elected to the assembly in 1920. He was re-elected in November, 1922, rceiving 3,205 votes to 832 for Albert Federer (Ind. Dem.).

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Second District. The towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Summit; the villages of Hartland, Menomonee Falls, New Butler and Pewaukee; and the city of Oconomowoc.

HOMER R. DOPP (Rep.) was born at Oconomowoc, November 25, 1875. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He taught high school for two years and is at present engaged in farming. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 receiving 3,267 votes to 1,020 for Judson Hall (Ind. Dem.).

WAUPACA COUNTY

GEORGE W. MEGGERS (Rep.) was born May 15th, 1888, at the town of Larrabee, Waupaca county. He received his education in the Clintonville public school, and is at present engaged in farming. He is a member of the county board of Waupaca county and a member of the common council of the city of Clintonville at the present time. He won out as an Independent candidate. He received 3,667 votes as an Independent La Follette Progressive candidate for the assembly to 3,125 votes for Lila Matteson (Rep.).

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

First District. The city of Oshkosh.

CHARLES RAHR (Rep.) was born Dec. 17, 1865, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He received a graded school education and for many years was proprietor of the Rahr Brewing Company. He is now retired. He never before held public office. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, without opposition.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Second District. All the towns, villages and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.

GEORGE H. JONES (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Algoma, Winnebago county, July 13, 1859. He was educated in the district school, Oshkosh Normal and business college, and successfully conducted a farm in the town of Algoma until April, 1920, when he retired. He has been town clerk since April, 1893; president of the Nekimi Mutual Farmers' Insurance Co., 15 years; director of the Winnebago County Fair Association, 10 years; treasurer Plymouth Congregational Church, Oshkosh, 5 years; holding all of these positions at the present time. He was elected to the assembly in 1920, and was re-elected in November, 1922, without opposition.

WOOD COUNTY

ELWYN E. ROYCE (Rep.) was born at Watertown, N. Y., March 18, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of New York state, Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y., and one year in the Plymouth, Wisconsin, high school. He is a progressive Republican. He is now engaged in

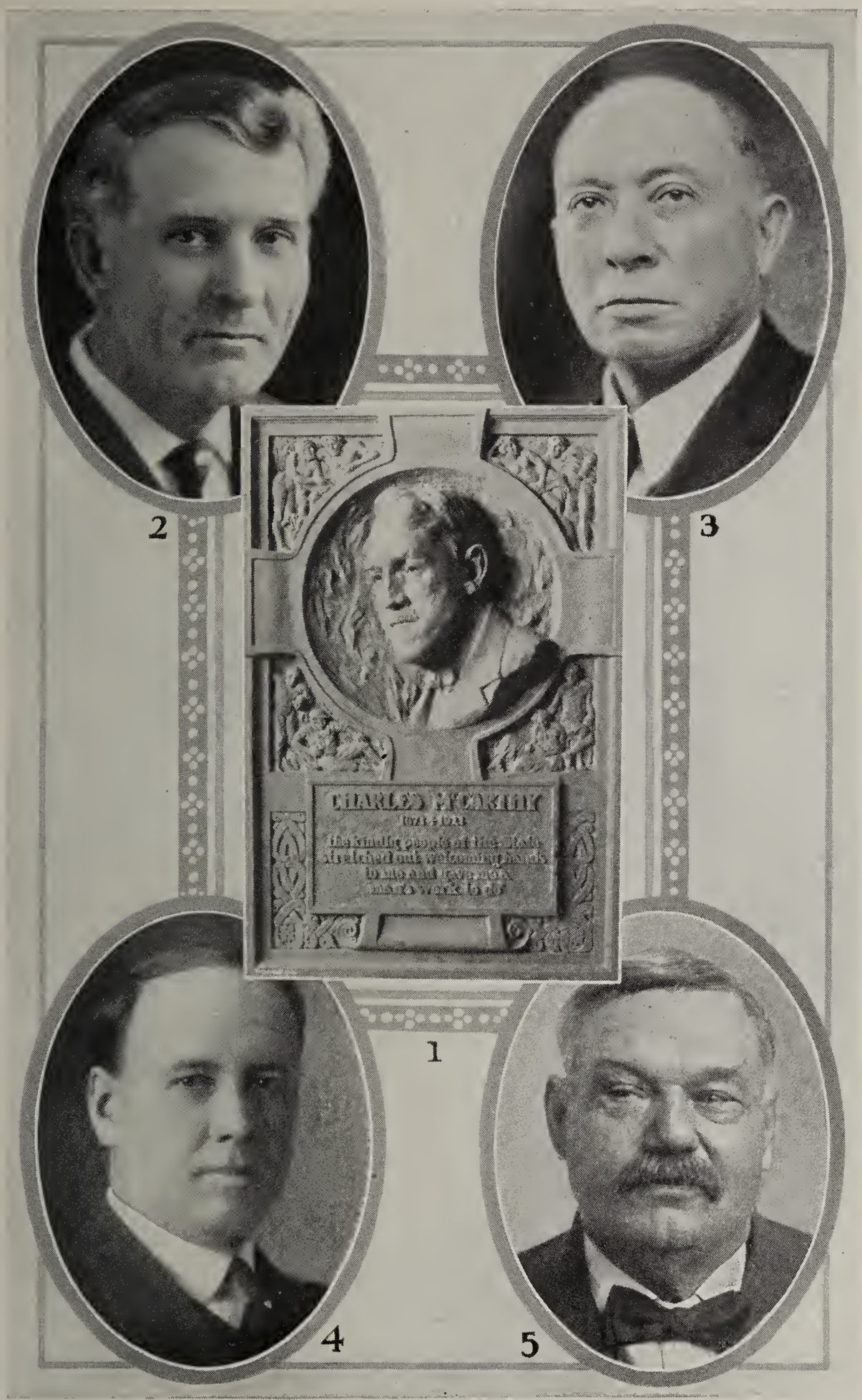
farming near Marshfield, Wood county. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1922, receiving 6,099 to 415 for H. Siebenhaar (Ind. Soc.).

CHIEF CLERK

C. E. SHAFFER (Rep.) has been chief clerk of the assembly at every session since 1907, being re-elected time and again without opposition. He was born on a farm in Dane county where he worked until he became of age, except during the time spent in school. He was educated in the common schools, business college and private academy, after which he taught in the district and graded schools. He was instructor for a time in mathematics and bookkeeping in the Capital City Commercial College, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has taken an active part in politics, having served three terms as secretary on the Dane County Republican Committee.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

THOMAS W. BARTINGALE (Rep.) was born in Ely, England, June 24, 1851, came to Wisconsin as a youth, was educated in the common schools of Chippewa and Eau Claire counties and from 1875 as long as the pine lasted worked in the pineries and as log driver, then took up farming. He served as town clerk, town chairman, clerk of co-operative creamery for several years. was elected to the assembly in 1912, and re-elected in 1918 and 1920 without opposition. He served as organizer for the American Society of Equity and in 1919-20 in clearing land with the use of T. N. T. He was elected Sergeant at Arms at the opening of the 1923 session.



OFFICIALS OF LEGISLATURE

(1) Medallion to late Dr. Charles McCarthy, (2) F. W. Schoenfeld, Chief Clerk of the Senate, (3) C. A. Leicht, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, (4) C. E. Shaffer, Chief Clerk of the Assembly (5) T. W. Bartingale, Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly.

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Miscellaneous

Census Statistics
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CITIES OF WISCONSIN BY CLASSES

First Class (150,000 population or over)

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	*	1846	457,147

Second Class (40,000 to 150,000 population)

Kenosha[1]	Kenosha	1841	1850	40,472
Racine	Racine	1841	1848	58,593
Superior[2]	Douglas	1887	1889	39,624

Third Class (10,000 to 40,000 population)

Appleton	Outagamie	1853	1857	19,561
Ashland	Ashland	*	1887	11,334
Beloit	Rock	1845	1857	21,284
Eau Claire[3]	Eau Claire	1867	1872	20,880
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1847	1852	23,427
Green Bay[4]	Brown	1838	1854	31,017
Janesville	Rock	*	1853	18,293
La Crosse	La Crosse	*	1856	30,363
Madison	Dane	1846	1856	38,378
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1851	1870	17,563
Marinette	Marinette	*	1887	13,610
Oshkosh	Winnebago	*	1853	33,162
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1846	1853	30,955
Stevens Point	Portage	*	1858	11,370
Waukesha[5]	Waukesha	1846	1895	12,558
Wausau	Marathon	1860	1872	18,661
West Allis	Milwaukee	1902	1906	13,765

Fourth Class (under 10,000 population)

Algoma[6]	Kewaunee	*	1879	1,911
Alma	Buffalo	1868	1885	970
Altoona	Eau Claire	*	1887	960
Amery	Polk	1890	1919	1,203
Antigo	Langlade	*	1885	8,451
Augusta	Eau Claire	1871	1885	1,407
Baraboo[7]	Sauk	1866	1882	5,538
Barron	Barron	*	1887	1,623
Bayfield	Bayfield	1876	1913	1,441
Beaver Dam	Dodge	*	1856	7,992
Berlin	Green Lake	*	1857	4,400
Black River Falls	Jackson	1866	1883	1,798
Bloomer	Chippewa	1885	1920	1,648
Boscobel	Grant	1864	1873	1,670
Brodhead	Green	1870	1891	1,600
Buffalo	Buffalo	*	1859	286
Burlington	Racine	1855	1900	3,626
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1845	1885	1,738
Chetek	Barron	*	1891	1,154
Chilton	Calumet	*	1877	1,833
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	*	1869	9,130
Clintonville	Waupaca	1879	1887	3,275
Colby	Marathon-Clark	*	1891	798
Columbus	Columbia	1864	1874	2,460
Crandon	Forest	*	1898	1,632
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1895	1898	6,795
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1919	1,528
Darlington	LaFayette	1865	1877	1,798
Delavan	Walworth	1856	1889	3,016
DePere[8]	Brown	1857	1883	5,165
Dodgeville	Iowa	1858	1889	1,896
Durand	Pepin	1871	1887	1,517

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Edgerton	Rock	*	1883	2,688
Elkhorn	Walworth	1857	1897	1,991
Elroy	Juneau	*	1885	1,713
Evansville	Rock	1867	1896	2,209
Fennimore	Grant	1885	1919	1,383
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1860	1878	4,915
Fountain City	Buffalo	1870	1889	880
Glenwood	St. Croix	*	1895	779
Greenwood	Clark	*	1891	761
Hartford	Washington	1871	1883	4,515
Hayward	Sawyer	*	1915	1,302
Horicon	Dodge	1855	1897	2,134
Hudson	St. Croix	*	1856	3,014
Hurley	Iron	*	1918	3,188
Jefferson	Jefferson	1857	1878	2,572
Juneau	Dodge	1865	1887	1,159
Kaukauna[9]	Outagamie	1881	1885	5,951
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	*	1883	1,865
Kiel	Calumet-Manitowoc	1892	1920	1,599
Ladysmith	Rusk	1901	1905	3,581
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1844	1885	2,632
Lake Mills[10]	Jefferson	1852	1905	1,754
Lancaster	Grant	1856	1878	2,485
Marshfield	Wood	*	1883	7,394
Mauston	Juneau	1800	1887	1,966
Mayville	Dodge	1867	1885	3,011
Medford	Taylor	*	1889	1,881
Mellen	Ashland	*	1907	1,981
Menasha	Winnebago	1853	1874	7,214
Menomonie	Dunn	*	1882	5,104
Merrill	Lincon	*	1883	8,068
Mineral Point	Iowa	1844	1857	2,569
Mondovi	Buffalo	*	1889	1,554
Monroe	Green	1858	1882	4,788
Neenah	Winnebago	1850	1873	7,171
Neillsville	Clark	*	1882	2,160
New Lisbon	Juneau	1870	1889	994
New London	Outagamie-Waupaca	1868	1877	4,667
New Richmond	St. Croix	1878	1885	2,248
North Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	1918	3,047
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	1865	1875	3,301
Oconto	Oconto	1859	1869	4,920
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1903	1919	1,914
Onalaska	La Crosse	1872	1878	1,066
Park Falls	Price	1901	1912	2,676
Peshtigo	Marinette	*	1903	1,440
Phillips	Price	*	1891	1,973
Pittsville	Wood	1886	1887	504
Platteville	Grant	1854	1876	4,353
Plymouth	Sheboygan	*	1877	3,415
Portage	Columbia	*	1854	5,582
Port Washington	Ozaukee	1848	1882	3,340
Prescott	Pierce	1857	1871	892
Princeton	Green Lake	1865	1920	1,275
Prairie du Chien[11]	Crawford	*	1872	3,537
Reedsburg	Sauk	1868	1887	2,997
Rhinelander	Oneida	*	1884	6,654
Rice Lake	Barron	*	1887	4,457
Richland Center	Richland	1866	1887	3,409
Ripon	Fond du Lac	1853	1858	3,929
River Falls	Pierce-St. Croix	1868	1875	2,273

Cities of Wisconsin by Classes—Continued

City	County	Inc. as Village	Inc. as City	Population 1920
Seymour	Outagamie	*	1879	1,280
Shawano	Shawano	1871	1874	3,544
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1854	1913	2,002
Shullsburg	LaFayette	1861	1889	1,158
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	*	1897	7,598
Sparta	Monroe	1866	1883	4,466
Spooner	Washburn	1902	1909	2,293
Stanley	Chippewa	*	1898	2,577
Stoughton	Dane	1868	1882	5,101
Sturgeon Bay	Door	*	1883	4,553
Tomah	Monroe	1857	1883	3,257
Tomahawk	Lincoln	*	1891	2,801
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1858	1878	7,305
Viroqua	Vernon	1857	1883	2,574
Washburn	Bayfield	*	1904	3,707
Watertown	Jefferson-Dodge	1849	1853	9,299
Waupaca	Waupaca	1857	1875	2,839
Waupun	Fond du Lac- Dodge	1857	1878	4,440
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	1892	1897	5,818
West Bend	Washington	1868	1885	3,378
Whitewater	Walworth	1858	1885	3,215
Wisconsin Rapids[12]	Wood	*	1869	7,243

*No record of incorporation as a village, probably from town to city government.

[1]Incorporated as village of Southport, 1841, name changed to Kenosha in 1857.

[2]Incorporated as City of Superior by special act of legislature, 1858, but did not organize as a city. Incorporated as village 1887 and as city 1889. Became second class city with census of 1910, held by Attorney General it remains such unless changed by action of city council.

[3]Incorporated as village of Eau Claire City, 1867. Changed to Eau Claire in 1872.

[4]Navarino and Astor incorporated into Borough of Green Bay in 1838; Fort Howard annexed in 1895.

[5]Incorporated as village of Prairieville 1846, changed to Waukesha in 1847.

[6]Incorporated as Ahnapee in 1879, changed to Algoma in 1897.

[7]Known as Adams village until 1852 when name was changed to Baraboo.

[8]West De Pere incorporated as a village in 1870, name changed to Nicolet in 1883 and again to West De Pere in 1887. Annexed to De Pere in 1890.

[9]Village of Ledyard incorporated in 1881 on south side of Fox River. In 1885 was combined with part of town of Kaukauna on North side of river under name of City of Kaukauna, when Ledyard was commonly called South Kaukauna, and where a separate post office is still maintained although both sides of river are under one city government.

[10]Incorporated as village of Lake Mills in 1852, name changed to Tyrahnena in 1866 and back to Lake Mills in 1867.

[11]Prairie du Chien, second oldest settlement in Wisconsin, was incorporated as the Borough of Prairie du Chien by the Governor and Judges of the State of Michigan in 1822, the first incorporated government in the state, but gave up its government in 1825 and was under the town government until incorporated as a city in 1872.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES IN WISCONSIN

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Abbottsford	Clark-Marathon	1894	782
Ableman	Sauk	1894	542
Adams	Adams	1912	1,119
Afton	Rock	1856	*
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	246
Albany	Green	1883	741
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	.....
Almond	Portage	1905	504
Amherst	Portage	1900	588
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	192
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	250
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1878	1,418
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	701
Athens	Marathon	1901	940
Attica	Green	1849	*
Auburndale	Wood	1861	334
Avoca	Iowa	1870	432
Bagley	Grant	1919	*
Baldwin	St. Croix	1874	666
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	251
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	854
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	289
Bay City	Pierce	1910	213
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	337
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	210
Belleville	Dane	1892	559
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	498
Benton	Lafayette	1892	874
Birnamwood	Shawano	1895	651
Biron	Wood	1910	*
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	516
Black Earth	Dane	1857	464
Blair	Trempealeau	1894	657
Blanchardville	Lafayette	1890	653
Bloomington	Grant	1880	657
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	*
Blue River	Grant	1916	396
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	504
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	478
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1920	682
Brillion	Calumet	1885	1,102
Brokaw	Marathon	1908	493
Brooklyn	Dane-Green	1905	407
Browntown	Green	1890	245
Bruce	Rusk	1901	561
Butternut	Ashland	1903	618
Cable	Bayfield	1920	*
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	723
Cambria	Columbia	1866	679
Cambridge	Dane	1891	490
Cameron	Barron	1894	572
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	730
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	471
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	362
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	*
Cashton	Monroe	1901	753
Cassville	Grant	1920	*
Cazenovia	Richland	1903	488
Cecil	Shawano	1905	379
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1900	654
Centuria	Polk	1904	358
Clayton	Polk	1910	304
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	689
Clinton	Rock	1881	938
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	305
Coleman	Marinette	1903	*
Colfax	Dunn	1904	905
Conrath	Rusk	1915	145
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	369

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Corliss	Racine	1907	564
Cornell	Chippewa	1913	*
Crivitz	Marinette	1913	447
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	*
Cuba City	Grant	1891	1,175
Curtiss	Clark	1917	186
Cobb	Iowa	1902	230
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	*
Dallas	Barron	1903	425
Dane	Dane	1899	316
Deerfield	Dane	1891	594
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	233
De Forest	Dane	1903	493
Denmark	Brown	1915	735
De Soto	Crawford-Vernon	1886	299
Dorchester	Clark	1901	519
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	235
Downing	Dunn	1909	374
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	270
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	394
Eastman	Crawford	1910	286
East Troy	Walworth	1900	773
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	176
Edgar	Marathon	1898	723
Eland	Shawano	1905	344
Elderon	Marathon	1917	215
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	379
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	527
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	357
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,043
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	632
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	296
Ephraim	Door	1919	*
Exeland	Monroe	1920	211
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	660
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	507
Fall River	Columbia	1903	400
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	178
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	203
Footville	Rock	1918	351
Fox Lake	Dodge	1858	1,012
Frederic	Polk	1903	*
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	374
Friendship	Adams	1907	442
Galesville	Trempealeau	1887	946
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	652
Genoa Junction	Walworth	1901	656
Gillett	Oconto	1900	785
Gilman	Taylor	1914	522
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	298
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	174
Grafton	Ozaukee	1896	898
Granton	Clark	1916	334
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	781
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	338
Green Lake	Green Lake	1871	456
Gresham	Shawano	1908	309
Hamilton	Iron	1917	1,890
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	368
Hancock	Waushara	1902	443
Hartland	Waukesha	1891	800
Hatley	Marathon	1912	290
Haugen	Barron	1918	426
Hazel Green	Grant	1867	647
Highland	Iowa	1873	1,024
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	614
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	950
Hixton	Jackson	1920	.....
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	236
Hortonville	Outagamie	1894	960

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	595
Hustler	Juneau	1914	163
Independence	Trempealeau	1885	805
Ingram	Rusk	1907	124
Iola	Waupaca	1892	843
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	287
Ironton	Sauk	1914	199
Jackson	Washington	1912	230
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	493
Junction City	Portage	1911	275
Kendall	Monroe	1849	506
Kennan	Price	1903	319
Kewaskum	Washington	1895	707
Kilbourn City	Columbia	1868	1,206
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	1,382
Kingston	Green Lake	1858	*
Knapp	Dunn	1905	478
Kohler	Sheboygan	1912	403
La Farge	Vernon	1899	788
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	458
La Valle	Sauk	1883	447
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	256
Linden	Iowa	1900	490
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	2,017
Livingston	Grant-Iowa	1914	574
Lodi	Columbia	1872	1,077
Loganville	Sauk	1917	265
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	245
Lomira	Dodge	1899	554
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	453
Lowell	Dodge	1893	293
Loyal	Clark	1893	735
Lublin	Taylor	1915	209
Luck	Polk	1905	479
Luxembourg	Kewaunee	1908	457
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	292
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	253
McFarland	Dane	1920	*
McMillan	Marathon	1891	51
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	293
Manawa	Waupaca	1900	727
Marathon City	Marathon	1884	670
Marion	Waupaca	1898	875
Markesan	Green Lake	1858	959
Marshall	Dane	1905	497
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	666
Mazomanie	Dane	1899	756
Melrose	Jackson	1914	445
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	1892	1,019
Merrillan	Jackson	.....	628
Merrimack	Sauk	1899	270
Middleton	Dane	1905	791
Milltown	Polk	1910	440
Milton	Rock	1904	834
Minong	Washburn	1915	230
Montello	Marquette	1868	1,112
Montfort	Grant	1893	598
Monticello	Green	1891	677
Mosinee	Marathon	1889	1,161
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	215
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	1,360
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	697
Muscoda	Grant	1894	1,903
Necedah	Juneau	1870	852
Nekoosa	Wood	1907	1,639
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	187
Neosho	Dodge	1902	296
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	397

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
New Auburn	Chippewa	1917	386
New Butler	Waukesha	1913	564
New Glarus	Green	1901	981
New Holstein	Calumet	1901	1,373
Niagara	Marinette	1914	1,946
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	2,150
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	621
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	586
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	263
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	531
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	556
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	237
Oliver	Douglas	1917	153
Omro	Winnebago	1857	1,042
Ontario	Monroe-Vernon	1890	424
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	497
Oregon	Dane	1883	871
Orfordville	Rock	1910	496
Osceola	Polk	1886	674
Osseo	Trempealeau	1893	802
Owen	Clark	1904	1,083
Oxford	Marquette	1912	416
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	685
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	878
Pepin	Pepin	1860	555
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1876	800
Plain	Sauk	1912	324
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	380
Plover	Portage	1857	316
Plum City	Pierce	1909	327
Poplar	Douglas	1917	357
Port Edwards	Wood	1902	755
Potosi	Grant	1846	501
Pound	Marinette	1914	*
Poynette	Columbia	1892	724
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	866
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	299
Prentice	Price	1899	588
Pulaski	Shawano-Oconto-Brown	1910	718
Randolph	Columbia-Dane	1870	1,183
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	479
Readstown	Vernon	1898	546
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	1,012
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	571
Reeseville	Dodge	.....	423
Rewey	Iowa	1902	324
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	1,020
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	428
Rio	Columbia	1887	620
Rochester	Racine	1912	220
Rockdale	Dane	1914	139
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	*
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	305
Rosholt	Portage	1907	448
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	413
Royalton	Waupaca	1919	*
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	395
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1888	825
Sauk City	Sauk	1854	1,162
Saukville	Ozaukee	1915	380
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	373
Schleisingerville	Washington	1869	730
Scofield	Marathon	1904	1,049
Sharon	Walworth	1892	908
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	123
Shell Lake	Washburn	1908	920
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	501
Shorewood	Milwaukee	1900	2,650
Sister Bay	Door	1912	190
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	653
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	406

Population of Incorporated Villages in Wisconsin—Continued

Village	County	Incorporated	Population
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	290
Spencer	Marathon	1902	482
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	690
Spring Valley	Pierce	1895	939
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	413
Steuben	Crawford	1900	305
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	387
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	207
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	305
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,014
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	320
Sun Prairie	Dane	1868	1,236
Suring	Oconto	1914	294
Taylor	Jackson	1919	*
Theresa	Dodge	1898	381
Thiensville	Ozaukee	1910	334
Thorp	Clark	1893	796
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	748
Tony	Rusk	1911	216
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	1867	536
Turtle Lake	Barron	1898	679
Union Center	Juneau	1913	170
Union Grove	Racine	1893	729
Unity	Clark-Marathon	1903	405
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	*
Valley City	Polk	1919	*
Viola	Richland-Vernon	1899	*
Walworth	Walworth	1901	757
Waterford	Racine	1906	668
Waterloo	Jefferson	1859	1,262
Waunakee	Dane	1893	560
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,046
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	479
Webster	Burnett	1916	399
Westby	Vernon	1895	1,228
Westfield	Marquette	1902	858
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1906	2,101
Weston	Dunn	1909	177
West Salem	La Crosse	1893	1,027
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1856	938
Weyerhauser	Rusk	1906	368
Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	1892	882
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1887	851
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	576
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	436
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	222
Wilton	Monroe	1890	519
Winneconne	Winnebago	1871	745
Withee	Clark	1901	380
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	854
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	798
Woodman	Grant	1917	138
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	298
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	571
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	282

*Not returned separately in 1920.

POPULATION OF STATES IN 1920, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RANK, WITH COMPARATIVE RANK IN 1910 AND 1900

State	Population	Rank in population		
	1920	1920	1910	1900
New York	10,384,144	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8,720,159	2	2	2
Illinois	6,485,098	3	3	3
Ohio	5,759,368	4	4	4
Texas	4,661,027	5	5	6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan	3,667,222	7	8	9
California	3,426.536	8	12	21
Missouri	3,403.547	9	7	5
New Jersey	3,155,374	10	11	16
Indiana	2,930,544	11	9	8
Georgia	2,894.683	12	10	11
Wisconsin	2,631,839	13	13	13
North Carolina	2,556,486	14	16	15
Kentucky	2,416,013	15	14	12
Iowa	2,403,630	16	15	10
Minnesota	2,386,371	17	19	19
Alabama	2,347.295	18	18	18
Tennessee	2,337,459	19	17	14
Virginia	2,306,361	20	20	17
Oklahoma	2,027.564	21	23	30
Louisiana	1,797.798	22	24	23
Mississippi	1,789,384	23	21	20
Kansas	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas	1,750,995	25	25	25
South Carolina	1,683,662	26	26	24
West Virginia	1,463,610	27	28	28
Maryland	1,449,610	28	27	26
Connecticut	1,380,585	29	31	29
Washington	1,356,316	30	30	34
Nebraska	1,295,502	31	29	27
Florida	966,296	32	33	33
Colorado	939,376	33	32	32
Oregon	783,389	34	35	36
Maine	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota	645,730	36	37	40
South Dakota	635,839	37	36	38
Rhode Island	604,397	38	38	35
Montana	547,593	39	40	43
Utah	449,446	40	41	42
New Hampshire	443,083	41	39	37
District of Columbia	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho	431,826	43	45	46
New Mexico	360,247	44	44	44
Vermont	352,421	45	42	39
Arizona	333,273	46	46	47
Delaware	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada	77,407	49	49	49

POPULATION PRINCIPAL U. S. CITIES

	1920		1920
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	Worcester, Mass.	179,754
Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	Birmingham, Ala.	178,806
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	Richmond, Va.	171,717
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,832,779	Syracuse, N. Y.	171,667
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	New Haven, Conn.	162,537
Cleveland, O.	796,841	Memphis, Tenn.	162,351
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	San Antonio, Tex.	161,379
Boston, Mass.	748,060	Dallas, Tex.	158,976
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	Dayton, O.	152,559
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	Houston, Tex.	138,276
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	Hartford, Conn.	138,036
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	Scranton, Pa.	137,783
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634
Washington, D. C.	437,571	Paterson, N. J.	135,875
Newark, N. J.	414,524	Youngstown, O.	132,358
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	Springfield, Mass.	129,614
New Orleans, La.	387,219	Des Moines, Ia.	126,468
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	New Bedford, Mass.	121,217
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	Fall River, Mass.	120,485
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	Trenton, N. J.	119.289
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	Nashville, Tenn.	118,342
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	Camden, N. J.	116,309
Portland, Ore.	258,288	Norfolk, Va.	115,777
Denver, Col.	256,491	Albany, N. Y.	113,344
Toledo, O.	243,164	Lowell, Mass.	112,759
Providence, R. I.	237,595	Wilmington, Del.	110,168
Columbus, O.	237,031	Cambridge, Mass.	109,694
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	Reading, Pa.	107,784
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	Spokane, Wash.	104,437
Akron, O.	208,435	Kansas City, Kas.	101,177
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176
Omaha, Neb.	191,601		

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

(The following list of newspapers published in Wisconsin has been carefully revised and compiled from lists furnished by the Postmaster General and questionnaires filled out by the editors themselves and is presumed to be correct up to Jan. 1, 1923. the papers are published in English unless otherwise stated after name. Abbreviations used are as follows: G., German; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; Sw., Swedish; H., Hollandish; B., Bohemian; Sc., Scandinavian; Da., Danish; Sl., Slovak; Rep., Republican; Dem., Democrat; Ind., Independent; Soc., Socialist; D., Daily except Sunday; D. & S., Daily and Sunday; W., Weekly; S. W., Semi-Weekly; Mon., Monday; Tu., Tuesday; Wed., Wednesday; Th., Thursday; Fri., Friday; Sat., Saturday; Sun., Sunday.)

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Adams	Advertiser	J. W. Houghton	Ind.	W	Sat
Albany	Vindicator	O. G. Briggs	Rep.	W	Th
Algoma	Record-Herald	H. H. Heidmann	Ind.	W	Fri
Alma	Buffalo Co. Journal	Stroebel & Buehler	Ind.	W	Th
Alma Center	Alma Center News	C. M. Peabody	Rep.	W	Th
Almond	Portage Co. Press	E. E. Ingle	Rep.	W	Th
Amery	Free Press	B. R. Atwood	Ind.	W	Th
Amherst	Advocate	J. L. Moberg	Rep.	W	Th
Antigo	Antigo Banner	Ed. Goebel	Dem.	W	Fri
	Farmers Journal	F. L. Berner	Rep.	W	Tu
	Antigo Herald	W. C. Brawley	.....	W	.....
	Journal	F. L. Berner	Rep.	D & W	Fri
	Weekly News	W. H. Dawley	Dem.	W	Fri
Appleton	Volksfreund	O. W. Schaefer	Ind.	W	Th
	Post-Crescent	J. K. Kline	Ind.	D	.....

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Arcadia	The Leader	Albert Hess	Dem..	W	Fri
Argyle	Atlas	Geo. G. Gaskill	Ind.	W	Th
Ashland	Press	J. C. Chapple	Rep.	D & Sun	
Athens	Record	O. W. Dorner	Ind.	W	Th
Augusta	Eau Claire Co. Union	C. W. Warner	Ind.	W	Fri
Baldwin	Bulletin	O. K. Hawley	Rep.	W	Fri
Balsam Lake	Polk Co. Ledger	E. E. Husband	Rep.	W	Th
Bangor	Independent	Frank B. Gessler	Ind.	W	Th
Baraboo	Baraboo Weekly News	H. E. Cole	Rep.	W	Th
	Baraboo Daily News	H. E. Cole	Rep.	D	
	Republic	S. J. Hood & G. H. Hood	Rep.	D & W	Th
Barron	Barron Co. News-Shield	N. S. Gordon	Rep.	W	Fri
Bayfield	Bayfield Co. Press	D. C. Bell	Rep.	W	Fri
	Bayfield Progress	W. A. Carter		W	Tu
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam Argus	B. F. Sherman Sons	Dem.	W	Th
	Daily Citizen	H. H. Parker	Ind.	D ex S	
	Dodge Co. Citizen	H. H. Parker	Ind.	W	Th
Belleville	Belleville Recorder	J. C. Phillips	Ind.	W	Fri
Belmont	Success	Tom C. Snyder	Rep.	W	Fri
Beloit	News	Mason H. Dobson	Rep.	D	
Benton	Benton Advocate	C. M. Vail	Ind.	W	Fri
Berlin	Berlin Ev. Journal	R. S. Starks	Ind.	D ex S	
Birnamwood	Birnamwood News	Mrs. S. K. Adams	Ind.	W	Wed
Black Creek	Times	F. H. Colburn	Rep.	W	Th
Black Earth	Dane Co. News	A. W. Pickering	Ind.	W	Fri
Black Riv. Falls	Badger State Banner	G. F. Cooper	Rep.	W	Th
	Jackson Co. Journal	Merlin Hull	Rep.	W	Wed
	Merlin Hull's Farm News	Merlin Hull	Rep.	Mthly	
Blair	The Blair Press	H. C. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W	Th
Blanchardville	Blade	W. F. McGuigan	Ind.	W	Th
Bloomer	Bloomer Advance	F. E. Andrews	Ind.	W	Th
Bloomington	Record	A. C. Bishop	Ind.	W	Wed
Bonduel	Bonduel Times	H. C. Van Vuren	Ind.	W	Th
Boscobel	Boscobel Dial	H. J. Johnson	Rep.	W	Wed
Boyceville	The Press	H. K. Halvorson	Rep.	W	Fri
Boyd	Boyd Transcript	B. J. Fuller	Rep.	W	Fri
Brandon	Brandon Times	G. A. Moorman & Son	Ind.	W	Th
Brillion	Brillion News	Otto J. Zander	Prog.R	W	Fri
Brodhead	Independent-Register	W. F. Schempp	Ind.	W	Wed
	The Brodhead News	G. E. Dixon	Rep.	W	Th
Brooklyn	The Brooklyn Teller	H. D. Hanson	Ind.	W	Wed
Bruce	Bruce News Letter	V. A. Valiguette	Pro. Rep	W	Th
Burlington	Free Press	Kirchner & Koch	Rep.	W	Th
	Standard-Democrat	Zimmerman & Sons	Dem.	W	Fri
Butternut	Butternut Bulletin	W. K. Gurrie	Dem.	W	Th
Cadott	Cadott Sentinel	A. T. Nabbefeld	Rep.	W	Fri
Cambria	Cambria News	E. F. Kreuger	Ind.	W	Fri
Cambridge	Cambridge News	H. C. Stair	Ind.	W	Fri
Campbellsport	The News	W. J. Sullivan	Ind.	W	Th
Cashton	Record	E. H. Brown	Ind.	W	Fri
Cassville	Cassville Record	J. M. Kelauer	Pro. Rep	W	Th
Cazenovia	Cazenovia Reporter	J. S. Herlihy	Ind.	W	Th
Cedarburg	The News	A. S. Horn	Dem.	W	Wed
Chetek	Alert	L. P. Charles	Rep.	W	Fri
Chilton	Chilton Times	W. A. Hume	Dem.	W	Sat
	Independent Journal	J. Grassold	Ind.	W	Th
Chippewa Falls	The Chippewa Herald	Geo. E. Dee	Rep.	D ex S	
	Chippewa Daily Gazette	W. H. Bridgman	Rep.	D ex S	
Clayton	Clayton Advance	V. B. Smead	Ind.	W	Fri
Clear Lake	Clear Lake Star	F. L. Rothgeber	Rep.	W	Wed
Clinton	Rock Co. Banner	F. R. Helmer	Rep.	W	Th
Clintonville	Clintonville Tribune	E. F. Moldenhauer	Ind.	W	Th
	Gazette	A. A. Washburn	Pro. Ind.	W	Th
Cochrane	Cochrane Recorder	D. I. Hammergren	Rep.	W	Wed
Colby	Phonograph	Mrs. May Gessert	Ind.	W	Th
Coleman	Coleman Citizen	A. Egley	Ind.	W	Fri
Colfax	Messenger	W. L. Swift	Rep.	W	Th
Columbus	Columbus Democrat	F. L. Goodwin	Dem.	W	Wed
	Columbus Republican	R. C. Leitsch	Ind.	W	Sat
Cornell	Chippewa Valley Courier	H. W. Sims	Ind.	W	Fri
Crandon	Forest Republican	H. E. Brady	Rep.	W	Fri
Cuba	News-Herald	W. H. Goldthorpe	Ind.	W	Fri
Cudahy	Enterprise	Geo. Bauman	Ind.	W	Sat
Cumberland	Cumberland Advocate	R. B. Hart	Ind.	W	Th

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Darlington	Republican-Journal	M. P. Peavy	Rep.	W	Th
Deerfield	News	L. E. Joppa	Ind.	W	Fri
DeForest	DeForest Times	L. O. Ihland	Ind.	W	Fri
Delavan	Delavan Enterprise	H. S. Saylor	Ind.	W	Th
	Delavan Republican	M. Morrissey	Pro. Rep	W	Th
Denmark	Press	J. R. Satran	Ind.	W	Th
De Pere	DePere Journal-Democrat	J. A. Kuypers	Dem.	W	Th
DeSoto	Bi-County Argus	E. Buehler	Ind.	W	Th
Dodgeville	Dodgeville Chronicle	J. M. Reese	Rep.	W	Th
	Sun-Republic	Granville Trace	Pro Rep.	W	Th
Dorchester	Weekly Clarion	R. W. Hugoboom	Rep.	W	Fri
Dousman	Index	F. C. Kreuger	Ind.	W	Fri
Downing	Enterprise	Dr. T. D. Wiltrant	Rep.	W	Th
Durand	Courier-Wedge	A. W. Crippin	Ind.	W	Th
Eagle	The Eagle Quill	H. M. Loibl	Dem.	W	Fri
Eagle River	Eagle River Review	V. Richards	Pro Rep.	W	Th
	Vilas Co. News	D. C. Menefee	Rep.	W	Wed
East Ellsworth	Record	Oscar A. Halls	Rep.	W	Th
East Troy	East Troy News	Kurzrok & Sons	Ind.	W	Wed
Eau Claire	The Eau Claire Leader	P. C. Atkinson	Rep.	D	.....
	Reform, N	Waldemar Ager	Proh.	W	Tu
	Daily Telegram	C. W. Fiske	Rep.	D ex S	.....
Edgar	News	E. B. Crawford	Ind.	W	Th
Edgerton	Eagle	F. J. Broadbent	Ind.	W	Th
	Wisc. Tobacco Reporter	D. G. Ristad	Ind.	W	Fri
Eleva	Eleva Gazette	W. E. Clough	Rep.	W	Th
Elkhorn	Independent	C. F. Eames	.....	W	Th
Ellsworth	Pierce Co. Herald	H. F. Doolittle	Rep.	W	Th
	Ellsworth Record	O. A. Halls	Ind.	W	Th
Elroy	Elroy Leader-Tribune	O. D. Whitehill & L. P. Shear	Rep.	W	Th
Endeavor	Marquette Co. Epitome	G. D. Browne	Ind.	W	Fri
Ettrick	The Ettrick Advance	A. G. Sorenson	.....	W	Fri
Evansville	Evansville Review	J. I. Scott	Rep.	W	Th
Fennimore	Fennimore Times	H. E. Roethe & E. J. Roethe	Rep.	W	Wed
Florence	Florence Mining News	C. O. Youngs	Rep.	W	Sat
Fond du Lac	The Daily Commonwealth	E. M. Jenison	Ind Rep.	D	.....
	Fond du Lac Daily Reporter	C. F. Coffman	Ind.	D	.....
Fort Atkinson	Hoard's Dairyman	A. J. Glover & P. C. Burchard	.....	W	Fri
	Jefferson Co. Democrat	Merrell & Nettesheim	Dem.	W	Th
	Jefferson Co. Union	H. L. Hoard	Ind.	W	Fri
Fountain City	Buffalo Co. Republikaner, G	J. Landueler	Ind.	W	Th
Fox Lake	Representative	F. H. Baker	Rep.	W	Th
Frederic	Frederic Star	W. H. Hansen	Rep.	W	Th
Friendship	Friendship Reporter	H. S. Pierce	Rep.	W	Th
Galesville	Galesville Republican	B. Gipple	Ind Rep.	W	Th
Gays Mills	Crawford Co. Independent	C. E. Bellows	Ind.	W	Th
Gillett	Gillett Weekly Times	G. Stoffregen	Rep.	W	Th
Glenwood City	Tribune	A. B. Augustin	Ind.	W	Th
Glidden	Enterprise	M. J. Hart	Dem.	W	Fri
Grantsburg	Journal & Sentinel	F. R. Huth	Ind Rep.	W	Fri
Green Bay	Der Landsmann, G	M. V. Mies	Ind.	W	Wed
	Press-Gazette	J. K. Kline	Ind.	D	.....
Green Lake	Reporter	I. G. Lytle	Rep.	W	Th
Greenwood	Gleaner	W. F. Neuenfeldt	Rep.	W	Th
Hammond	News	F. E. Hartwig	Ind.	W	Th
Hancock	The Hancock News	R. L. Thompson	Rep.	W	Fri
Hartford	The Hartford Press	F. L. LeCount	Rep.	W	Fri
	The Hartford Times	C. R. Hathaway	Ind Dem	W	Fri
Hartland	The News	M. V. Hansen	Ind.	W	Sat
Hawkins	The Hawkins Chronicle	C. W. Perry	Rep.	W	Fri
Hayward	Sawyer Co. Record	F. J. Schweger	Rep.	W	Th
Highland	Highland Weekly Press	G. Dilley	Rep.	W	Fri
Hilbert	Favorite	F. E. Pieper	Rep.	W	Wed
Hillsboro	Sentry-Enterprise	W. O. Shear	Ind.	W	Th
Hollandale	The Weekly Review	Bert Day	Ind.	W	Fri
Horicon	Horicon Reporter	H. E. Roate	Rep.	W	Fri
Hortonville	Weekly Review	J. W. Haughton	Ind.	W	Th
Hudson	Star Observer	P. A. Roberts	Rep.	W	Fri
Humbird	Enterprise	E. T. Hale	.....	W	Sat

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Hurley	Iron Co. News	F. A. Emunson	Ind	W	Sat
	Montreal River Miner	Martin Vickers	Rep	W	Fri
Hustisford	The Hustisford News	W. Kaul	Ind	W	Fri
Independence	Independence News-Wave	G. L. Kirkpatrick	Rep	W	Th
Iola	Iola Herald	M. M. Keller	Rep	W	Th
Iron River	Pioneer	P. J. Savage	Ind	W	Th
Janesville	Janesville Daily Gazette	Stephen Bolles	Rep	D	
	Independent	S. A. Cooper	Ind	W	Th
Jefferson	The Jefferson Banner	C. J. Mueller	Dem	W	Th
Juneau	Independent	Clifford Bros	Dem	W	Fri
Kaukauna	The Kaukauna Times	John Mc Coy	Ind	W	Th
Kendall	Kendall Keystone	A. R. McCleneghan	Ind	W	Th
Kennan	Free press	B. J. Fuller	Rep	W	Th
Kenosha	Kenosha Ev. News	W. T. Marlatt	Ind	D	
	Telegraph Courier	W. T. Marlatt	Ind	W	Wed
Kewaskum	Statesman	D. J. Harbeck	Ind	W	Fri
Kewaunee	Kewaunee Co. Banner	O. J. Ohnert	Rep	W	Th
	Kewaunee Co. Press	C. Hoffman	Ind	W	Sat
	Enterprise	J. H. Kampo	Dem	W	Fri
Kiel	Tri-County Record	H. A. Kuenne	Ind	W	Th
Kilbourn	Weekly Events	J. E. Jones	Rep	W	Th
Kingston	Spy	A. G. Stiles	Ind	W	Th
La Crosse	Tribune & Leader-Press	M. R. Byers	Ind	D & S	
	Review	A. A. Bentley	Dem	W	Th
	Nordstern, G	Adolf Candrian	Ind	W	Fri
	The Vlastenec	John Soukup	Ind	W	Th
Ladysmith	Rusk Co. Journal	E. W. Richardson	Rep	W	Th
	News-Budget	M. R. Bell	Rep	W	Fri
La Farge	Enterprise	J. Rockhill	Ind	W	Th
Lake Geneva	Lake Geneva News	B. O. Reynolds	Prog	W	Th
Lake Mills	Lake Mills Leader	C. L. Hubbs	Rep	W	Th
Lancaster	Grant County Herald	A. L. Sherman	Ind	W	Wed
Lancaster	Lancaster Teller	R. P. Ahern	Ind	W	Wed
Laona	Forest Co. Tribune	C. B. Boulet	Rep	W	Th
Lodi	The Lodi Enterprise	C. L. Coward	Ind	W	Th
Lomira	Review	E. E. Kinkel	Ind	W	Wed
Loyal	Loyal Tribune	Mrs. H. Richardson	Rep	W	Th
Luck	The Enterprise	O. W. Lund	Ind Dem	W	Th
Luxembuerg	Luxemburg News	E. A. Balza		W	Fri
Madison	Botschafter, G	C. Gebhardt	Ind	W	Fri
	Capital Times	W. T. Evjue	Ind	D	
	Wisc. State Journal	A. M. Brayton	Ind	D & S	
Manawa	Advocate	A. C. Walch	Ind	W	Th
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Herald-News	E. W. Mackey	Dem	D	
	The Manitowoc Times	A. O. Tripler	Rep	D	
	Manitowoc Pilot	E. S. Crowe	Dem	W	Th
	Manitowoc Post	W. Wittmann	Rep	W	Th
Marathon	Times	E. W. Peterson	Ind	W	Th
Marinette	Eagle-Star	F. E. Noyes	Ind	D	
	Searchlight	D. Larin	Rep	W	Th
	The Union Laborer	W. N. Schomaker	Dem	W	Fri
Marion	Advertiser	E. Byers	Rep	W	Fri
Markesan	Markesan Herald	R. P. Van Vuren	Ind	W	Th
Marshall	Marshall Record	Chas. H. Lake	Ind	W	Fri
Marshfield	Marshfield Herald	John S. White	Rep	W	Th
	News	E. S. Bailey & G. V. Kraus	Rep	D ex S	
	News & Wisc. Hub	E. S. Bailey	Rep	W	Th
	Das Wochenblatt, G	J. J. Rebsteck	Ind	W	Th
Mauston	Juncau Co. Chronicle	W. Temple	Rep	W	Th
	Star	B. D. Hanson	Rep	W	Th
Mayville	Dodge Co. Pioneer	C. Mueller	Ind	W	Th
	Mayville News	O. A. Gehrke	Ind	W	Wed
Mazomanie	Sickle	H. L. Swan	Ind	W	Fri
Medford	Star-News	W. H. Conrad	Rep	W	Th
	Taylor Co. Leader	J. H. Wheelock	Prog	W	Th
Mellen	Mellen Weekly	M. A. Lee	Rep	W	Th
Melrose	Melrose Chronicle	E. E. Gilbertson	Rep	W	Fri
Menasha	Record	I. H. Clough	Rep	D	
Menomonie	Dunn Co. News	M. C. Douglas	Rep	W	Th
Menomonee Falls	Menomonee Falls News	C. W. Fraser	Rep	W	Fri
Merrill	Herald	W. B. Chilsen	Ind	D	
	Merrill Star-Advocate	W. M. Allen	Rep	W	Th
Merrillan	Wisconsin Leader	C. J. Johnson	Rep	W	Fri
Milton Junction	The Journal-Telephone	O. H. Frantz	Ind	W	Th

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Milwaukee	Milwaukee-America	G. Haas	Prog		Tu & Fri
	The Catholic Citizen	H. J. Desmond	Ind	W	Wed
	Czecho-Slovak	J. V. Klabouch	Prog	W	Sat
	Der Haus und Bauern-freund, G	J. L. Alexander	Rep	W	Fri
	Die Bundschau	G. Haas	Rep	W	Wed
	Delavska Slovenia	Frank Novak		W	Fri
	Domacnost	Frank Cemus	Rep	W	Wed
	Equity News	M. W. Tubbs	Non-Par		1st-15th
	Excelsior	H. Hermann	Ind	W	Th
	Der Landmann	J. M. Sevenich		W	Sat
	Jewish Press	Isador S. Horwitz	Ind	W	Wed
	Kuryer Polski	S. Fempicki	Rep	D & S	
	Milwaukee Herold, G	G. Haas	Rep	D	
	Milwaukee Journal	L. W. Nieman	Ind	D & S	
	Milwaukee Leader	V. L. Berger	Soc	D	
	Milwaukee Sentinel	G. F. Lounsbury	Rep	M E & S	
	Milwaukee Suntagspost	Wm. Grotelcesehen	Rep	W	Sun
	Milwaukee Times	H. Towell	Ind	W	Th
	Woehenblat, J	Isador S. Horwitz	Ind	W	Fri
	Nowiny Polski, P	T. A. Jasiorkowski	Dem	D	
	The Northwestern Chron-icle	H. J. Desmond	Ind	W	Wed
	Slovenija, Sl	F. X. Veranick	Ind	W	Fri
	True Democrat	D. S. Rose	Dem	W	Th
	Vorwaerts	H. Bartel	Soc	W	Sat
	Wisconsin News	Arthur Brisbane	Ind	D	
	Wis. Jewish Chronicle	N. J. Gould		W	Fri
Mineral Point	Iowa Co. Democrat	R. M. Crawford	Dem	W	Th
	The Tribune	B. J. Bennett	Rep	W	Th
Minocqua	The Minocqua Times	Enos E. Fisher	Dem	W	Fri
Mondovi	Buffalo Co. News	J. M. Scott	Ind Rep	W	Fri
	Mondovi Herald	F. L. St. John	Prog	W	Fri
Monroe	Monroe Ev. Times	E. A. Odell	Rep	D	
	Monroe Journal-Gazette	L. A. Woodle	Rep		Tu-Fri
	Green Co. Herald, G	Fred L. Kohli	Ind	W	Wed
	Monroe Daily Journal	L. A. Woodle	Rep	D	
Montello	Express	Chas. Barry	Rep	W	Fri
Montfort	Mail	R. D. Quick	Ind	W	Th
Monticello	Messenger	S. E. Richards	Rep	W	Wed
Morrisonville	Morrisonville Tribune	C. Eldridge	Ind	W	Sat
Mosinee	Mosinee Times	L. E. Osborne	Ind	W	Wed
Mt. Horeb	Mt. Horeb Times	F. S. Zintz	Pro Rep	W	Fri
	Mt. Horeb Mail	A. C. Krohn	Ind	W	Fri
	Parish Doings	J. M. Green	Ind	W	Wed
Mukwonago	Chief	John Pinzl	Ind	W	Fri
Muscoda	Progressive	Wm. Victora	Dem	W	Th
Necedah	Necedah Republican	R. L. Ware	Rep	W	Th
Neenah	News	Clara A. Bloom	Rep	D	
Neillsville	Press	L. Williamson	Rep	W	Th
Nekoosa	Press	E. Schaffenberger, Jr		W	Wed
New Glarus	New Glarus Post	Mrs. A. J. Theiler	Dem	W	Wed
New Holstein	Reporter	B. A. Roate	Prog	W	Fri
New Lisbon	Times-Argus	C. A. Leicht	Rep	W	Th
New London	The Press	M. Boland	Ind	W	Th
	Republican	J. E. Cooley	Rep	W	Th
New Richmond	News & Republican-Voice	F. R. Van Meter	Ind		Wed-Sat
Niagara	Niagara Journal	R. R. Elliot	Ind	W	Th
N. Milwaukee	Times	P. J. McCarthy, Sr	Ind	W	Sat
Norwalk	Star	E. G. Hesselgrave	Ind	W	Th
Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc Enterprise	G. E. Palmer	Ind	W	Fri
Oconto	The Enquirer	G. F. Sharp	Prog	W	Fri
	Reporter-Enterprise	W. T. Comstock	Rep	W	Th
Oconto Falls	Oconto Falls Herald	R. P. Smith	Rep	W	Fri
Ojibwa	Southern Sawyer Courier	J. Spaulding	Dem	W	Fri
Omro	Herald	F. A. Siebensohn	Rep	W	Th
Onalaska	La Crosse Co. Record	E. G. Showers	Ind	W	Th
Ontario	Kickapoo Valley Farmer				
Oregon	Observer	E. F. Kramer	Ind	W	Th
Orfordville	Orfordville Journal	W. A. Stewart	Rep	W	Wed
Osceola	Osceola Sun	Wm. Larson	Rep	W	Th
Oshkosh	Daily Northwestern	O. J. Hardy	Rep	D	
	The Advance	G. F. Church	Ind	W	Wed
Osseo	Osseo News	W. S. Gilpin	Rep	W	Wed
Owen	Enterprise	V. P. Barager	Rep	W	Sat
Palmyra	Palmyra Enterprise	Miss Lura Dow	Ind	W	Th

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Pardeeville	Times	H. P. Thompson	Rep.	W	Fri
Park Falls	Park Falls Herald	L. J. Melrose	Rep.	W	Fri
	Independent	R. E. Smith	Ind.	W	Th
Pepin	Herald	F. A. Axtel	Dem.	W	Th
Peshtigo	Peshtigo Times	A. Egley	Ind.	W	Th
Phillips	The Bee	Geo. R. Foster	Rep.	W	Th
	Times	Geo. E. Sackett	Dem.	W	Sat
Pittsville	Record	C. E. McKee	Ind.	W	Th
Plainfield	The Sun	W. H. Fields	Rep.	W	Fri
Platteville	Grant Co. News	R. I. Dugdale	Prog.	W	Fri
Platteville	Platteville Journal	C. H. Gribble	Ind.	W	Wed
	Platteville Witness	W. M. Rindlaub	Ind.	W	Wed
Plymouth	Plymouth Post, G	C. F. Wandersleben	Ind.	W	Sat
	Plymouth Review	Otto Gaffron	Prog.	W	Wed
	Sheboygan Herald	Otto Gaffron	Prog.	W	Sat
Portage	Badger-Blade	A. A. Porter	Ind.	W	Fri
	Register-Democrat	A. A. Porter	Rep.	D	.....
	Wisc. State Register	A. A. Porter	Rep.	W	Th
Port Washington	Herald	W. B. Krause	Dem.	W	Wed
	Port Washington Pilot	Hy. Schoensigil	Rep.	W	Th
	Port Washington Zeitung	Carl Fehlandt	Dem.	W	Th
Potosi	News	James A. Murphy	Prog.	W	Wed
Poynette	Poynette Press	C. M. Butler	Ind.	W	Fri
Prairie du Chien	Courier	H. E. Howe	Dem.	W	Tu
Prairie du Chien	Crawford Co. Press	J. H. Frazier	Rep.	W	Wed
Prairie du Sac	Sauk Co. News	B. Giegerich	.....	W	Th
Prentice	News-Calumet	A. L. Grimm	Rep.	W	Fri
	Ogema Record	Northern Pub. Co.	Rep.	W	Fri
Prescott	Prescott Tribune	G. C. Lewis	Rep.	W	Th
Princeton	Princeton Republic	A. H. Rimpler	Ind.	W	Th
Racine	Journal-News	F. W. Starbuck	Rep.	D	.....
	Racine Times-Call	W. Goodland	Ind.	D	.....
	Wisc. Agriculturist	C. Everett	Prog.	W	Sat
Randolph	Randolph Advance	L. E. Williams	Ind.	W	Th
Random Lake	Times	H. C. Scholler	Ind.	W	Th
Redgranite	Redgranite Herald	C. A. Forbes	Rep.	W	Th
Reedsburg	Free Press	Geo. J. Seamans	Rep.	W	Th
	Times	T. C. Ninman	Ind.	W	Fri
Reeseville	Review	A. H. Kleutz	Ind.	W	Th
Rhinelander	News	Morris H. Barton	Rep.	D	.....
	New North	H. Slossen	Prog.	W	Th
Rib Lake	Herald	J. J. Voemasetk	Dem.	W	Fri
Rice Lake	The Chronotype	E. C. McClelland	Ind.	W	Th
	Times	E. E. Campbell	Pro Dem	W	Th
Richland Center	Richland Democrat	W. G. Barry	Ind Dem	W	Wed
	Republican Observer	S. W. Fogo	Rep.	W	Th
	Richland Rustic	H. Bailey	Ind.	W	Fri
Ripon	Ripon Commonwealth	O. A. Luck	.....	W	Fri
	Ripon Press	E. Howe	Rep.	W	Th
River Falls	River Falls Journal	S. R. Morse	Rep.	W	Th
	The Times	Nelson & Woodruff	Ind.	W	Th
Rosholt	Rosholt Review	R. C. Woodhead	Rep.	W	Fri
St. Croix Falls	Standard-Press	G. R. Puckett	Rep.	W	Th
Sauk City	Pioneer Presse	M. H. Ninman	Ind.	W	Th
Seymour	Press	H. J. Van Vuren	.....	W	Th
Sharon	Sharon Reporter	J. L. Howell	Rep.	W	Th
Shawano	Shawano Co. Advocate	E. J. Scott	Dem.	W	Tu
	Shawano Co. Leader	N. F. Browning	Rep.	W	Th
	Journal	M. R. Stanley	Rep.	W	Th
	Volksbote-Wochenblatt, G	A. Mathwig	Ind.	W	Th
Sheboygan	National Democrat	Wm. Gottsacker	Dem.	.....	Wed-Sat
	Sheboygan Amerika	O. F. Huhn	Prog.	D	.....
	Press-Telegram	C. E. Broughton	Ind.	D	.....
	Sheboygan	O. F. Huhn	Prog.	.....	Tu-Fri
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan Co. News & Dairy Market Reporter	W. C. Thomas	Ind.	W	Wed
Shell Lake	Washburn Co. Register	Roger Ryan	Prog.	W	Sat
Shiocton	News	F. H. Colburn	Rep.	W	Fri
Shullsburg	The Pick & Gad	A. F. Gratiot	Ind.	W	Th
Slades Corners	The Mugwump	P. J. Sauer	Ind.	W	Th
Soldiers Grove	The Kickapoo Scout	A. C. Rasmussen	Rep.	W	Th
Somerset	The Somerset Post	F. H. Parker	Ind.	W	Th
S. Milwaukee	The Journal	F. L. Hook	Ind.	W	Fri
South Wayne	Homestead	H. Hough	Ind.	W	Th
Sparta	Sparta Herald	J. W. Spradling	Rep.	W	Tu
	Monroe Co. Democrat	C. F. Fredrichs	Dem.	W	Th
Spencer	Record	E. W. Bates	Ind.	W	Fri

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued

Post Office	Name of paper	Editor	Politics	Daily or weekly	Day of publication
Spooner	Advocate	H. A. Bresee	Rep.	W	Fri
Spring Green	Home News	W. R. Purdy	Ind.	W	Th
Spring Valley	The Sun	Chas. Lowater	Ind.	W	Th
Stanley	Republican	W. H. Bridgman	Rep.	W	Fri
Stevens Point	Gazette	G. W. Rogers	Rep.	W	Wed
	Journal	Frank W. Leahy	Rep.	D	.....
	Rolnick, P	S. H. Worzalla	Ind.	W	Fri
	Gwiazda Polarna, P	S. H. Worzalla	Ind.	W	Sat
Stoughton	Courier-Hub	J. M. Hibbard	Rep.	W & D	Fri
Stratford	Stratford Journal	G. H. Lawton	Ind.	W	Fri
Sturgeon Bay	Door Co. Advocate	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris	Rep.	W	Fri
	Door Co. News	N. Garland	Ind.	W	Th
Sullivan	News	Mrs. A. F. Buth	Dem.	W	Th
Sun Prairie	Sun Prairie Countryman	T. G. Stone	Ind.	W	Th
Superior	Evening Telegram	W. Hard	Ind.	D	.....
	Superior Labor Jl	M. M. Krieps	Ind.	W	Fri
	Tidende, N	G. A. Pettersen	Ind.	W	Fri
	Tyomies (Finnish)	H. Koski	Ind.	D	.....
	Wisconsin Sunday Times	L. M. Harkness	Ind.	W	Sun
Suring	Suring Sun	J. R. Thielke	Dem.	W	Th
Taylor	Taylor Weekly Herald	O. O. Kjome	Ind.	W	Fri
Thorp	Thorp Courier	W. S. Wagner	Dem.	W	Th
Tigerton	Chronicle	E. W. Cleveland	Ind.	W	Fri
Tomah	Tomah Journal	L. B. Squier	Rep.	W	Fri
	Monitor-Herald	C. J. Wells	Rep.	W	Fri
Tomahawk	Leader	Osborne Bros.	.....	W	Th
Turtle Lake	Times	A. G. Huhn	Dem.	W	Th
Two Rivers	The Chronicle	Noel Nash	.....	W	Wed
	Two Rivers Reporter	A. Baetz	Ind.	W	Fri
Union Grove	Enterprise	J. C. Colby	Rep.	W	Th
Unity	Marathon Co. Register	L. L. Messer	Ind.	W	Fri
Vesper	State Center	Elmer Trickey	Rep.	W	Th
Viola	The Viola News	W. B. Van Winter	Ind.	W	Th
Viroqua	The Vernon Co. Censor	H. E. Goldsmith	Prog.	W	Wed
Wabeno	Northern Wis. Advertiser	J. E. Himley	Rep.	W	Fri
Walworth	Walworth Times	F. J. McCay	Rep.	W	Th
Washburn	Times	W. A. Robinson	Rep.	W	Th
Washburn	News	H. H. Peavey	Prog.	W	Th
Waterford	Post	W. H. Miller	Ind.	W	Th
Waterloo	Waterloo Courier	J. L. White	.....	W	Th
Watertown	Watertown Gazette	J. W. Moore	Dem.	W	Th
	Times	J. P. Holland	Ind.	D	.....
	Watertown Weltbuerger	O. R. Krueger	Prog.	W	Sat
Waukesha	Waukesha Freeman	H. M. Youmans	Rep.	W	Th
	Daily Freeman	H. M. Youmans	Ind.	D	.....
Waunakee	Waunakee Tribune	A. A. Roessler	Dem.	W	Th
Waupaca	Waupaca Co. Post	D. F. Burnham	Prog.	W	Th
Waupun	Waupun Democrat	Adelaide King	Ind.	W	Fri
	Leader	A. P. Andrews	Rep.	W	Wed
Wausau	Wausau Pilot	E. B. Thayer	Ind Dem	W	Th
	Wausau Daily Record-Herald	J. L. Stutevand	Ind.	D	.....
Wausaukee	The Independent	G. E. Bogrand	Ind.	W	Sat
Wautoma	Waushara Argus	T. M. Risk	Ind.	W	Wed
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa News	C. L. Benoy	.....	W	Th
Wauzeka	The Chief	G. W. Van Atten	Ind.	W	Th
Webster	Burnett Co. Enterprise	W. A. Pursel	Ind.	W	Th
West Allis	West Allis News	T. W. McLain	Rep.	W	Fri
	West Allis Star	A. F. Sells	.....	W	Th
West Bend	West Bend News	J. J. Huber	Rep.	W	Wed
	West Bend Pilot	H. B. Kaempfer	Dem.	W	Th
Westby	The Westby Times	J. T. Hage	Ind.	W	Wed
Westfield	The Central Union	G. E. Fuller	Dem.	W	Fri
West Salem	Nonpareil-Journal	G. W. Garlock	Ind.	W	Th
Weyauwega	Weyauwega Chronicle	A. J. Rieck	Dem.	W	Wed
Whitehall	The Times-Banner	F. E. Beach	Rep.	W	Th
Whitewater	Register	R. K. Coe	Rep.	W	Th
Wilton	Wilton Herald	J. E. Gruber	Ind.	W	Fri
Winneconne	The Local	M. C. Flanagan	Ind Dem	W	Th
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood Co. Tribune	W. Huffman	Ind.	W	Th
	Wis. Rapids Daily Tribune	W. Huffman	Ind.	D	.....
Withee	The Clark Co. Journal	E. C. Clark	Ind.	W	Th
Wittenberg	Enterprise	John Englund	Rep.	W	Th
	Gammel & Ung	Rev. J. A. Wang	.....	W	Sun
Wonewoc	Reporter	Russell B. Colman	Ind.	W	Th
Woodville	The Times	Chas. Lowater	Ind.	W	Fri

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

The following is a list of post offices in Wisconsin, arranged alphabetically, with counties and corrected from official sources up to January 1, 1923. Money order offices are indicated by an asterisk (*). International money order offices by a dagger (†). Summer offices by a double dagger (‡). Postal savings depositories by a circle (°).

A

Abbotsford†° ..... Clark
Ableman* ..... Sauk
Abrams* ..... Oconto
Adams† ..... Adams
Adell* ..... Sheboygan
Afton* ..... Rock
Albany† ..... Green
Albertville* ..... Chippewa
Albion* ..... Dane
Algoma† ..... Kewaunee
Allen Grove* ..... Walworth
Allenton* ..... Washington
Allenville* ..... Winnebago
(Allouez, Ind. Sta. Superior)
Alma†° ..... Buffalo
Alma Center† ..... Jackson
Almena*° ..... Barron
Almond† ..... Portage
Alois* ..... Milwaukee
Altoona* ..... Eau Claire
Alvin* ..... Forest
Amberg† ..... Marinette
Amery† ..... Polk
Amherst†° ..... Portage
Amherst Junction* .....Portage
Andrus ..... Polk
Angus* ..... Barron
Aniwa* ..... Shawano
Antigo†° ..... Langlade
Apollonia* ..... Rusk
Appleton†° ..... Outagamie
Arbor Vitae† ..... Vilas
Arcadia†° ..... Trempealeau
Arena* ..... Iowa
Argonne ..... Forest
Argyle† ..... Lafayette
Arkansaw* ..... Pepin
Arkdale* ..... Adams
Arlington* ..... Columbia
Armstrong Creek* ..... Forest
Arnold* ..... Chippewa
Arnott* ..... Portage
Arpin* ..... Wood
Ashippun ..... Dodge
Ashland†° Sta. No. 1 .... Ashland
Askeaton* ..... Brown
Astico* ..... Dodge
Athelstane* ..... Marinette
Athens†° ..... Marathon
Atwater* ..... Dodge
Auburndale* ..... Wood
Augusta†° ..... Eau Claire
Aurorahville ..... Waushara
Avalon* ..... Rock
Avoca† ..... Iowa

B

Babcock* ..... Wood
Bagley* ..... Grant
Baileys Harbor* ..... Door
Baldwin† ..... St. Croix
Balsam Lake† ..... Polk
Bancroft* ..... Portage
Bangor† ..... La Crosse
Baraboo†° ..... Sauk
Barkpoint* ..... Bayfield
Barksdale* ..... Bayfield
Barnes* ..... Bayfield
Barneveld† ..... Iowa
Barnum ..... Crawford
Barron†° ..... Barron
Barronett* ..... Barron
Barton* ..... Washington
Basco* ..... Dane
Bassett* ..... Kenosha
Bay City* ..... Pierce
Bayfield†° ..... Bayfield
Bear Creek† ..... Outagamie
Beaver* ..... Marinette
Beaver Brook ..... Washburn
Beaver Dam†° ..... Dodge
Beetown* ..... Grant
Beldenville* ..... Pierce
Belgium* ..... Ozaukee
Bell Center* ..... Crawford
Belle Plaine* ..... Shawano
Belleville† ..... Dane
Belmont* ..... Lafayette
Beloit†° Sta. 1, 2, 3, 4 ..... Rock
Bennett* ..... Douglas
Benoit* ..... Bayfield
Benton†° ..... Lafayette
Berlin†° ..... Green Lake
Bethel* ..... Wood
Big Bend* ..... Waukesha
Big Falls* ..... Waupaca
Big Flats* ..... Adams
(Billings Park, Sta. Superior.)
Bingo ..... Bayfield
Birchwood* ..... Washburn
Birnamwood† ..... Shawano
Blackcreek† ..... Outagamie
Black Earth† ..... Dane
Black River Falls†° ..... Jackson
Blackwell* ..... Forest
Blair†° ..... Trempealeau
Blanchardville† ..... Lafayette
Blenker* ..... Wood
Bloom City* ..... Richland
Bloomer†° ..... Chippewa
Bloomington† ..... Grant
Bloomville* ..... Lincoln
Blueberry* ..... Douglas
Blue Mounds* ..... Dane
Blue River† ..... Grant
Boardman* ..... St. Croix
Boaz* ..... Richland
Bonduel† ..... Shawano
Boscobel† ..... Grant
Boulder Junction* ..... Vilas
Bowler* ..... Shawano
Boyceville† ..... Dunn
Boyd† ..... Chippewa
Bradley* ..... Lincoln
Branch* ..... Manitowoc
Brandon† ..... Fond du Lac
Brantwood* ..... Price
Breed* ..... Oconto
Bridgeport* ..... Crawford
Briggsville* .....Marquette
Brill* ..... Barron
Brillion† ..... Calumet
Bristol* ..... Kenosha

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Brodhead† ..... Green
Brokaw* ..... Marathon
Brookfield* ..... Waukesha
Brooklyn†° ..... Green
Brooks* ..... Adams
Brookside* ..... Oconto
Brownsville* ..... Dodge
Browntown* ..... Green
Bruce† ..... Rusk
Brule* ..... Douglas
Brussels* ..... Door
Bryant* ..... Langlade
Burkhardt* .....St. Croix
Burlington†° ..... Racine
Burnett* ..... Dodge
Butte des Morts* ..... Winnebago
Butternut†° ..... Ashland
Byron* ..... Fond du Lac

C

Cable* ..... Bayfield
Cadott† ..... Chippewa
Calamine* ..... Lafayette
Caledonia* ..... Racine
Calvary* ..... Fond du Lac
Cambria† ..... Columbia
Cambridge† ..... Dane
Cameron† ..... Barron
Campbellsport† .....Fond du Lac
Camp Douglas† ..... Juneau
Campia* ..... Barron
Camp Lake* ..... Kenosha
Canton* ..... Barron
Caroline* ..... Shawano
Carrollville* ..... Milwaukee
Carter* ..... Forest
Caryville* ..... Dunn
Cascade* ..... Sheboygan
Casco* ..... Kewaunee
Cashton† ..... Monroe
Cassville† ..... Grant
Cataract* ..... Monroe
Catawba* ..... Price
Cato* ..... Manitowoc
Cavour* ..... Forest
Cayuga* ..... Ashland
Cazenovia* ..... Richland
Cecil† ..... Shawano
Cedar* ..... Iron
Cedarburg† ..... Ozaukee
Cedar Grove† ..... Sheboygan
Cedarville* ..... Marinette
Centuria† ..... Polk
Chaseburg* ..... Vernon
Chelsea* ..... Taylor
Chetek†° ..... Barron
Chili* ..... Clark
Chilton†° ..... Calumet
Chippewa Falls†° ..... Chippewa
City Point* ..... Jackson
Clam Falls* ..... Polk
Clarno* ..... Green
Clayton†° ..... Polk
Clear Lake†° ..... Polk
Clearwater Lake* ..... Oneida
Cleveland* ..... Manitowoc
Clifford* ..... Price
Clinton† ..... Rock
Clintonville† ..... Waupaca
Cloverdale ..... Juneau
Clyman* ..... Dodge
Cobb* ..... Iowa
Cobban* ..... Chippewa
Cochrane* ..... Buffalo
Coddington ..... Portage
Colby† ..... Marathon
Coleman† ..... Marinette
Colfax†° ..... Dunn
Colgate* ..... Washington
College Camp*‡ ..... Walworth
Collins* ..... Manitowoc
Coloma† ..... Waushara
Columbus† ..... Columbia
Combined Locks* ..... Outagamie
Commonwealth* ..... Florence
Comstock* ..... Barron
Conover* ..... Vilas
Conrath* ..... Rusk
Coon Valley* ..... Vernon
(Cooper, Ind. Sta. Racine.)
Corinth* ..... Marathon
Corliss† ..... Racine
Cornell†° ..... Chippewa
Cornucopia* ..... Bayfield
Cottage Grove* ..... Dane
Couderay* ..... Sawyer
Crandon†° ..... Forest
Crane* ..... Rusk
Cranmoor* ..... Wood
Crivitz† ..... Marinette
Cross Plains* ..... Dane
Cuba† ..... Grant
Cudahy†° ..... Milwaukee
Cumberland†° ..... Barron
Curtiss* ..... Clark
Cushing* ..... Polk
Custer* ..... Portage
Cutler* ..... Juneau
Cylon* ..... St. Croix

D

Dairy Farm ..... Douglas
Dale* ..... Outagamie
Dallas* ..... Barron
Dalton* ..... Green Lake
Danbury* ..... Burnett
Dancy* ..... Marathon
Dane* ..... Dane
Darien† ..... Walworth
Darlington†° ..... Lafayette
Dedham* ..... Douglas
Deerbrook* ..... Langlade
Deerfield† ..... Dane
Deer Park* ..... St. Croix
De Fer ..... Iron
De Forest† ..... Dane
Delafield† ..... Waukesha
Delavan†° ..... Walworth
Delton* ..... Sauk
Denmark† ..... Brown
De Pere †° ..... Brown
Deronda* ..... Polk
De Soto* ..... Vernon
Detroit Harbor* ..... Door
Devils Lake*‡ ..... Sauk
Dewhurst* ..... Clark
Dexterville* ..... Wood
Diamond Bluff* ..... Pierce
Disco* ..... Jackson
Dodge* ..... Trempealeau
Dodgeville† ..... Iowa
Doering* ..... Lincoln
Donald* ..... Taylor
Dorchester†° ..... Clark
Dousman† ..... Waukesha
Dover* ..... Price
Downing† ..... Dunn
Downsville* ..... Dunn
Doylestown* ..... Columbia
Draper* ..... Sawyer
Dresser Junction* ..... Polk
Druecker†‡ ..... Ozaukee
Drummond† ..... Bayfield
Dunbar* ..... Marinette
Dunbarton* ..... Lafayette
Dundas* ..... Calumet

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Duplainville* ..... Waukesha
Durand† ..... Pepin

E

Eagle† ..... Waukesha
Eagle River†° ..... Vilas
Earl* ..... Washburn
East Ellsworth* ..... Pierce
(East End Ind. Sta. Superior.)
Eastman* ..... Crawford
East Troy† ..... Walworth
Eau Claire†° Sta. No. 1, 2, 3....
..... Eau Claire
Eau Galle* ..... Dunn
Eden* ..... Fond du Lac
Edgar† ..... Marathon
Edgerton†° ..... Rock
Edgewater* ..... Sawyer
Edmund* ..... Iowa
Egg Harbor* ..... Door
Ehlinger ..... Langlade
Eland* ..... Shawano
Elcho* ..... Langlade
Elderon* ..... Marathon
El Dorado* ..... Fond du Lac
Eleva† ..... Trempealeau
Elkhart Lake† ..... Sheboygan
Elkhorn†° ..... Walworth
Elk Mound† ..... Dunn
Ellison Bay* ..... Door
Ellsworth†° ..... Pierce
Elm Grove* ..... Waukesha
Elmhurst* ..... Langlade
Elmo ..... Grant
Elmwood† ..... Pierce
Elroy† .....Juneau
Elton* ..... Langlade
Embarrass* ..... Waupaca
Emerald* ..... St. Croix
Endeavor* ..... Marquette
Enterprise* ..... Oneida
Ephraim* ..... Door
Ettrick* ..... Trempealeau
Eureka* ..... Winnebago
Evansville†° ..... Rock
Evergreen ..... Polk
Excelsior* ..... Richland
Exeland* ..... Sawyer

F

Fairchild†° ..... Eau Claire
Fair Water* ..... Fond du Lac
Fall Creek†° ..... Eau Claire
Fall River* ..... Columbia
Fence* ..... Florence
Fennimore†° ..... Grant
Fenwood* ..... Marathon
Fern* ..... Florence
Ferron Park ..... Burnett
Ferryville* ..... Crawford
Fifield* ..... Price
Finley* ..... Juneau
Fish Creek* ..... Door
Fisk* ..... Winnebago
Fitchburg* ..... Dane
Flood Creek ..... Iron
Florence†° ..... Florence
Fond du Lac†° ..... Fond du Lac
Branch Post office No...Fond du Lac
Fontana* ..... Walworth
Footville* ..... Rock
Forest Junction* .....Calumet
Forestville* ..... Door
Fort Atkinson†° ..... Jefferson
Fountain City†° ..... Buffalo
Foxboro† ..... Douglas
Foxlake† ..... Dodge
Fox River* ..... Kenosha
Francis Creek* ..... Manitowoc
Franksville* ..... Racine
Frederic† ..... Polk
Fredonia† ..... Ozaukee
Rural Station.
Fredonia
Fremont† ..... Waupaca
Friendship† .. .. Adams
Friesland* ..... Columbia

G.

Gagen* ..... Oneida
Galesville† ..... Trempealeau
Galloway* ..... Marathon
Gaslyn* ..... Burnett
Gays Mills† ..... Crawford
Genesee Depot* ..... Waukesha
Genoa* ..... Vernon
Genoa Junction†° .....Walworth
Gile* ..... Iron
Gillett† ..... Oconto
Gillingham* ..... Richland
Gills Landing ..... Waupaca
Gilman* ..... Taylor
Gilmanton* ..... Buffalo
Glandon* ..... Marathon
Gleason* ..... Lincoln
Glenbeulah* ..... Sheboygan
Glendale* ..... Monroe
Glen Flora* ..... Rusk
Glenhaven* ..... Grant
Glen Oak* ..... Marquette
Glenwood City† ..... St. Croix
Glidden†° ..... Ashland
Goodman† ..... Marinette
Goodrich* ..... Taylor
Gordon* ..... Douglas
Gotham* ..... Richland
Grafton† ..... Ozaukee
Grandmarsh* ..... Adams
Grandview* ..... Bayfield
Granite Heights* ..... Marathon
Granton† ..... Clark
Grantsburg† ..... Burnett
Granville* ..... Milwaukee
Gratiot* ..... Lafayette
Green Bay†° ..... Brown
Stations.
A† Ind. 417-19 Walnut St. No. 1.
No. 2.
Greenbush* ..... Sheboygan
Green Lake† ..... Green Lake
Greenleaf* ..... Brown
Greenvalley* ..... Shawano
Greenville* ..... Outagamie
Greenwood† ..... Clark
Gresham† ..... Shawano
Grimms* ..... Manitowoc
Gurney* ..... Iron

H.

Hager City* ..... Pierce
Hales Corners* ..... Milwaukee
Hamburg† ....Marathon
Hamilton* ..... Fond du Lac
Hammond† ..... St. Croix
Hancock† ..... Waushara
Hannibal* ..... Taylor
Hanover* ..... Rock
Harrison* ..... Lincoln
Harshaw* .....Oneida
Hartford†° ..... Washington
Hartland† ..... Waukesha
Hately* ..... Marathon
Haugen* ..... Barron
Haven* ..... Sheboygan

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Hawkins* ..... Rusk
Hawthorne* ..... Douglas
Hayton* ..... Calumet
Hayward†° ..... Sawyer
Hazel Green†° ..... Grant
Hazelhurst† ..... Oneida
Helenville* ..... Jefferson
Herbster* ..... Bayfield
Hersey* ..... St. Croix
Hertel* ..... Burnett
Hewitt* ..... Wood
High Bridge* ..... Ashland
Highcliff* ..... Calumet
Highland† ..... Iowa
Hika* ..... Manitowoc
Hilbert†° ..... Calumet
Hilda* ..... Shawano
Hiles* ..... Forest
Hillpoint ..... Sauk
Hillsboro† ..... Vernon
Hillsdale* ..... Barron
Hines* ..... Douglas
Hingham* ..... Sheboygan
Hixton* ..... Jackson
Holcombe* ..... Chippewa
Hollandale* ..... Iowa
Holmen* ..... La Crosse
Holmsville* ..... Adams
Honey Creek* ..... Walworth
Horicon†° ..... Dodge
Horseman ..... Rusk
Hortonville†° ..... Outagamie
Hubbleton* ..... Jefferson
Hub City* ..... Richland
Hubertus* ..... Washington
Hudson†° ..... St. Croix
Humbird† ..... Clark
Hunting* ..... Shawano
Hurley†° ..... Iron
Hustisford† ..... Dodge
Hustler* ..... Juneau

I.

Independence† ..... Trempealeau
Ingram* ..... Rusk
Intervale* ..... Marinette
Interwald* ..... Taylor
Iola† ..... Waupaca
Irma* ..... Lincoln
Iron Belt* ..... Iron
Iron Ridge* ..... Dodge
Iron River†° ..... Bayfield
Ironton* ..... Sauk
Irwin ..... Langlade
Island Lake* ..... Rusk
Isons ..... Forest
(Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior.)
Ixonia* ..... Jefferson

J.

Jackson* ..... Washington
Jacksonport* ..... Door
Janesville†° ..... Rock
Sta. No. 1 No. 2.
Jefferson† ..... Jefferson
Jefferson Junction* ..... Jefferson
Jeffris* ..... Lincoln
Jewett* ..... St. Croix
Jim Falls* ..... Chippewa
Joel* ..... Polk
Johnson Creek† ..... Jefferson
Jonesdale* ..... Iowa
Juda† ..... Green
Jump River* ..... Taylor
Junction* ..... Portage
Juneau†° ..... Dodge

K.

Kaiser* ..... Price
Kalish ..... Rusk
Kansasville* ..... Racine
Kaukauna† ..... Outagamie
Kellnersville* ..... Manitowoc
Kempster* ..... Langlade
Kendall† ..... Monroe
Kennan* ..... Price
Kennedy* ..... Price
Kenosha†° ..... Kenosha
Stas. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5
Kent* ..... Langlade
Keshena* ..... Shawano
Kewaskum† ..... Washington
Kewaunee† ..... Kewaunee
Kiel† ..... Manitowoc
Kilbourn†° ..... Columbia
Kimball* ..... Iron
Kimberly* ..... Outagamie
Kingston* ..... Green Lake
Klevenville* ..... Dane
Knapp† ..... Dunn
Knowles* ..... Dodge
Knowlton* ..... Marathon
Koepenick* ..... Langlade
Kohler† ..... Sheboygan
Koshkonong* ..... Rock
Krakow† ..... Shawano

L.

Lac du Flambeau* ..... Vilas
La Crosse†° ..... La Crosse
Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5.
Ladysmith†° ..... Rusk
La Farge† ..... Vernon
Lake Beulah* ..... Walworth
Lake Geneva†° ..... Walworth
Lakemills†° ..... Jefferson
Lake Nebagamon†° ..... Douglas
Lakewood* ..... Oconto
Lampson* ..... Washburn
Lancaster† ..... Grant
Lannon* ..... Waukesha
Laona† ..... Forest
La Pointe* ..... Ashland
Larsen* ..... Winnebago
LaValle† ..... Sauk
Leadmine* ..... Lafayette
Lebanon* ..... Dodge
Lehigh* ..... Barron
Lemington* ..... Sawyer
Lena† ..... Oconto
Leopolis* ..... Shawano
Leslie ..... Lafayette
Lewis* ..... Polk
Lily* ..... Langlade
Lima Center* ..... Rock
Limeridge† ..... Sauk
Linden† ..... Iowa
Lindsey* ..... Wood
Little Black* ..... Taylor
Little Chute* ..... Outagamie
Little Rapids* ..... Brown
Little Suamico* ..... Oconto
Livingston†° ..... Grant
Lodi† ..... Columbia
Logan* ..... Oconto
Loganville* ..... Sauk
Lohrville† ..... Waushara
Lomira* ..... Dodge
London* ..... Dane
Lone Rock† ..... Richland
Long Lake* ..... Florence
Loomis* ..... Marinette
Loraine* ..... Polk

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Louisburg* ..... Grant
Lowell* ..... Dodge
Loyal† ..... Clark
Lublin* ..... Taylor
Luck† ..... Polk
Lugerville* ..... Price
Luxembourg† ..... Kewaunee
Lyndhurst* ..... Shawano
Lyndon Station† ..... Juneau
Lynxville† ..... Crawford
Lyons* ..... Walworth

M.

McAllister* ..... Marinette
McCartney ..... Grant
McCord* ..... Oneida
McNaughton* ..... Oneida
MacFarland* ..... Dane
Madison†° ..... Dane
Stations: No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11 University.
A 640 Railroad St.
Maiden Rock†° ..... Pierce
Malone* ..... Fond du Lac
Manawa† ..... Waupaca
Manchester* ..... Green Lake
Manitowish* ..... Iron
Manitowoc†° ..... Manitowoc
Station No. 1.
Maple* ..... Douglas
Maplewood* ..... Door
Marathon† ..... Marathon
Marblehead* ..... Fond du Lac
Marek* ..... Marinette
Marengo* ..... Ashland
Maribel* ..... Manitowoc
Marinette†° ..... Marinette
Stations, Menekaunee† Ind. No. 1, No. 2.
Marion† ..... Waupaca
Markesan† ..... Green Lake
Markton* ..... Langlade
Marquette* ..... Green Lake
Marshall†° ..... Dane
Marshfield† ..... Wood
Marshville* ..... Dodge
Martell* ..... Pierce
Martintown* ..... Green
Mason† ..... Bayfield
Mather* ..... Juneau
Mattoon†° ..... Shawano
Mauston†° ..... Juneau
Mayville†° ..... Dodge
Mazomanie†° ..... Dane
Meadow Valley* ..... Juneau
Medford†° ..... Taylor
Medina* ..... Outagamie
Mellen†° ..... Ashland
Melrose† ..... Jackson
Melvina* ..... Monroe
Menasha†° ..... Winnebago
Mendota* ..... Dane
(Menekaunee† Ind. Sta. Marinette.)
Menomonee Falls† ..... Waukesha
Menomonie†° ..... Dunn
Mercer† ..... Iron
Meridian* ..... Dunn
Merrill†° ..... Lincoln
Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
Merrillan† ..... Jackson
Merrimack* ..... Sauk
Merton* ..... Waukesha
Middle Inlet* ..... Marinette
Middleton† ..... Dane
Midway* ..... La Crosse
Mifflin* ..... Iowa
Mikana* ..... Barron
Milan* ..... Marathon
Milladore* ..... Wood
Millston* ..... Jackson
Milltown† ..... Polk
Millville* ..... Grant
Milton† ..... Rock
Milton Junction† ..... Rock
Milwaukee†° ..... Milwaukee
Branch Post Office.
West Allis†° (Ind.)
Night Stations.
Terminal.
A†° (South Side) 316-18 Reed St.
B†° 1302 Fond du Lac Ave.
C†° Strauss Bldg.
D†° Lincoln Ave.
E. 609 35th St.
G†° 114 Grand Ave.
H ..... Mahnawauk St.
Stations No. 1 to 102 inclusive.
Mindoro* ..... La Crosse
Miner* ..... Juneau
Mineral Point† ..... Iowa
Minnesota Junction* ..... Dodge
Minocqua†° ..... Oneida
Minong† ..... Washburn
Mishicot* ..... Manitowoc
Modena* ..... Buffalo
Mole Lake ..... Forest
Mondovi† ..... Buffalo
Monico* ..... Oneida
Monroe†° ..... Green
Montello†° ..... Marquette
Montfort† ..... Grant
Monticello†° ..... Green
Montreal* ..... Iron
Moore ..... Iron
Moquah* ..... Bayfield
Morrisonville* ..... Dane
Morse* ..... Ashland
Mosinee†° ..... Marathon
Mosling* ..... Oconto
Mountain*° ..... Oconto
Mount Calvary* ..... Fond du Lac
Mount Hope* ..... Grant
Mount Horeb† ..... Dane
Rural Station, Perry.
Mount Ida* ..... Grant
Mount Sterling* ..... Crawford
Mount Tabor* ..... Vernon
Mukwonago†° ..... Waukesha
Muscoda† ..... Grant
Muskego* ..... Waukesha

N.

Nashotah† ..... Waukesha
Nashville* ..... Forest
National Home†° ..... Milwaukee
Naugart* ..... Marathon
Navarino ..... Shawano
Necedah†° ..... Juneau
Neenah†° ..... Winnebago
Neillsville†° ..... Clark
Nekoosa† ..... Wood
Nelma* ..... Forest
Nelson* ..... Buffalo
Nelsonville* ..... Portage
Neopit* ..... Shawano
Neosho* ..... Dodge
Neptune* ..... Richland
Neshkoro* ..... Marquette
Newald* ..... Forest
New Auburn† ..... Chippewa
Newburg* ..... Washington
New Butler* ..... Waukesha
New Diggings* ..... Lafayette
New Franken* ..... Brown
New Glarus† ..... Green

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

New Holstein†° ..... Calumet
New Lisbon†° ..... Juneau
New London†° ..... Waupaca
New Munster* ..... Kenosha
New Richmond†° ..... St. Croix
New Rome* ..... Adams
Niagara†° ..... Marinette
Nichols ..... Outagamie
(Night Sta. Milwaukee.)
Norrie* ..... Marathon
North Bend* ..... Jackson
Northfield* ..... Jackson
North Fond du Lac* .. Fond du Lac
Branch of Fond du Lac.
North Freedom† ..... Sauk
North Lake* ..... Waukesha
Northland* ..... Waupaca
North Milwaukee†° ..... Milwaukee
North Prairie* ..... Waukesha
Norwalk† ..... Monroe
Nye* ..... Polk

O

Oak Center* ..... Fond du Lac
Oakdale* ..... Monroe
Oakfield† ..... Fond du Lac
Oakwood* ..... Milwaukee
Oconomowoc†° ..... Waukesha
Oconto†° ..... Oconto
Oconto Falls† ..... Oconto
Odanah†° ..... Ashland
Ogdensburg* ..... Waupaca
Ogema† ..... Price
Ojibwa* ..... Sawyer
Okauchee* ..... Waukesha
Okee* ..... Columbia
Omro† ..... Winnebago
Onalaska† ..... La Crosse
Oneida* ..... Outagamie
Ontario* ..... Vernon
Oostburg* ..... Sheboygan
Oregon†° ..... Dane
Orfordville* ..... Rock
Osceola† ..... Polk
Oshkosh†° ..... Winnebago
Stations: No. 1†, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.
Osseo† ..... Trempealeau
Owen†° ..... Clark
Oxford† ..... Marquette

P.

Packwaukee* ..... Marquette
Padus* ..... Forest
Palmyra† ..... Jefferson
Pardeeville† ..... Columbia
Park Falls†° ..... Price
Parrish* ..... Langlade
Patch Grove* ..... Grant
Patzau* ..... Douglas
Pearson* ..... Langlade
Peebles* ..... Fond du Lac
Peeksville ..... Ashland
Pelican Lake* ..... Oneida
Pella* ..... Shawano
Pembine* ..... Marinette
Pence* ..... Iron
Pensaukee* ..... Oconto
Pepin†° ..... Pepin
Perkinstown* ..... Taylor
(Perry, R. Station, Mount Horeb.)
Peshtigo†° ..... Marinette
Petersburg* ..... Crawford
Pewaukee† ..... Waukesha
Phelps† ..... Vilas
Phillips†° ..... Price
Phlox* ..... Langlade
Pickerel* ..... Langlade
Pickett* ..... Winnebago
Pigeon Falls* ..... Trempealeau
Pine River* ..... Waushara
Pittsville† ..... Wood
Plain* ..... Sauk
Plainfield† ..... Waushara
Plainville* ..... Adams
Platteville†° ..... Grant
Pleasant Prairie* ..... Kenosha
Plover* ..... Portage
Plum City* ..... Pierce
Plymouth†° ..... Sheboygan
Polar* ..... Langlade
Polley* ..... Taylor
Polonia* ..... Portage
Poplar* ..... Douglas
Portage†° ..... Columbia
Port Edwards† ..... Wood
Porterfield* ..... Marinette
Port Washington†° ..... Ozaukee
Port Wing† ..... Bayfield
Poskin† ..... Barron
Potosi†° ..... Grant
Potter* ..... Calumet
Pound† ..... Marinette
Powell* ..... Iron
Powers Lake† ..... Kenosha
Poynette† ..... Columbia
Poy Sippi* ..... Waushara
Prairie du Chien†° ..... Crawford
Prairie du Sac†° ..... Sauk
Prairie Farm† ..... Barron
Pray* ..... Jackson
Prentice†° ..... Price
Prescott†° ..... Pierce
Princeton†° ..... Green Lake
Pulaski† ..... Brown
Pulcifer* ..... Shawano

Q.

Quarry* ..... Manitowoc

R.

Racine†° ..... Racine
Stations.
Cooper†° (Ind.).
Racine Junction†° (Ind.).
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5.
Radisson* ..... Sawyer
Randall* ..... Burnett
Randolph† ..... Dodge
Random Lake†° ..... Sheboygan
Readfield* ..... Waupaca
Readstown* ..... Vernon
Redcedar* ..... Dunn
Redgranite†° ..... Waushara
Reedsburg† ..... Sauk
Reedsville†° ..... Manitowoc
Reeseville† ..... Dodge
Reserve* ..... Sawyer
Rewey†° ..... Iowa
Rhinelander†° ..... Oneida
Rib Lake†° ..... Taylor
Rice Lake†° ..... Barron
Richfield* ..... Washington
Richland Center† ..... Richland
Richwood* ..... Dodge
Ridgeland* ..... Dunn
Ridgeway* ..... Iowa
Riley* ..... Dane
Ringle* ..... Marathon
Rio† ..... Columbia
Rio Creek* ..... Kewaunee
Riplinger ..... Clark
Ripon†° ..... Fond du Lac
River Falls†° ..... Pierce
Robbins* ..... Oneida

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Roberts* ..... St. Croix
Rochester* ..... Racine
Rockbridge* ..... Richland
Rockdale* ..... Dane
Rock Elm* ..... Pierce
Rockfield* ..... Washington
Rockland* ..... La Crosse
Rockton* ..... Vernon
Rolling Prairie* ..... Dodge
Rome* ..... Jefferson
Roosevelt ..... Oneida
Rosendale* ..... Fond du Lac
Rosholt* ..... Portage
Rothschild* ..... Marathon
Royalton* ..... Waupaca
Rozellville* ..... Marathon
Rubicon*° ..... Dodge
Rudolph* ..... Wood
Rush Lake* ..... Winnebago
Rusk* ..... Dunn

S.

Saint Cloud* ..... Fond du Lac
Saint Croix Falls† ..... Polk
Saint Francis† ..... Milwaukee
Saint Nazianz* ..... Manitowoc
Salem* ..... Kenosha
Sanborn* ..... Ashland
Sand Creek* ..... Dunn
Sandusky* ..... Sauk
Sarona* ..... Washburn
Sauk City†° ..... Sauk
Saukville* ..... Ozaukee
Sawyer† ..... Door
Saxeville* ..... Waushara
Saxon* ..... Iron
Sayner* ..... Vilas
Scandinavia* ..... Waupaca
Schofield* ..... Marathon
Sechlerville* ..... Jackson
Seneca* ..... Crawford
Sextonville* ..... Richland
Seymour† ..... Outagamie
Sharon†° ..... Walworth
Shawano†° ..... Shawano
Sheboygan†° ..... Sheboygan
Stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Sheboygan Falls†° ..... Sheboygan
Sheldon* ..... Rusk
Shell Lake†° ..... Washburn
Shennington* ..... Monroe
Shepley* ..... Shawano
Sheridan* ..... Waupaca
Sherry* ..... Wood
Sherwood* ..... Calumet
Shiocton† ..... Outagamie
Shull ..... Ashland
Shullsburg†° ..... Lafayette
Silverlake* ..... Kenosha
Sinsinawa* ..... Grant
Siren* ..... Burnett
Sister Bay* ..... Door
Slades Corners* ..... Kenosha
Slinger ..... Washington
Sobieski* ..... Oconto
Soldiers Grove† ..... Crawford
Solon Springs* ..... Douglas
Somers* ..... Kenosha
Somerset* ..... St. Croix
Soperton* ..... Forest
South Byron* ..... Fond du Lac
South Germantown* .. Washington
South Kaukauna†° ..... Outagamie
South Milwaukee†° ..... Milwaukee
South Range* ..... Douglas
(South Side, Sta. A. Milwaukee.)
(South Superior, Ind. Sta. B, Superior.)
South Wayne* ..... Lafayette
Sparta†° ..... Monroe
(Branch Post Office, Sparta Military, Ind.)
Spencer† ..... Marathon
Spirit* ..... Price
Spirit Falls* ..... Lincoln
Split Rock* ..... Shawano
Spooner†° ..... Washburn
Sprague* ..... Juneau
Springbrook* ..... Washburn
Springfield* ..... Walworth
Spring Green† ..... Sauk
Springlake* ..... Waushara
Spring Prairie* ..... Walworth
Springstead ..... Iron
Spring Valley†° ..... Pierce
Stangelville* ..... Kewaunee
Stanley†° ..... Chippewa
Starks* ..... Oneida
Starlake* ..... Vilas
Star Prairie* ..... St. Croix
Stateline* ..... Vilas
Statesan* ..... Waukesha
Stetsonville* ..... Taylor
Steuben* ..... Crawford
Stevens Point†° ..... Portage
Station No. 1.
Stiles* ..... Oconto
Stitzer* ..... Grant
Stockbridge† ..... Calumet
Stockholm† ..... Pepin
Stockton* ..... Portage
Stoddard* ..... Vernon
Stone Lake* ..... Sawyer
Stoughton†° ..... Dane
Stratford† ..... Marathon
Strongs Prairie* ..... Adams
Strum* ..... Trempealeau
Sturgeon Bay† ..... Door
Suamico* ..... Brown
Sugar Bush* ..... Outagamie
Sullivan* ..... Jefferson
Summit Lake* ..... Langlade
Sun Prairie† ..... Dane
Superior†° ..... Douglas
Stations.
Allouez (Ind.).
Billings Park†
East End†° (Ind.).
Itasca (Ind.).
B†° 5909 Tower Ave.
1-2-3-4.
Suring† ..... Oconto
Sussex* ..... Waukesha

T.

Tavera* ..... Richland
Taycheedah* ..... Fond du Lac
Taylor† ..... Jackson
Templeton* ..... Waukesha
(Terminal, Sta. Milwaukee.)
Theresa* ..... Dodge
Thiensville† ..... Ozaukee
Thorp†° ..... Clark
Three Lakes† ..... Oneida
Tiffany* ..... Rock
Tigerton†° ..... Shawano
Tilleda* ..... Shawano
Timothy* ..... Manitowoc
Tioga* ..... Clark
Tipler ..... Florence
Tisch Mills* ..... Manitowoc
Tomah†° ..... Monroe
Tomahawk†° ..... Lincoln
Tomahawk Lake* ..... Oneida
Tony* ..... Rusk
Townsend* ..... Oconto

Wisconsin Post Offices—Continued

Trego* ..... Washburn
Trempealeau† ..... Trempealeau
Trevor† ..... Kenosha
Tripoli* ..... Oneida
Trout Lake ..... Vilas
Troy Center* ..... Walworth
Truesdell ..... Kenosha
Tunnel City* ..... Monroe
Turtle Lake† ..... Barron
Twin Bluffs* ..... Richland
Twin Lakes* ..... Kenohsa
Two Rivers†° ..... Manitowoc

U.

Underhill* ..... Oconto
Union Center* ..... Juneau
Union Grove† ..... Racine
Unity* ..... Marathon
(University Station, Madison)
Upson* ..... Iron

V.

Valders* ..... Manitowoc
Valley* ..... Vernon
Valley Junction* ..... Monroe
Van Buskirk* ..... Iron
Vandyne* ..... Fond du Lac
Verona* ..... Dane
Vesper* ..... Wood
Victory* ..... Vernon
Viola† ..... Richland
Viroqua† ..... Vernon

W.

Wabeno† ..... Forest
Wagner* ..... Marinette
Waldo* ..... Sheboygan
Wales* ..... Waukesha
Walrath ..... Rusk
Walsh* ..... Marinette
Walworth† ..... Walworth
Wanderoos* ..... Polk
Warrens* ..... Monroe
Wascott* ..... Douglas
Washburn†° ..... Bayfield
Waterford† ..... Racine
Waterloo† ..... Jefferson
Watertown†° ..... Jefferson
Waukau* ..... Winnebago
Waukesha†° ..... Waukesha
Waumandee* ..... Buffalo
Waunakee† ..... Dane
Waupaca†° ..... Waupaca
Waupun†° ..... Fond du Lac
Wausau†° ..... Marathon
Stations: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.
Wausaukee†° ..... Marinette
Wautoma† ..... Waushara
Wauwatosa†° ..... Milwaukee
Wauzeka* ..... Crawford
Wayside* ..... Brown
Weblake* ..... Burnett
Webster† ..... Burnett
Weirgor ..... Sawyer
Wentworth* ..... Douglas
Werley* ..... Grant
West Allis† ..... Milwaukee
Branch of Milwaukee.
West Bend† ..... Washington
West Bloomfield* ..... Waushara
Westboro† ..... Taylor
Westby† ..... Vernon
West De Pere† ..... Brown
Westfield†° ..... Marquette
West Lima* ..... Richland
Weston* ..... Dunn
West Prairie* ..... Vernon
West Salem† ..... La Crosse
West Wrightstown* ..... Brown
Weyauwega†° ..... Waupaca
Weyerhauser† ..... Rusk
Wheatland* ..... Kenosha
Wheeler* ..... Dunn
White Creek* ..... Adams
White Fish Bay* ..... Milwaukee
Whitehall† ..... Trempealeau
White Lake* ..... Langlade
Whitelaw* ..... Manitowoc
Whitewater†° ..... Walworth
Whittlesey* ..... Taylor
Wild Rose†° ..... Waushara
Willard* ..... Clark
Williams Bay†° ..... Walworth
Wills* ..... Bayfield
Wilmot* ..... Kenosha
Wilson* ..... St. Croix
Wilton† ..... Monroe
Winchester* ..... Vilas
Windsor* ..... Dane
Winegar* ..... Vilas
Winnebago* ..... Winnebago
Winneconne†° ..... Winnebago
Winter* ..... Sawyer
Wisconsin Rapids† ..... Wood
Wisconsin Veterans
Home†° ..... Waupaca
Withee† ..... Clark
Wittenberg† ..... Shawano
Wolfcreek* ..... Polk
Wonewoc† ..... Juneau
Woodboro ..... Oneida
Wooddale ..... Sawyer
Woodford* ..... Lafayette
Woodland* ..... Dodge
Woodman* ..... Grant
Woodruff* ..... Oneida
Woodville† ..... St. Croix
Woodworth* ..... Kenosha
Wrightstown*° ..... Brown
Wyalusing* ..... Grant
Wyeville* ..... Monroe
Wyocena* ..... Columbia

Y.

Yarnell ..... Sawyer
Yellowlake ..... Burnett
Yuba* ..... Richland

Z.

Zachow* ..... Shawano
Zenda* ..... Walworth

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

Money order offices, stations and summer post offices are indicated in alphabetical list. By the letters (ch) county seats are indicated. Figures after the office indicate the number of rural routes emanating therefrom.

ADAMS.

Adams 1
Arkdale 1
Big Flats
Brooks
Friendship (ch) 3
Grandmarsh 2
Holmsville
New Rome 1
Plainville 1
Strongs Prairie 1
White Creek 1

ASHLAND.

Ashland (ch) 3
Butternut 3
Cayuga
Glidden 1
High Bridge 1
La Pointe
Marengo 1
Mellen
Morse
Odanah
Peeksville
Sanborn
Shull

BARRON.

Almena 1
Angus
Barron (ch) 4
Barronett 1
Brill
Cameron 2
Campia
Canton
Chetek 5
Comstock 1
Cumberland 4
Dallas 3
Haugen
Hillsdale
Lehigh
Mikana
Poskin
Prairie Farm 2
Rice Lake 6
Turtle Lake 3

BAYFIELD.

Barkpoint
Barksdale
Barnes
Bayfield 1
Benoit
Bingo
Cable
Cornucopia
Drummond
Grandview
Herbster
Iron River 1
Mason 2
Moquah
Port Wing
Washburn (ch) 1
Wills

BROWN.

Askeaton
Denmark 4
De Pere 3
(Fort Howard)
Green Bay (ch) 8
Greenleaf 3
Little Rapids
New Franken 2
Pulaski 4
Suamico 1
Wayside 1
West De Pere 2
West Wrightstown
Wrightstown

BUFFALO.

Alma (ch) 7
Cochrane 2
Fountain City 4
Gilmanton 1
Modena 1
Mondovi 7
Nelson 2
Waumandee 1

BURNETT.

Danbury 1
Ferron Park
Gaslyn
Grantsburg (ch) 5
Hertel
Randall
Siren 2
Weblake
Webster 3
Yellowlake

CALUMET.

Brillion 3
Chilton (ch) 7
Dundas
Forest Junction 1
Hayton
Highcliff
Hilbert 4
New Holstein 3
Potter
Sherwood 1
Stockbridge

CHIPPEWA.

Albertville 1
Arnold
Bloomer 5
Boyd 2
Cadott 5
Chippewa Falls (ch) 9
Cobban
Cornell 1
Holcombe
Jim Falls 1
New Auburn 2
Stanley 4

CLARK.

Abbotsford 1
Chili 1
Curtiss 2
Dewhurst
Dorchester 2
Granton 4
Greenwood 5
Humbird 2
Loyal 2
Neillsville (ch) 6
Owen 2
Riplinger
Thorp 4
Tioga
Willard
Withee 2

COLUMBIA.

Arlington 1
Cambria 3
Columbus 6
Doylestown 2
Fall River 2
Friesland
Kilbourn 4
Lodi 4
Okee
Pardeeville 2
Portage (ch) 7
Poynette 4
Rio 4
Wyocena 1

CRAWFORD.

Barnum 2
Bell Center
Bridgeport 2
Eastman 2
Ferryville 3
Gays Mills 1
Lynxville 1
Mount Sterling
Petersburg
Prairie du Chien (ch) 2
Seneca
Soldiers Grove 5
Steuben 1
Wauzeka 2

DANE.

Albion
Basco 1
Belleville 3
Black Earth 2
Blue Mounds 2
Cambridge 3
Cottage Grove 2
Cross Plains 2
Dane 2
Deerfield 3
De Forest 2
Fitchburg
Klevenville 1
London
MacFarland 1
Madison (ch) 7
Marshall 4
Mazomanie 2
Mendota
Middleton 2
Morrisonville 2
Mount Horeb 5
Oregon 3
(Perry)
Riley 1
Rockdale
Stoughton 5
Sun Prairie 3
University
Verona 3
Waunakee 3
Windsor 1

DODGE.

Ashippun
Astico
Atwater
Beaver Dam 6
Brownsville 1
Burnett 1
Clyman
Fox Lake 4
Horicon 2
Hustisford 1
Iron Ridge 1
Juneau (ch) 4
Knowles 1
Lebanon
Lomira 1
Lowell
Marshville
Mayville 4
Minnesota Jct.
Neosho 1
Randolph 3

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Reeseville 2
Richwood
Rolling Prairie
Rubicon 2
Theresa 1
Woodland 1

DOOR.

Baileys Harbor 1
Brussels 3
Detroit Harbor 1
Egg Harbor 1
Ellison Bay 1
Ephraim 1
Fish Creek 1
Forestville 2
Jacksonport 1
Maplewood
Sawyer 3
Sister Bay 1
Sturgeon Bay (ch) 4

DOUGLAS

(Allouez)
Bennett
(Billings Park)
Blueberry
Brule 1
Dedham
Dairyfarm
(East End)
Foxboro
Gordon 1
Hawthorne
Hines
(Itasca)
Lake Nebagamon 1
Maple 1
Patzau
Poplar 1
Solon Springs
South Range 2
(South Superior)
Superior (ch) 2
Wascott
Wentworth 1

DUNN.

Boyceville 3
Caryville 1
Colfax 5
Downing 2
Downsville 1
Eau Galle 2
Elk Mound 5
Knapp 2
Menomonie (ch) 10
Meridian 1
Redcedar
Ridgeland 1
Rusk
Sand Creek
Weston
Wheeler 3

EAU CLAIRE.

Altoona
Augusta 4
Eau Claire (ch) 7
Fairchild 3
Fall Creek 4

FLORENCE.

Commonwealth
Fence
Fern
Florence (ch)
Long Lake
Tipler

FOND DU LAC

Brandon 3
Byron
Calvary 1
Campbellsport 6
Eden 1
El Dorado 1
Fair Water 1
Fond du Lac (ch) 8
Hamilton
Malone 2
Marblehead
Mount Calvary
New Cassel
No. Fond du Lac
Oak Center
Oakfield 3
Peebles 1
Ripon 4
Rosendale 1
Saint Cloud 2
South Byron
Taycheedah
Vandyne 1
Waupun 4

FOREST.

Alvin
Argonne 1
Armstrong Creek
Blackwell
Carter
Cavour
Crandon (ch) 1
Hiles
Isons
Laona
Mole Lake
Nashville
Nelma
Newald
Padus
Soperton
Wabeno

GRANT.

Bagley 2
Beetown 1
Bloomington 3
Blue River 2
Boscobel 6
Cassville 2
Cuba 3
Elmo
Fennimore 5
Glenhaven 3
Hazel Green 1
Lancaster (ch) 8
Livingston 3
Louisburg 1
McCartney
Millville
Montfort 2
Mount Hope 2
Mount Ida
Muscoda 5
Patch Grove
Platteville 7
Potosi 5
Rockville
Sinsinawa 1
Stitzer 2
Werley
Woodman 2
Wyalusing

GREEN.

Albany 2
Brodhead 6
Brooklyn 4
Browntown 2
Clarno 1
Juda 3
Martintown
Monroe (ch) 9
Monticello 5
New Glarus 2

GREEN LAKE

Berlin 4
Dalton 3
Green Lake (ch) 1
Kingston
Manchester
Markesan 5
Marquette
Princeton 3

IOWA.

Arena 2
Avoca 2
Barneveld 2
Cobb
Dodgeville (ch)
Edmund 1
Highland 3
Hollandale 2
Jonesdale
Linden
Mifflin
Mineral Point 5
Rewey 1
Ridgeway 1

IRON.

Cedar
De Fer
Flood Creek
Gile
Gurney
Hurley (ch)
Iron Belt
Kimball
Manitowish
Mercer
Montreal
Moore
Pence
Saxon
Springstead
Upson
Van Buskirk

JACKSON.

Alma Center 3
Black River Falls 8 (ch)
City Point
Disco 1
Hixton 3
Melrose 3
Merrillan 2
Millston 2
North Bend
Northfield 1
Pray
Sechlerville 1
Taylor 3

JEFFERSON.

Fort Atkinson 5
Helenville 1
Hubbleton
Ixonia 2
Jefferson 4 (ch)
Jefferson Junction
Johnson Creek 2
Lakemills 2
Palmyra 2
Rome
Sullivan 2
Waterloo 3
Watertown 10

JUNEAU.

Camp Douglas 2
Cloverdale
Cutler
Elroy 4
Finley
Hustler
Lyndon Station 3
Mather
Mauston (ch) 7
Meadow Valley
Miner 1
Necedah 3
New Lisbon 4
Sprague
Union Center 2
Wonewoc 3

KENOSHA.

Bassett
Bristol 2
Camp Lake
Fox River
Kenosha (ch) 4
New Munster
Pleasant Prairie
Powers Lake
Salem 2
Silverlake
Slades Corners
Somers 1
Trevor
Truesdell
Twin Lakes
Wheatland
Wilmot
Woodworth

KEWAUNEE.

Algoma 4
Casco 2
Kewaunee (ch) 7
Luxembourg 6
Rio Creek
Stangelville 1

LA CROSSE

Bangor 3
Holmen 2
La Crosse (ch) 3
Midway 1
Mindoro 2
Onalaska 1
Rockland 1
West Salem 3

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

LAFAYETTE.

Argyle 4
Belmont 2
Benton
Blanchardville 4
Calamine 1
Darlington (ch) 5
Dunbarton
Gratiot 2
Leadmine
Leslie
New Diggings
Shullsburg 3
South Wayne 2
Woodford 1

LANGLADE.

Antigo (ch) 5
Bryant 2
Deerbrook 1
Ehlinger
Elcho
Elmhurst
Elton
Irwin
Kempster
Kent
Koepenick
Lily
Markton
Parrish
Pearson
Phlox
Pickerel
Polar
Summit Lake
White Lake

LINCOLN.

Bloomville
Bradley 1
Doering
Gleason 1
Harrison
Irma 1
Jeffris
Merrill (ch) 8
Spirit Falls
Tomahawk 2

MANITOWOC.

Branch
Cato 2
Cleveland 3
Collins
Francis Creek 1
Grimms 1
Hika
Kellnersville
Kiel 4
Manitowoc (ch) 7
Maribel 2
Mishicot 2
Quarry
Reedsville 3
Saint Nazianz
Timothy 1
Tisch Mills
Two Rivers 3
Valders 2
Whitelaw 1

MARATHON.

Athens 3
Brokaw
Colby 2
Corinth
Dancy 2
Edgar 4
Elderon
Fenwood
Galloway
Glandon
Granite Heights
Hamburg 1
Hatley 2
Knowlton 1
Marathon 3
Milan
Mosinee 2
Naugart 1
Norrie
Ringle 1
Rothschild
Rozellville
Schofield
Spencer 3
Stratford 3
Unity 2
Wausau (ch) 7

MARINETTE.

Amberg
Athelstane
Beaver 1
Cedarville
Coleman 2
Crivitz 1
Dunbar
Goodman
Intervale
Loomis
McAllister
Marek
Marinette (ch) 2
(Menakaunee)
Middle Inlet
Niagara
Pembine
Peshtigo 3
Porterfield 1
Pound 2
Wagner
Walsh
Wausaukee

MARQUETTE.

Briggsville
Endeavor 2
Glen Oak
Montello (ch) 6
Neshkoro 3
Oxford 3
Packwaukee 1
Westfield 4

MILWAUKEE.

Alois
Carrollville
Cudahy
Granville
Hales Corners 2
Milwaukee (ch) 6
National Home
(Night)
No. Milwaukee 5
Oakwood 1
Saint Francis
So. Milwaukee 2
(South Side)
(Terminal)
Wauwatosa 2
West Allis
White Fish Bay

MONROE.

Cashton 4
Cataract 2
Glendale
Kendall 4
Melvina 1
Norwalk 3
Oakdale 1
Shennington
Sparta (ch) 8
Sparta Military
Tomah 6
Tunnel City 1
Valley Junction 1
Warrens 2
Wilton 4
Wyeville 1

OCONTO.

Abrams 2
Breed
Brookside
Gillett 2
Lakewood
Lena 3
Little Suamico 1
Logan
Mosling
Mountain
Oconto (ch) 3
Oconto Falls 2
Pensaukee
Sobieski 2
Stiles
Suring 2
Townsend
Underhill 2

ONEIDA.

Clearwater Lake
Enterprise
Gagen
Harshaw
Hazelhurst
McCord
McNaughton
Minocqua
Monico
Pelican Lake 2
Rhinelander (ch) 2
Robbins
Roosevelt
Starks
Three Lakes
Tomahawk Lake
Tripoli
Woodboro
Woodruff

OUTAGAMIE.

Appleton (ch) 7
Bear Creek 2
Blackcreek 4
Combined Locks
Dale 2
Greenville
Hortonville 3
Kaukauna 3
Kimberly
Little Chute 1
Medina
Nichols
Oneida 1
Seymour 5
Shiocton 3
So. Kaukauna 2
Sugar Bush 1

OZAUKEE.

Belgium 1
Cedarburg 2
Druecker
Fredonia 3
(Fredonia)
Grafton 1
Pt. Washington 2
(ch)
Saukville 1
Thiensville 2

PEPIN.

Arkansaw 3
Durand (ch) 4
Pepin 3
Stockholm 2

PIERCE.

Bay City 2
Beldenville 2
Diamond Bluff 1
East Ellsworth 3
Ellsworth (ch) 4
Elmwood 2
Hager City 2
Maiden Rock 3
Martell
Plum City 2
Prescott 2
River Falls 6
Rock Elm 2
Spring Valley 4

POLK.

Amery 4
Andrus
Balsam Lake (ch)
1
Centuria 2
Clam Falls 1
Clayton 3
Clear Lake 4
Cushing 1
Deronda 1
Dresser Junction
Evergreen
Frederic 3
Joel
Lewis
Loraine
Luck 3
Milltown 1
Nye 2
Osceola 3
St. Croix Falls 2
Wanderoos
Wolfcreek 1

PORTAGE.

Almond 4
Amherst 3
Amherst Jct. 2
Arnott
Bancroft 1
Coddington
Custer 1
Junction 2
Nelsonville
Plover 2

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

Polonia 1
Rosholt 2
Stevens Point (ch) 7
Stockton

PRICE.

Brantwood 1
Catawba 1
Clifford
Dover
Fifield
Kaiser
Kennan 1
Kennedy
Lugerville
Ogema 2
Park Falls
Phillips (ch) 3
Prentice 2
Spirit 1

RACINE.

Burlington 6
Caledonia 2
(Cooper)
Corliss 1
Franksville 2
Kansasville 2
Racine (ch) 4
(Racine Junction)
Rochester
Union Grove 3
Waterford 1

RICHLAND.

Bloom City 1
Boaz 1
Cazenovia 3
Excelsior 1
Gillingham 1
Gotham 1
Hub City
Lone Rock 1
Neptune
Richland Center (ch) 5
Rockbridge 1
Sextonville
Tavera 1
Twin Bluffs 1
Viola 4
West Lima
Yuba 2

ROCK.

Afton
Avalon 1
Beloit 8
Clinton 4
Edgerton 6
Evansville 5
Footville
Hanover 1
Janesville (ch) 8
Koshkonong
Lima Center 1
Milton 2
Milton Junction 2
Orfordville 1
Tiffany

RUSK.

Apollonia
Bruce 3
Conrath 1
Crane
Glen Flora 2
Hawkins
Horseman
Ingram
Island Lake
Kalish
Ladysmith (ch) 2
Sheldon 1
Tony 1
Walrath
Weyerhauser 2

SAINT CROIX.

Baldwin 4
Boardman
Burkhardt
Cylon 1
Deer Park 2
Emerald 2
Glenwood City 3
Hammond 2
Hersey 1
Hudson (ch) 2
Jewett
New Richmond 6
Roberts 2
Somerset 2
Star Prairie 1
Wilson 1
Woodville 2

SAUK.

Ableman 1
Baraboo (ch) 7
Delton
Devils Lake
Hillpoint
Ironton
Lavalle 4
Limeridge
Loganville 3
Merrimack 2
North Freedom 3
Plain 2
Prairie du Sac 4
Reedsburg 5
Sandusky 2
Sauk City 2
Spring Green 4

SAWYER.

Couderay
Draper
Edgewater
Exeland 1
Hayward (ch) 4
Lemington
Ojibwa 1
Radisson 1
Reserve
Stone Lake
Weirgor
Winter
Wooddale
Yarnell

SHAWANO.

Aniwa 1
Belle Plaine
Birnamwood 4
Bonduel 3
Bowler
Caroline
Cecil 1
Eland 1
Greenvalley
Gresham 1
Hilda
Hunting
Keshena
Krakow
Leopolis
Lyndhurst 1
Mattoon 1
Navarino
Neopit
Pella
Pulcifer
Shawano (ch) 3
Shepley
Split Rock 1
Tigerton 3
Tilleda
Wittenberg 2
Zachow

SHEBOYGAN.

Adell 1
Cascade 1
Cedar Grove 1
Elkhart Lake 3
Glenbeulah 2
Greenbush
Haven
Hingham
Kohler
Oostburg 2
Plymouth 5
Random Lake 3
Sheboygan (ch) 5
Sheboygan Falls 4
Waldo 2

TAYLOR.

Chelsea 1
Donald
Gilman 1
Goodrich
Hannibal
Interwald
Jump River
Little Black
Lublin 1
Medford (ch) 5
Perkinstown
Polley
Rib Lake 1
Stetsonville 1
Westboro 1
Whittlesey

TREMPEALEAU.

Arcadia 6
Blair 4
Dodge 1
Eleva 5
Ettrick 3
Galesville 3
Independence 4
Osseo 5
Pigeon Falls 1
Strum 2
Trempealeau 2
Whitehall (ch) 4

VERNON.

Chaseburg 2
Coon Valley 2
De Soto 2
Genoa 2
Hillsboro 4
La Farge 3
Mount Tabor
Ontario 1
Readstown 2
Rockton 1
Stoddard 2
Valley
Victory 1
Viroqua (ch) 7
Westby 5
West Prairie 1

VILAS.

Arbor Vitae
Boulder Junction
Conover 1
Eagle River (ch)
Lac du Flambeau
Phelps
Sayner
Starlake
State Line
Trout Lake
Winchester
Winegar

WALWORTH.

Allen Grove
College Camp
Darien 1
Delevan 4
East Troy
Elkhorn (ch) 6
Genoa Junction 1
Honey Creek 1
Lake Beulah 2
Lake Geneva 3
Lyons 1
Sharon 2
Springfield
Spring Prairie
Troy Center 2
Walworth 3
Whitewater 5
Williams Bay
Zenda

WASHBURN.

Beaver Brook
Birchwood
Earl 1
Lampson 1
Minong 1
Sarona 1
Shell Lake (ch) 3
Spooner 3
Springbrook 1
Trego 1

WASHINGTON.

Allenton 1
Barton
Colgate 1
Hartford 5
Hubertus 1
Jackson 2
Kewaskum 5
Newburg
Richfield 1
Rockfield 1
Slinger 1
So. Germantown 1
West Bend (ch) 7

Post Offices in Wisconsin—Continued

WAUKESHA.

Big Bend
Brookfield 1
Delafield
Dousman 2
Duplainville
Eagle 2
Elm Grove
Genesee Depot
Hartland 1
Lannon
Menomonee Falls 2
Merton
Mukwonago 4
Muskego 1
Nashotah 2
New Butler
North Lake
North Prairie
Oconomowoc 6
Okauchee
Pewaukee 3
Statesan
Sussex
Templeton 1
Wales
Waukesha (ch) 9

WAUPACA.

Big Falls
Clintonville 4
Embarrass 1
Fremont 2
Gills Landing
Marion 3
New London 5
Northland 1
Ogdensburg 2
Readfield
Royalton 1
Scandinavia 2
Sheridan 1
Waupaca (ch) 7
Weyauwega 4
Wisc. Vet. Home

WAUSHARA.

Aurorahville 1
Coloma 3
Hancock 3
Lohrville
Pine River 2
Plainfield 4
Poy Sippi 1
Red Granite 2
Saxeville 1
Springlake
Wautoma (ch) 6
West Bloomfield 1
Wild Rose 3

WINNEBAGO

Allenville 1
Butte des Morts
Eureka
Fisk 1
Larsen 3
Menasha 1
Neenah 4
Omro 5
Oshkosh (ch) 7
Pickett 2
Rush Lake 1
Waukau
Winnebago
Winneconne 2

WOOD.

Arpin 2
Auburndale 3
Babcock
Bethel
Blenker
Cranmoor
Dexterville
Hewitt
Lindsey 1
Marshfield 7
Milladore 1
Nekoosa 1
Pittsville 2
Port Edwards
Rudolph
Sherry
Vesper 1
Wisconsin Rapids (ch) 8

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED

Office	Supplied From	Office	Supplied From
Bacon	Tunnel City	Leef	Webster
Bass Lake	Summit Lake	Loyd	Cazenovia
Bavaria	Gleason	Madge	Sarona
Birch Island	Weblake	Manda	Moquah
Browning	Dalton	March	Stratford
Burke	Madison	Morley	Deerbrook
Cloma (C)	Isons	Morrison	Greenleaf
Columbia	Neillsville	Murry	Exeland
Clyde	Avoca	New Cassel	Campbellsport
Dilly	Hillsboro	North Crandon	Argonne
Donaldson (C)	State Line	Orange	Webster
Doran	Shell Lake	Ormsby	Deerbrook
Dudley	Gleason	Peet	Grantsburg
Easton	Grandmarsh	Praeger	Gordon
Emerson	Grantsburg	Preston	Fennimore
Falun	Manitowish	Ramona	Browntown
Fivemile	Minong	Rockville	Potosi
Flambeau	Holcombe	Rose Lawn	Seymour
Genesee	Mukwonago	Rosewood	Kansasville
Georgetown	Cuba	Ruby	Holcombe
Grand Rapids (C)	Wisconsin Rapids	Saint Joseph	Coon Valley
Harker	Mineral Point	Schleisingerville (C)	Slinger
Heller	Gleason	Shopiere	Clinton
Hillside	Spring Green	Stanberry	Hayward
Ipswich	Platteville	Sylvan	Viola
Jennings	Pelican Lake	Whitcomb	Tigerton
Katinka	Winchester	Woodstock	Rockbridge
Konsted	Crivitz	Wyoming	Spring Green
Lamberton	Racine		

(C) Change of Name.

POPULATION BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—

1922

1	Dane, 1st	40,705
2	Milwaukee, 8th	38,285
3	Milwaukee, 1st	36,616
4	Chippewa	36,482
5	Eau Claire	35,771
6	Marathon, 2nd	35,227
7	Clark	35,120
8	Jefferson	35,022
9	Milwaukee, 11th	34,979
10	Wood	34,643
11	Marinette	34,361
12	Barron	34,281
13	Milwaukee, 5th	34,228
14	Waupaca	34,200
15	Milwaukee, 2nd	34,078
16	Shawano	33,975
17	Portage	33,649
18	Rock, 1st	33,476
19	Winnebago, 1st	33,162
20	Milwaukee, 9th	32,951
21	Rock, 2nd	32,674
22	Sauk	32,548
23	Milwaukee, 10th	32,027
24	Milwaukee, 15th	31,750
25	Green Lake and Waushara	31,587
26	Brown, 1st	31,017
27	Sheboygan, 1st	30,955
28	Brown, 2nd	30,872
29	Winnebago, 2nd	30,735
30	Columbia	30,468
31	Walworth	29,327
32	Vernon	29,252
33	Sheboygan, 2nd	28,958
34	Marathon, 1st	28,680
35	Monroe	28,666
36	Fond du Lac, 2nd	28,259
37	Fond du Lac, 1st	27,860
38	Racine, 1st	27,800
39	Outagamie, 1st	27,581
40	Outagamie, 2nd	27,532
41	Florence, Forest and Oneida	27,448
42	Oconto	27,104
43	Dunn	26,970
44	Kenosha, 1st	26,904
45	Polk	26,870
46	Milwaukee, 16th	26,822
47	Manitowoc, 1st	26,539
48	St. Croix	26,106
49	Racine, 2nd	25,718
50	Washington	25,713
51	Dodge, 2nd	25,655
52	Milwaukee, 17th	25,491
53	Racine, 3rd	25,443
54	Douglas, 1st	25,418
55	Manitowoc, 2nd	25,105
56	Rusk and Sawyer	24,646
57	Dane, 2nd	24,639
58	Ashland	24,538
59	Trempealeau	24,506
60	Kenosha, 2nd	24,380
61	Douglas, 2nd	24,353
62	Milwaukee, 20th	24,323
63	Dane, 3rd	24,088
64	Dodge, 1st	24,087
65	Milwaukee, 12th	23,891
66	Milwaukee, 19th	23,851
67	Milwaukee, 18th	23,729
68	Buffalo and Pepin	23,096
69	La Crosse, 1st	22,902
70	Waukesha, 1st	22,772
71	Burnett and Washburn	22,112
72	Pierce	21,663
73	Green	21,568
74	Iowa	21,504
75	Langlade	21,471
76	La Crosse, 2nd	21,453
77	Lincoln	21,084
78	Milwaukee, 4th	20,440
79	Lafayette	20,002
80	Waukesha, 2nd	19,840
81	Richland	19,823
82	Grant, 1st	19,784
83	Milwaukee, 6th	19,783
84	Adams and Marquette	19,730
85	Milwaukee, 3rd	19,508
86	Grant, 2nd	19,260
87	Juneau	19,209
88	Door	19,073
89	Milwaukee, 7th	19,051
90	Milwaukee, 13th	18,923
91	Milwaukee, 14th	18,922
92	Price	18,517
93	Taylor	18,045
94	Jackson	17,746
95	Calumet	17,228
96	Bayfield	17,201
97	Crawford	16,772
98	Ozaukee	16,335
99	Kewaunee	16,091
100	Iron and Vilas	15,910

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Prepared by George Brown—Department of State

If ratified	Year of vote	Art.	Sec.	Subject	First approval	Second approval	Submission to people	Date of election	For	Against	Total for Governor
.....	1854	4	4	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,549	11,580	.....
.....			5	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,348	11,885	.....
.....			11	Biennial sessions	Chap. 95 -1853	Chap. 89 -1854	Chap. 89-1854	Nov. 7, 1854	6,752	11,589	.....
.....	1862	5	5	Governor's salary ($1,250 to $2,500)	Jt. Res. 4 -1861	Jt. Res. 6 -1862	Chap. 202-1862	Nov. 4, 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
*	1867	4	21	Salary of legislators ($350-10c mile)	Jt. Res. 9 -1865	Jt. Res. 3 -1866	Chap. 25-1867	Nov. 5, 1864	58,363	24,418	.....
*	1869	5	5	Governor's salary, $5,000	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	47,340	41,764	130,741
		5	9	Lieutenant-Governor's salary, $1,000	Jt. Res. 9 -1868	Jt. Res. 2 -1869	Chap. 186-1869	Nov. 2, 1869	.....	.....	.....
*	1870	1	8	Against Grand Jury	Jt. Res. 7 -1869	Jt. Res. 3 -1870	Chap. 118-1870	Nov. 8, 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908 (St.Supt)
*	1871		431 cr	Against private and local laws	Jt. Res. 13 -1870	Jt. Res. 1 -1871	Chap. 122-1871	Nov. 7, 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
.....	1872	7	4	One chief and four associate justices	Jt. Res. 2 -1871	Jt. Res. 8 -1872	Chap. 111-1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....
*	1874	11	3	Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res. 11 -1872	Jt. Res. 4 -1873	Chap. 37-1874	Nov. 3, 1874	66,061	1,509	No State election
*	1877	7	4	One chief and four associate justices	Jt. Res. 10 -1876	Jt. Res. 1 -1877	Chap. 48-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
*	1877	8	2	Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res. 7 -1876	Jt. Res. 4 -1877	Chap. 58-1877	Nov. 6, 1877	33,046	3,371	.....
*	1881	4	4	Biennial sessions	Jt. Res. 9s -1880	Jt. Res. 7A-1881	Chap. 262-1881	Nov. 8, 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
*			5	Assemblymen chosen biennially							
*			11	Senators chosen quadrennially							
*			21	Compensation of members, $500-10c							
*	1882	3	1	Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized	Jt. Res. 26A-1881	Jt. Res. 5 -1882	Chap. 272-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	36,223	5,347	.....
*	1882	6	4	Sheriffs and other county officers terms	Jt. Res. 16A-1881	Jt. Res. 3 -1882	Chap. 290-1882	Nov. 7, 1882	60,091	8,089	.....
*	1882	7	12	Clerk of court							
*	1882	13	1	Political year, biennial elections							
.....	1888	10	1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs	Jt. Res. 34 -1885	Jt. Res. 4 -1887	Chap. 357-1887	Nov. 6, 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
*	1889	7	4	Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res. 5 -1887	Jt. Res. 3 -1889	Chap. 22-1889	April, 1889	125,759	14,712	.....
*	1892	4	3 (9)	Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res. 4 -1889	Jt. Res. 4 -1891	Chap. 302-1891	Nov., 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
.....	1896	10	1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of $1,200	Jt. Res. 10 -1893	Jt. Res. 2 -1895	Chap. 177-1895	Nov., 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
*	1897	7	7	Circuit judges, populous counties	Jt. Res. 8 -1895	Jt. Res. 9 -1897	Chap. 69-1897	April, 1897	45,823	41,515	.....
*	1902	11	4	Authorizing general banking law	Jt. Res. 13 -1899	Jt. Res. 2 -1901	Chap. 73-1901	Nov., 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
*	1902	11	5	Repeal of referendum on banking laws							
*	1902	10	1	State Supt.—nonpartisan election—term, four years	Jt. Res. 16 -1899	Jt. Res. 3 -1901	Chap. 258-1901	Nov., 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
*	1902	13	11	Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res. 8 -1899	Jt. Res. 9 -1901	Chap. 437-1901	Nov., 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
*	1903	7	4	Seven Justices of the Supreme Court	Jt. Res. 8 -1901	Jt. Res. 7 -1903	Chap. 10-1903	April, 1903	51,337	39,957	No State election
*	1908	5	10	Governor's approval of bills—six days vs. three	Jt. Res. 14 -1905	Jt. Res. 13 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,959	27,270	159,273

*	1908	8	10	Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res. 11 -1905	Jt. Res. 18 -1907	Chap. 238-1907	Nov., 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
*	1908	8	1	Income tax	Jt. Res. 12 -1905	Jt Res. 29 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
*	1908	3	1 (2)	Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res. 15 -1905	Jt. Res. 25 -1907	Chap. 661-1907	Nov., 1908	85,838	36,733	159,273
.....	1910	4	21	Pay of legislators, $1,000 vs. $500	Jt. Res. 35 -1907	Jt. Res. 7 -1909	Chap. 508-1909	Nov., 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
*	1910	4	3	Apportionment after each Federal census	Jt. Res. 30 -1907	Jt. Res. 55 -1909	Chap. 478-1909	Nov., 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
**	1910	8	10	Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res. 31 -1907	None	Chap. 512-1909	Nov., 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
						(Declared invalid by Supreme Court in forestry case)					
*	1912	11	3	City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res. 44 -1909	Jt. Res. 42 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
*	1912	11	3a	Public Parks, playgrounds, etc	Jt. Res. 38 -1909	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
*	1912	7	10	Monthly pay for judges vs. quarterly	Jt. Res. 34 -1909	Jt. Res. 24 -1911	Chap. 665-1911	Nov., 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
.....	1914	12	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3–5 approval by one legislature	Jt. Res. 71 -1911	Jt. Res. 17 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
.....	1914	4	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
.....	1914	8	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res. 65 -1911	Jt. Res. 35 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
.....	1914	11	3a	Home rule of cities and villages	Jt. Res. 73 -1911	Jt. Res. 21 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
.....	1914	7	6,7	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res. 67 -1911	Jt. Res. 26 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
.....	1914	13	12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res. 41 -1911	Jt. Res. 15 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
.....	1914	11	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res. 48 -1911	Jt. Res. 25 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
.....	1914	12	3	Constitution amended upon petition	Jt. Res. 74 -1911	Jt. Res. 22 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
.....	1914	8	13 (9)	State insurance	Jt. Res. 56 -1911	Jt. Res. 12 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
.....	1914	4	21	Pay of legislators $1,200-2c a mile	Jt. Res. 66 -1911	Jt. Res. 24 -1913	Chap. 770-1913	Nov., 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
.....	1920	4	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law	Jt. Res. 23 -1917	Jt. Res. 37 -1919	Chap. 480-1919	April, 1920	126,243	132,258	No State election
	1920	7	6,7	Decrease of circuit courts—increase of judges	Jt. Res. 20 -1917	Jt. Res. 92 -1919	Chap. 604-1919	April, 1920	113,786	116,436	No State election
*	1922	1	5	Trial by jury	Jt. Res. 58 -1919	Jt. Res. 17 -1921	Chap. 504-1921	Nov., 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
.....	1922	6	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res. 38 -1919	Jt. Res. 36 -1921	Chap. 437-1921	Nov., 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
.....	1922	11	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res. 53 -1919	Jt. Res. 37 -1921	Chap. 566-1921	Nov., 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828

*Ratified.
**Ratified, but declared invalid by court.

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Name	Residence	From	To
James Nevin	Madison	1915	1921
W. E. Barber	La Crosse	1915	1923
F B. Moody	Rhinelander	1915	1918
C. L. Harrington	Hurley	1918	1923
B. O. Webster	Delafield	1921	1927
Elmer S. Hall	Green Bay	1923	1929
R. S. Scheibel, Sec	Madison	1915	.....

The State Conservation Commission as it now exists was created in 1923 with Elmer S. Hall appointed as the Commissioner. It consisted of a consolidation of the departments of state game warden, the forestry board, the park board and the commissioners of fisheries.

The first appropriation made by the State of Wisconsin in the work of fish culture was under Chapter 211, laws of 1873. The Legislature at that time made an appropriation of $500 to be expended under the direction of Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries.

The Commissioner of Fisheries was created under Chapter 253, laws of 1874. The first fish artificially propagated in the State of Wisconsin consisted of 100,000 salmon eggs which were shipped from San Francisco to Boscobel, Wis. They were propagated in a private hatchery owned by a Mr. Palmer at that point. The eggs produced approximately 60,000 fry. These fish were distributed in the waters of Grant, Crawford and Lafayette Counties, some in the Four Lakes at Madison and several thousand in Lake Geneva. The first state hatchery was established at Madison.

The original law as to wardens was created under Chapter 455, laws of 1885. The state now operates twelve hatcheries. In the biennium ending 1922 twelve different varieties of game fishes common to the Wisconsin waters were planted and in round numbers totalled approximately 250,000,000 fry. During the state's fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the total income collected by the department amounted to $387,557.22.

In 1921, 137 forest and field fires were reported as having burned over 38,044 acres of land. Seventy-five fires or 51 per cent were reported with itemized or estimated losses amounting to $36,412.00.

The reports of the fur industry show a total value of $914,617.55. The greatest item consisted of muskrat skins of which 340,615 were reported as caught and sold for $490,616.10. In addition thereto 5,629 beaver were trapped in the State of Wisconsin in twelve of the northern counties. These beaver skins were sold for $94,978.15.

During the deer season of 1921, 4,289 bucks were killed and in 1922, 2,869.

Federal Government

President
Cabinet
Judiciary
U. S. Senators
Members of Congress
Government in Wisconsin
Miscellaneous Statistics

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Executive

President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio.
Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts.
Secretary to the President, John Christian, Ohio.

The Cabinet

Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, New York.
Secretary of Treasury, Andrew D. Mellen, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, Massachusetts.
Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio.
Postmaster General, Harry S. New, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, Michigan.
Secretary of the Interior, Herbert Work, Colorado.
Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, California.
Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, Pennsylvania.

(The salary of the President is $75,000 a year; the salary of the vice president and each of the members of the cabinet is $12,000 a year; secretary to the president receives $6,000 a year.)

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft of Ohio. Born 1857. Appointed 1921.

	Born	App.
Associate Justice, Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
Associate Justice, Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
Associate Justice, William R. Day, Ohio.	1849	1903
Associate Justice, Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Associate Justice, Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
Associate Justice, James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
Associate Justice, Louis B. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
Associate Justice, Geo. Sutherland, Utah		

Reporter, Ernest Knaebel.
Clerk, James D. Maher.
Marshal, Frank K. Green.

(The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices $14,500 each.)

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES

First Judicial Circuit—Justice Holmes. Circuit Judges—George Hutchins Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass.

Second Judicial Circuit—Justice Brandeis. Circuit Judges—Henry G. Ward, New York; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; Charles M. Hough, New York; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Judicial Circuit—Justice Pitney. Circuit Judges—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Chief Justice White. Circuit Judges—Peter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C.; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Justice McReynolds. Circuit Judges—Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala.; Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.; Alex C. King, Ga.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Justice Day. Circuit Judges—Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Marurice D. Conahue, Ohio.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Justice Sutherland. Circuit Judges—Francis E. Baker, Hammond, Ind.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Wisconsin; George T. Page, Illinois.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Justice Van Devanter. Circuit Judges—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kan.; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Emmett Carland, Washington, D. C.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Justice McKenna. Circuit Judges—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C.

Salaries, $8,500 each. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second, Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Sixth, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth, Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

United States Court of Claims—Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Sam'l J. Graham, Pa.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $8,000; Justices $7,500.

Court of Customs Appeal—Presiding Judge—Marion De Breis, Cal. Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, Cal.; O. M. Barber, Vt.; Geo. E. Martin, Ohio, Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Me. Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, D. C.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Began March 4, 1923, and ends March 3, 1925

THE SENATE

President—Calvin C. Coolidge.

Name	P. O. Address	Party	Term expires
Alabama			
Oscar W. Underwood	Birmingham	Democrat	1927
J. Thos. Heflin	Lafayette	Democrat	1925
Arizona			
Henry F. Ashurst	Prescott	Democrat	1929
Ralph H. Cameron	Phoenix	Republican	1927
Arkansas			
Thad. H. Caraway	Jonesboro	Democrat	1927
Joe T. Robinson	Lonoke	Democrat	1925
California			
Hiram W. Johnson	Sacramento	Republican	1929
Sam'l M. Shortridge	San Francisco	Republican	1927
Colorado			
Sam'l D. Nichoson	Pueblo	Republican	1927
L. C. Phipps	Denver	Republican	1925
Connecticut			
George P. McLean	Simsbury	Republican	1929
Frank B. Brandegee	New London	Republican	1927
Delaware			
Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington	Democrat	1929
L. H. Ball	Marshalltown	Republican	1925
Florida			
Park Trammell	Lakeland	Democrat	1929
Duncan U. Fletcher	Jacksonville	Democrat	1927
Georgia			
Walter F. George	Vienna	Democrat	1929
W. J. Harris	Sandersville	Democrat	1925
Idaho			
Frank R. Goodling	Gooding	Republican	1927
William E. Borah	Boise	Republican	1925
Illinois			
Wm. B. McKinley	Champaign	Republican	1927
Medill McCormick	Chicago	Republican	1925
Indiana			
James E. Watson	Rushville	Republican	1927
Sam. L. Ralston	Indianapolis	Democrat	1929
Iowa			
Albert B. Cummins	Des Moines	Republican	1927
Smith W. Brookhart	Washington	Republican	1925
Kansas			
Charles Curtis	Topeka	Republican	1927
Arthur Capper	Topeka	Republican	1925

The Senate—Continued

Name	P. O. Address	Party	Terms expire
Kentucky			
Rich P. Ernst	Covington	Republican	1927
A. O. Stanley	Henderson	Democrat	1925
Louisiana			
Edwin S. Broussard	New Iberia	Democrat	1927
Joseph E. Ransdell	Lake Providence	Democrat	1925
Maine			
Frederick Hale	Portland	Republican	1929
Bert M. Fernald	West Poland	Republican	1925
Maryland			
O. E. Weller	Baltimore	Republican	1927
Wm. C. Bruce	Ruxton	Democrat	1929
Massachusetts			
Henry C. Lodge	Nahant	Republican	1929
D. I. Walsh	Fitchburg	Democrat	1925
Michigan			
Woodbridge N. Ferris	Grand Rapids	Democrat	1929
James Couzens	Detroit	Republican	1925
Minnesota			
Knute Nelson	Alexandria	Republican	1925
Henri K. Shipsteau	Minneapolis	Farm Labor	1929
Mississippi			
B. P. Harrison	Gulfport	Democrat	1925
Hubert D. Stephens	New Albany	Democrat	1929
Missouri			
James A. Reed	Kansas City	Democrat	1929
S. P. Spencer	St. Louis	Republican	1927
Montana			
Burton K. Wheeler	Butte	Democrat	1929
Thomas J. Walsh	Helena	Democrat	1925
Nebraska			
Robert B. Howell	Omaha	Republican	1929
George W. Norris	McCook	Republican	1925
Nevada			
Key Pittman	Tonopah	Democrat	1929
Tasker L. Oddie	Reno	Republican	1927
New Hampshire			
Henry W. Keyes	Haverhill	Republican	1925
George H. Moses	Concord	Republican	1927
New Jersey			
Walter E. Edge	Atlantic City	Republican	1925
Edward I. Edwards	Jersey City	Democrat	1929
New Mexico			
Andrieus A. Jones	E. Las Vegas	Democrat	1929
Holm O. Burgum	Socorro	Republican	1925
New York			
Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	Groveland	Republican	1927
Royal S. Copeland	New York	Democrat	1929
North Carolina			
Lee S. Overman	Salisbury	Democrat	1927
Furnifold McL. Simmons	Newbern	Democrat	1925
North Dakota			
E. F. Ladd	Fargo	Republican	1927
Lynn J. Krogier	Hosple	Rep.-N. P.	1929

The Senate—Continued

Name	P. O. Address	Party	Term expires
Ohio			
Frank B. Willis	Delaware	Republican	1927
S. D. Fess	Yellow Springs	Republican	1929
Oklahoma			
J. W. Harreld	Oklahoma City	Republican	1927
Robert L. Owen	Muskogee	Democrat	1925
Oregon			
Rob't N. Stanfield	Portland	Republican	1927
Charles L. McNary	Salem	Republican	1925
Pennsylvania			
Geo. W. Pepper	Philadelphia	Republican	1927
David A. Ried	Pittsburg	Republican	1929
Rhode Island			
Peter G. Gerry	Warwick	Democrat	1929
Le Baron B. Colt	Bristol	Republican	1925
South Carolina			
Ellison D. Smith	Florence	Democrat	1927
Nath. B. Dial	Laurens	Democrat	1925
South Dakota			
Peter Norbeck	Redfield	Republican	1927
Thomas Sterling	Vermillion	Republican	1925
Tennessee			
Kenneth D. McKellar	Memphis	Democrat	1929
John K. Shields	Knoxville	Democrat	1925
Texas			
Morris Sheppard	Texarkana	Democrat	1925
Earl B. Mayfield	Austin	Democrat	1929
Utah			
Wm. H. King	Salt Lake City	Democrat	1929
Reed Smoot	Provost	Republican	1927
Vermont			
Wm. P. Dillingham	Montpelier	Republican	1927
Frank L. Green	St. Albans	Republican	1929
Virginia			
Claude A. Swanson	Chatham	Democrat	1929
Carter Glass	Lynchburg	Democrat	1925
Washington			
Wesley L. Jones	North Yakima	Republican	1927
Clarence C. Dill	Spokane	Democrat	1929
West Virginia			
Davis Elkins	Morgantown	Republican	1925
Mathew N. Neely	Fairmont	Democrat	1929
Wisconsin			
Robert M. La Follette	Madison	Republican	1929
Irvine L. Lenroot	Superior	Republican	1927
Wyoming			
John B. Kendrick	Sheridan	Democrat	1929
Francis E. Warren	Cheyenne	Republican	1925

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 42. Republicans, 53. Farm Labor, 1.

The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for traveling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Republicans, 222; democrats, 209; socialist, 1; farmer-labor, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after names indicates that members served in 67th congress. At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

Alabama

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	John McDuffie,* Dem.	Monroeville
2.	John R. Tyson,* Dem.	Montgomery
3.	Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.	Ozark
4.	Lamar Jeffers,* Dem.	Oxford
5.	W. B. Bowling,* Dem.	Lafayette
6.	William B. Oliver,* Dem.	Tuscaloosa
7.	M. C. Allgood, Dem.	Oneonta
8.	Edward B. Almon,* Dem.	Tuscumbia
9.	George Huddleston,* Dem.	Birmingham
10.	William B. Bankhead,* Dem.	Jasper

Arizona

Carl Hayden,* Dem. ..... Phoenix

Arkansas

1.	W. J. Driver,* Dem.	Osceola
2.	William A. Oldfield,* Dem.	Batesville
3.	John N. Tillman,* Dem.	Fayetteville
4.	Otis Wingo,* Dem.	De Queen
5.	Heartsill Ragon, Dem.	Clarkesville
6.	L. E. Sawyer, Dem.	Hot Springs
7.	Tilman B. Parks,* Dem.	Hope

California

1.	Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.	Santa Rosa
2.	John E. Raker,* Dem.	Alturas
3.	Charles F. Curry,* Rep.	Sacramento
4.	Julius Kahn,* Rep.	San Francisco
5.	John I. Nolan,* Rep.	San Francisco
6.	James H. McLafferty, Rep.	Berkeley
7.	H. E. Barbour,*Rep.	Fresno
8.	Arthur M. Free,* Rep.	San Jose
9.	Walter F. Lineberger,* Rep.	Long Beach
10.	Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.	Los Angeles
11.	Philip D. Swing,* Rep.	El Centro

Colorado

1.	William N. Vaile,* Rep.	Denver
2.	Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.	Sterling
3.	Guy W. Hardy,* Rep.	Canon City
4.	E. T. Taylor,* Dem.	Glenwood Springs

Connecticut

1.	E. Hart Fenn,* Rep.	Wethersfield
2.	Richard P. Freeman,* Rep.	New London
3.	John Q. Tilson,* Rep.	New Haven
4.	Schuyler Merritt,* Rep.	Stamford
5.	Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Dem.	Derby

Delaware

William H. Boyce, Dem. ..... Dover

Florida

1.	Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.	Lakeland
2.	Frank Clark,* Dem.	Gainesville
3.	J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.	Pensacola
4.	William J. Sears,* Dem.	Kissimmee

Georgia

1.	R. Lee Moore, Dem.	Savannah
2.	Frank Park,* Dem.	Sylvester
3.	Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.	Americus
4.	W. C. Wright,* Dem.	Newnan
5.	William D. Upshaw,* Dem.	Atlanta
6.	James W. Wise,* Dem.	Fayetteville
7.	Gordon Lee,* Dem.	Chickamauga
8.	Charles H. Brand,* Dem.	Athens
9.	Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.	Gainsville
10.	Carl Vinson,* Dem.	Milledgeville
11.	W. C. Lankford,* Dem.	Douglas
12.	William W. Larsen,* Dem.	Dublin

Idaho

	Addison T. Smith,*Rep.	Twin Falls
	Burton L. French,* Rep.	Moscow

Illinois

	Richard Yates,* Rep.	Springfield
	Henry R. Rathbone, Rep.	Kenilworth
1.	Martin B. Madden,* Rep.	Chicago
2.	(Vacancy)	
3.	Elliott W. Sproul,* Rep.	Chicago
4.	John W. Rainey,* Dem.	Chicago
5.	Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.	Chicago
6.	James R. Buckley, Dem.	Chicago
7.	M. A. Michaelson,* Rep.	Chicago
8.	Stanley Kunz,* Dem.	Chicago
9.	Fred A. Britten,* Rep.	Chicago
10.	Carl R. Chindblom,* Rep.	Chicago
11.	Frank R. Reid, Rep.	Aurora
12.	Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.	Belvidere
13.	John C. McKenzie,* Rep.	Elizabeth
14.	William J. Graham,* Rep.	Aledo
15.	Edward J. King,* Rep.	Galesburg
16.	William E. Hull, Rep.	Peoria
17.	Frank H. Funk,* Rep.	Bloomington
18.	William P. Holaday, Rep.	Georgetown
19.	Allen F. Moore,* Rep.	Monticello
20.	Henry T. Rainey, Dem.	Carrollton
21.	J. Earl Major, Dem.	Springfield
22.	Edward E. Miller, Rep.	East St. Louis
23.	William W. Arnold, Dem.	Robinson
24.	Thomas S. Williams, Rep.	Louisville
25.	Edward E. Dennison,* Rep.	Marion

Indiana

1.	William E. Wilson, Dem.	Evansville
2.	Arthur H. Greenwood, Dem.	Washington
3.	Frank Gardner, Dem.	Scottsburg
4.	Harry D. Canfield, Dem.	Batesville
5.	Everett Sanders,* Rep.	Terre Haute
6.	Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.	Connorsville
7.	Merrill Moores,* Rep.	Indianapolis
8.	Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.	Anderson
9.	Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.	Attica
10.	William R. Wood,* Rep.	Lafayette
11.	Samuel E. Cook, Dem.	Peru
12.	Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.	Angola
13.	A. J. Hickey,* Rep.	Laporte

Iowa

1.	W. F. Kopp * Rep.	Mount Pleasant
2.	Harry E. Hull,* Rep.	Williamsburg
3.	T. S. B. Robinson,* Rep.	Hampton
4.	Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.	Northwood
5.	Cyrenus Cole,* Rep.	Cedar Rapids
6.	C. William Ramseyer,* Rep.	Bloomfield
7.	Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.	Des Moines
8.	Horace M. Towner,* Rep.	Corning
9.	William R. Green,* Rep.	Council Bluffs

House of Representatives—Continued

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
10.	J. L. Dickinson,* Rep	Algona
11.	W. D. Boies,* Rep	Sheldon

Kansas

1.	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep	Leavenworth
2.	Edward C. Little,* Rep	Kansas City
3.	W. H. Sproul, Rep	Pittsburg
4.	Homer Hoch,* Rep	Marion
5.	J. G. Strong,* Rep	Blue Rapids
6.	Hays B. White,* Rep	Mankato
7.	J. N. Tincher,* Rep	Medicine Lodge
8.	Richard E. Bird,* Rep	Wichita

Kentucky

1.	Alben W. Barkley,* Dem	Paducah
2.	David H. Kincheloe,* Dem	Madisonville
3.	Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem	Central City
4.	Ben Johnson,* Dem	Bardstown
5.	M. A. Thatcher, Rep	Louisville
6.	Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem	Burlington
7.	James C. Cantrill,* Dem	Georgetown
8.	Ralph Gilbert,* Dem	Shelbyville
9.	William J. Fields,* Dem	Olive Hill
10.	John W. Langley,* Rep	Pikeville
11.	J. M. Robinson,* Rep	Barbourville

Louisiana

1.	James O'Connor,* Dem	New Orleans
2.	H. Garland Dupre,* Dem	New Orleans
3.	Whitnell P. Martin, *Dem	Thibodaux
4.	John N. Sandlin,* Dem	Minden
5.	Riley J. Wilson,* Dem	Harrisonburg
6.	George K. Favrot,* Dem	Baton Rouge
7.	Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem	Washington
8.	James B. Aswell,* Dem	Natchitoches

Maine

1.	Carroll L. Beedy,* Rep	Portland
2.	Wallave H. White, Jr.,* Rep	Lewiston
3.	John E. Nelson,* Rep	Augusta
4.	Ira F. Hersey,* Rep	Houlton

Maryland

1.	T. A. Goldsborough,* Dem	Denton
2.	Willard E. Tydings, Dem	Baltimore
3.	John P. Hill,* Rep	Baltimore
4.	J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem	Baltimore
5.	Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep	LaPlata
6.	Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep	Cumberland

Massachusetts

1.	Allen T. Treadway,* Rep	Stockbridge
2.	Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep	Springfield
3.	Calvin D. Paige,* Rep	Southbridge
4.	Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep	Worcester
5.	John Jacob Rogers,* Rep	Lowell
6.	A. Platt Andrew,* Rep	Gloucester
7.	William P. Connery, Dem	Lynn
8.	Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep	Cambridge
9.	Charles L. Underhill,* Rep	Somerville
10.	Peter F. Tague,* Dem	Boston
11.	George Holden Tinkham,* Rep	Boston
12.	James A. Gallivan,* Dem	Boston
13.	Robert Luce,* Rep	Waltham
14.	Louis A. Frothingham,* Rep	Easton
15.	William S. Greene,* Rep	Fall River
16.	Charles L. Gifford, Rep	Barnstable

Michigan

1.	Robert H. Clancy, Dem	Detroit
2.	Earl C. Michener,* Rep	Adrian
3.	J. M. C. Smith,* Rep	Charlotte
4.	John C. Ketcham,* Rep	Hastings
5.	Carl E. Mapes,* Rep	Grand Rapids
6.	Grant M. Hudson, Rep	East Lansing
7.	Louis C. Cramton,* Rep	Lapeer
8.	Bird J. Vincent, Rep	Saginaw
9.	James C. McLaughlin,* Rep	Muskegon
10.	Roy O. Woodruff,* Rep	Bay City
11.	Frank D. Scott,* Rep	Alpena
12.	W. Frank James,* Rep	Hancock
13.	Clarence J. McLeod, Rep	Detroit

Minnesota

1.	Sydney Anderson,* Rep	Lanesboro
2.	Frank Clague,* Rep	Redwood Falls
3.	Charles R. Davis,* Rep	St. Peter
4.	Oscar Keller, Rep	St. Paul
5.	W. H. Newton,* Rep	Minneapolis
6.	Harold Knutson,* Rep	St. Cloud
7.	O. J. Kvale, Far.-Lab	Benson
8.	O. J. Larson,* Rep	Duluth
9.	Knud Wefald, Far.-Lab	Hawley
10.	Thomas D. Schall,* Rep	Excelsior

Mississippi

1.	J. E. Rankin, *Dem	Tupelo
2.	B. G. Lowery,* Dem	Blue Mountain
3.	Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem	Greenville
4.	Jeff Busby, Dem	Winona
5.	Ross A. Collins,* Dem	Meridian
6.	T. W. Wilson, Dem	Hattiesburg
7.	Percy E. Quin,* Dem	McComb City
8.	James W. Collier,* Dem	Vicksburg

Missouri

1.	M. A. Romjue, Dem	Macon
2.	Ralph Lozier, Dem	Keytesville
3.	J. L. Milligan, Dem	Richmond
4.	Charles L. Faust,* Rep	St. Joseph
5.	Henry K. Jost, Dem	Kansas City
6.	C. C. Dickinson, Dem	Clinton
7.	Samuel C. Major, Dem	Fayette
8.	Sid C. Roach,* Rep	Linn Creek
9.	Clarence Cannon, Dem	Warrenton
10.	Cleveland Newton,* Rep	St. Louis
11.	Harry B. Hawes,* Dem	St. Louis
12.	Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep	St. Louis
13.	J. S. Wolff, Dem	Potosi
14.	J. F. Fullbright, Dem	Cape Girardeau
15.	Joseph Manlove, Dem	Aurora
16.	Thomas L. Rubey, Dem	Lebanon

Montana

1.	John M. Evans, Dem	Missoula
2.	Scott Leavitt, Rep	Lewiston

Nebraska

1.	John H. Morehead, Dem	Falls City
2.	Willis G. Sears, Rep	Omaha
3.	Edgar Howard, Dem	Columbus
4.	M. O. McLaughlin,* Rep	York
5.	A. C. Shallenberger, Dem	Alma
6.	Robert G. Simmons, Rep	Scotts Bluff

Nevada

	C. L. Richards,† Dem	Reno

New Hampshire

1.	William M. Rogers, Dem	Wakefield
2.	Edward H. Wason,* Rep	Nashua

House of Representatives—Continued

New Jersey

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	Francis F. Patterson,* Rep.	Camden
2.	Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.	Atlantic City
3.	Elmer H. Geran, Dem.	Asbury Park
4.	Charles Brown, Dem.	Princeton
5.	Ernest R. Ackerman,* Rep.	Plainfield
6.	Randolph Perkins,* Rep.	Woodcliff Lake
7.	George N. Seger, Rep.	Paterson
8.	Frank J. McNulty, Dem.	Newark
9.	Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.	Orange
10.	Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.	Newark
11.	John J. Eagan, Dem.	Weehawken
12.	Charles F. X. O'Brien,* Dem.	Jersey City

New Mexico

	John Morrow, Dem.	Raton

New York

1.	Robert L. Bacon, Rep.	Westbury
2.	J. J. Kindred,* Dem.	Astoria
3.	Geo. W. Lindsay, Dem.	Brooklyn
4.	Thomas H. Cullen,* Dem.	Brooklyn
5.	Loring M. Black, Dem.	Brooklyn
6.	Charles I. Stengle, Dem.	Brooklyn
7.	John F. Quayle, Dem.	Brooklyn
8.	William E. Cleary, Dem.	Brooklyn
9.	David J. O'Connell, Dem.	Brooklyn
10.	Emanuel Celler, Dem.	Brooklyn
11.	Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem.	New York city
12.	Samuel Dickstein, Dem.	New York city
13.	C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.	New York city
14.	Nathan D. Perlman, Rep.	New York city
15.	John J. Boylan, Dem.	New York city
16.	W. Bourke Cochran,* Dem.	New York city
17.	O. L. Mills,* Rep.	New York city
18.	John F. Carew,* Dem.	New York city
19.	Samuel Marx, Dem.	New York city
20.	Fiorello La Guardia, Rep.	New York city
21.	Royal H. Weller, Dem.	New York city
22.	A. J. Griffin,* Dem.	New York city
23.	Frank Oliver, Dem.	New York city
24.	James V. Ganley, Dem.	New York city
25.	J. Mayhew Wainright, Rep.	Rye
26.	Hamilton Fish, Jr.,* Rep.	Poughkeepsie
27.	Charles B. Ward,* Rep.	Debruce
28.	Parker Corning, Dem.	Bethlehem
29.	James S. Parker,* Rep.	Salem
30.	Frank Crowther,* Rep.	Schenectady
31.	Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.	Potsdam
32.	Luther W. Mott,* Rep.	Oswego
33.	Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.	Little Falls
34.	John D. Clarke, Rep.	Fraser
35.	Walter W. Magee,* Rep.	Syracuse
36.	John Taber, Rep.	Auburn
37.	Gale H. Stalker, Rep.	Elmira
38.	Meyer Jacobstein, Dem.	Rochester
39.	Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.	Stafford
40.	S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.	Lockport
41.	Clarence MacGregor,* Rep.	Buffalo
42.	James M. Mead,* Dem.	Buffalo
43.	Daniel A. Reed,* Rep.	Dunkirk

North Carolina

1.	Hallet S. Ward,* Dem.	Washington
2.	Claude Kitchin,* Dem.	Scotland Neck
3.	C. L. Abernethy, Dem.	Newbern
4.	Edward W. Pou,* Dem.	Smithfield
5.	Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.	Greensboro
6.	Homer L. Lyon,* Dem.	Whiteville
7.	William C. Hammer,* Dem.	Asheboro
8.	Robert L. Doughton,* Dem.	Laurel Springs
9.	A. L. Bulwinkle,* Dem.	Gastonia
10.	Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.	Asheville

North Dakota

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	O. B. Burtness,* Rep.	Grand Forks
2.	George M. Young,* Rep.	Valley City
3.	J. H. Sinclair,* Rep.	Kenmare

Ohio

1.	Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.	Cincinnati
2.	A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.	North Bend
3.	Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.	Dayton
4.	John S. Cable,* Rep.	Lima
5.	C. J. Thompson,* Rep.	Defiance
6.	Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.	Batavia
7.	Charles Brand, Rep.	Yellow Springs
8.	R. Clint Cole, Rep.	Findlay
9.	J. R. Sherwood, Dem.	Toledo
10.	I. M. Foster, Rep.	Athens
11.	M. G. Underwood, Dem.	Logan
12.	John C. Speaks, Rep.	Columbus
13.	J. T. Begg, Rep.	Sandusky
14.	M. L. Davey, Dem.	Akron
15.	C. Ellis Moore, Rep.	Cambridge
16.	J. H. McSweeney, Dem.	Canton
17.	William M. Morgan, Rep.	Newark
18.	Frank Murphy, Rep.	Steubenville
19.	John G. Cooper,* Rep.	Youngstown
20.	C. A. Mooney, Dem.	Cleveland
21.	Robert Crosser, Dem.	Cleveland
22	T. E. Burton, Rep.	Cleveland

Oklahoma

1.	E. B. Howard, Dem.	Vinita
2.	W. W. Hastings, Dem.	Muskogee
3.	Charles D. Carter,* Dem.	Ardmore
4.	T. McKeown, Dem.	Chandler
5.	F. B. Swank.* Dem.	Norman
6.	Elmer Thomas, Dem.	Lawton
7.	James V. McClintic,* Dem.	Snyder
8.	M. C. Garber, Rep.	Perry

Oregon

1.	Willis G. Hawley,* Rep.	Salem
2.	W. H. Graham, Rep.	The Dalles
3.	Elton Watkins, Dem.	Portland

Pennsylvania

1.	W. S. Vare,* Rep.	Philadelphia.
2.	G. S. Graham,* Rep.	Philadelphia
3.	H. C. Ransley,* Rep.	Philadelphia
4.	G. W. Edwards,* Rep.	Philadelphia
5.	J. J. Connolly,* Rep.	Philadelphia
6.	G. A. Walsh, Dem.	Philadelphia
7.	G. P. Darrow,* Rep.	Philadelphia
8.	T. S. Butler,* Rep.	West Chester
9.	H. H. Watson,* Rep.	Langhorne
10.	W. W. Griest,* Rep.	Lancaster
11.	L. H. Watres, Rep.	
12.	J. J. Casey, Dem.	
13.	C. F. Ditchey, Dem.	
14.	W. M. Cross, Dem.	
15.	L. T. McFadden, * Rep.	Canton
16.	E. R. Kiess,* Rep.	Williamsport
17.	H. W. Cummins, Dem.	
18.	E. M. Beers, Rep.	
19.	C. F. Sites, Dem.	
20.	G. M. Wertz, Rep.	
21.	J. B. Kurtz, Rep.	
22.	S. F. Glatfelter, Dem.	
23.	W. L. Swoops, Rep.	
24.	S. A. Kendall, Rep.	Pittsburgh
25.	H. W. Temple,* Rep.	Washington
26.	T. W. Phillips, Jr., Rep.	Easton
27.	N. L. Strong,* Rep.	Brookville

House of Representatives—Continued

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
28.	H. J. Bixler,* Rep	Johnsonbury
29.	M. W. Shreve,* Rep	Erie
30.	Everett Kent, Dem	
31.	A. M. Wayant,* Rep	Butler
32.	S. G. Porter, *Rep	Pittsburgh
33.	M. C. Kelly,* Rep	Edgewood
34.	J. M. Morin,* Rep	Pittsburgh
35.	J. M. Magee, Rep	Pittsburgh
36.	G. E. Campbell,* Dem	Craften

Rhode Island

1.	Clark Burdick,* Rep	Newport
2.	Richard S. Aldrich, Rep	Warwick
3.	Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Dem	Providence

South Carolina

1.	W. T. Logan,* Dem	Charleston
2.	James F. Byrnes,* Dem	Aiken
3.	Fred H. Dominick,* Dem	Newberry
4.	J. J. McSwain,* Dem	Greenville
5.	William F. Stevenson,* Dem	Chesterville
6.	Allard H. Gasque, Dem	Florence
7.	H. P. Fulmer,* Dem	Norway

South Dakota

1.	C. A. Christopherson,* Rep	Sioux Falls
2.	Royal C. Johnson,* Rep	Aberdeen
3.	William Williamson,* Rep	Oacoma

Tennessee

1.	B. Carroll Reece, Rep	Butler
2.	J. Will Taylor,*Rep	LaFollette
3.	S. D. McReynolds, Dem	Chattanooga
4.	Cordell Hull, Dem	Carthage
5.	E. L. Davis,* Dem	Tullahoma
6.	Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem	Nashville
7.	W. C. Salmon, Dem	Columbia
8.	Gordon Browning, Dem	Huntingdon
9.	Finis J. Garrett,* Dem	Dresden
10.	Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem	Memphis

Texas

1.	Eugene Black,* Dem	Clarksville
2.	John C. Box,* Dem	Jacksonville
3.	Morgan D. Sanders,* Dem	Kaufman
4.	Sam Rayburn,* Dem	Bonham
5.	Hatton W. Summers,* Dem	Dallas
6.	Luther A. Johnson, Dem	Corsicana
7.	Clay S. Briggs,* Dem	Galveston
8.	Daniel E. Garrett,* Dem	Houston
9.	Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem	Columbus
10.	James P. Buchanan,* Dem	Brenham
11.	Tom Connally,* Dem	Marlin
12.	Fritz G. Lanham,* Dem	Fort Worth
13.	T. G. Williams, Dem	Decatur
14.	Harry Wurzbach,* Rep	Sequin
15.	John N. Garner,* Dem	Uvalde
16.	Claude Hudspeth,* Dem	El Paso
17.	Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem	Abilene
18.	Marvin Jones,* Dem	Amarillo

Utah

1.	Don. B. Colton,* Rep	Vernal
2.	E. O. Leatherwood, Rep	Salt Lake City

Vermont

Dist.	Name	P. O. Address
1.	Frederick G. Fleetwood, Rep	Morrisville
2.	Porter H. Dale,* Rep	Island Pond

Virginia

1.	Schuyler Otis Bland, Dem	Newport News
2.	J. T. Deal,* Dem	Norfolk
3.	Andrew J. Montague,* Dem	Richmond
4.	Patrick H. Drewry,* Dem	Pekosburg
5.	J. M. Hooker, Dem	Stuart
6.	Clifford A. Woodrun, Dem	Roanoke
7.	Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem	Winchester
8.	Robert W. Moore,* Dem	Fairfax
9.	George C. Peery, Dem	Big Stone Gap
10.	Henry St. G. Tucker, Dem	Lexington

Washington

1.	John F. Miller,* Rep	Seattle
2.	Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep	Bellingham
3.	Albert Johnson,* Rep	Hoquiam
4.	J. W. Summers,* Rep	Walla Walla
5.	J. S. Webster,* Rep	Spokane

West Virginia

1.	Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, *Rep	Wheeling
2.	R. E. L. Allen, Dem	Morgantown
3.	Stuart F. Reed,* Rep	Clarksburg
4.	George W. Johnson, Dem	Parkersburg
5.	J. Lilly, Dem	Hinton
6.	J. Alfred Taylor, Dem	Fayetteville

Wisconsin

1.	Henry A. Cooper,* Rep	Racine
2.	Edward Voigt,* Rep	Sheboygan
3.	John M. Nelson,* Rep	Madison
4.	John C. Shafer, Rep	Milwaukee
5.	Victor L. Berger, Soc	Milwaukee
6.	Florian Lampert,* Rep	Oshkosh
7.	Joseph D. Beck,* Rep	Viroqua
8.	Edward E. Browne,* Rep	Waupaca
9.	George C. Schneider, Rep	Appleton
10.	James A. Frear,* Rep	Hudson
11.	H. H. Peavey, Rep	Washburn

Wyoming

Charles E. Winter, Rep. . . . . Cheyenne

Alaska

Dan A. Sutherland, Rep. . . . . Fairbanks

Hawaii

William P. Jarrett, Dem. . . . . Honolulu

Philippines

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat. . . . . Leyte
Isauro Gabaldon, Nat. . . . . Nueva Ecija

Porto Rico

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un. . . . . Manati

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN is divided into two districts, the eastern and the western. In the eastern district offices are maintained at Milwaukee while in the western district offices are maintained at Madison, La Crosse, Superior and Eau Claire. The judges are appointed by the president for life and the judges in turn appoint the clerks. The attorneys and marshals are appointed by the president for a term of four years. The appointment of judges, attorneys and marshals must be confirmed by the senate.

The United States courts have jurisdiction of cases arising between residents of Wisconsin and residents of other states where the amount involved is $3,000 or more, and have exclusive jurisdiction of certain classes of cases, among which are patent cases, admiralty cases, bankruptcy cases, and offenses relating to the postal laws. They also have jurisdiction over offenses committed on the Indian reservations, and of offenses committed under the national prohibition act and the internal revenue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—F. A. GEIGER, Milwaukee.
District Attorney—H. A. SAWYER, Milwaukee.
Assistant District Attorneys—DAVID A. SONDEL, Milwaukee; WM. O. MEILHAN, Milwaukee.
Marshal—S. W. RANDOLPH, Milwaukee.
Clerk—F. C. WESTFAHL, Jr., Milwaukee.

TERMS OF COURT

At Milwaukee—First Monday in January and October.
At Oshkosh—Second Tuesday in June.
At Green Bay—First Tuesday in April.

COUNTIES COMPRISING DISTRICT

Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Forest, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT

District Judge—C. Z. LUSE, Superior.
District Attorney—WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, Janesville.
Assistant District Attorney—STANLEY M. RYAN, Madison.
Marshal—W. R. CHELLIS, Wausau.
Chief Deputy Marshal—FRANK HEIL, Boscobel.
Clerk—W. H. COMERFORD, Madison.

TERMS OF COURT

At Madison—First Tuesday in December.
At La Crosse—Third Tuesday in September.
At Eau Claire—First Tuesday in June.

At Superior—Second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in January.

Special terms for Madison—Fourth Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

COUNTIES COMPRISING DISTRICT

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Wood.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

CHARLES A. WILSON, Superior.
CHARLES F. LAMB, Madison.
ALLEN T. PRAY, Ashland.
CAMERON L. BALDWIN, La Crosse.

UNITED STATES COURT COMMISSIONERS IN WISCONSIN

EASTERN DISTRICT

A. H. Kellogg	Appleton	Geo. W. Latta	Antigo
Charles Oellerich	Oshkosh	Alfred D. Sutherland	Fond du Lac
Harry L. Kellogg	Milwaukee	John W. McMillen	Milwaukee
John F. Watermolen	Green Bay	Eugene M. Wescott	Shawano
John O. Miller	Marinette		

WESTERN DISTRICT

Frank R. Bentley	Baraboo	Chas. F. Smith	Rhinelander
Chauncey E. Blake	Madison	Andrew Lees	La Crosse
W. S. Cate	Ashland	A. J. Sutherland	Eau Claire
Alfred Harrison	La Crosse	H. E. Ticknor	Superior
W. W. Sweet	Wausau	A. Pearce Tomkins	Ashland
W. B. Kellogg	Superior	Robert J. Cunningham	Janesville

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES

First Judicial Circuit—Justice Holmes. Circuit Judges—George Hutchins Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass.

Second Judicial Circuit—Justice Brandeis. Circuit Judges—Henry G. Ward, New York; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; Charles M. Hough, New York; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Judicial Circuit—Justice Pitney. Circuit Judges—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.; Victor B. Wooley, Wilmington, Del.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Chief Justice White. Circuit Judges—Peter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C.; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Justice McReynolds. Circuit Judges—Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala.; Nathan P. Bryan, Fla.; Alex C. King, Ga.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Justice Day. Circuit Judges—Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice D. Conahue, Ohio.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Justice Clark. Circuit Judges—Francis E. Baker, Hammond, Ind.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Wisconsin; George T. Page, Illinois.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Justice Van Devanter. Circuit Judges—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas.; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Emmett Carland, Washington, D. C.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Justice McKenna. Circuit Judges—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C.

Salaries, $8,500 each. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second, Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Sixth, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth, Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

United States Court of Claims—Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Sam'l J. Graham, Pa.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $8,000; Justices, $7,500.

Court of Customs Appeal—Presiding Judge—Vacancy. Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, Cal.; O. M. Barber, Vt.; Marion De Vries, Cal.; Geo. E. Martin, Ohio. Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Me. Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, D. C.

GENERAL ELECTION CALENDAR

Presidential.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

State.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after the first Monday in November Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 8. 1924.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next electtion Nov. 4, 1924.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Louisiana—Every fourth year, third Tuesday in April. Next election April 15, 1924.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 8, 1924.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 4, 1924.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1926.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Tennessee—Bienially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

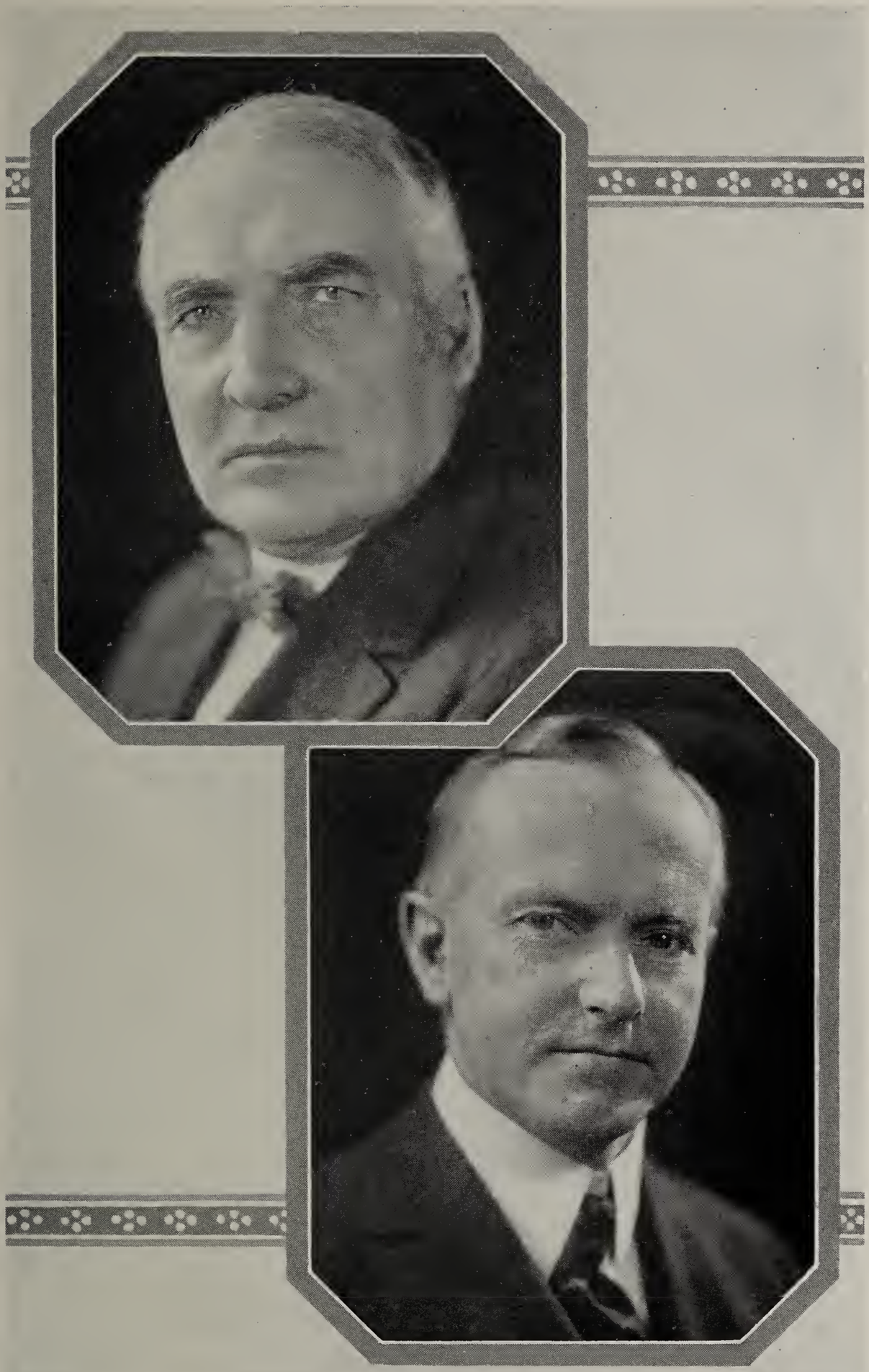
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 3, 1925.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Wyoming—Biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.



WARREN G. HARDING
President of the United States

CALVIN C. COOLIDGE
Vice-President of the United States

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Sessions	Day and Month	Next Session	Limit of sessions	Term of Members—Years		Salaries of Senators and Representatives
					Senators	Representatives	
Alabama	Quad.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	50 days	4	4	$4 per diem.
Alaska	Bien.	First Monday of March	Mar. 5, 1923	60 days	4 & 2	2	15 per diem.
Arizona	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	60 days	2	2	7 per diem.
Arkansas	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	60 days	4	2	8 and 6 per diem
California	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Colorado	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	1	1	1,000 per annum.
Connecticut	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	2	800 per annum.
Delaware	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	90 days	4	2	500 per annum.
Florida	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of April	April 3, 1923	None	4	4	5 per diem.
Georgia	Ann.	Fourth Wednesday of June	June 27, 1923	70 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Hawaii	Bien.	Third Wednesday of February	Feb. 21, 1923	60 days	4	2	600 per session.
Idaho	Bien.	First Monday after first of January	Jan. 8, 1923	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Illinois	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	4	2	3,500 per session.
Indiana	Bien.	Thursday after first Monday of January	Jan. 4, 1923	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Iowa	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Kansas	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	50 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Kentucky	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 1, 1923	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
Louisiana	Bien.	Second Monday of May	May 14, 1923	60 days	4	4	5 per diem.
Maine	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	2	400 per diem.
Maryland	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	90 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Massachusetts	Ann.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	4	2	1,000 per session.
Michigan	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	2	300 per session.
Minnesota	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Mississippi	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Missouri	Bien.	First Wednesday after first day of January	Jan. 3, 1923	50 days	2	2	4 per diem.
Montana	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 1, 1923	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
Nebraska	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	2	2	600 per session.
Nevada	Bien.	Third Monday of January	Jan. 15, 1923	60 days	4	2	10 per diem.
New Hampshire	Bien.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	2	200 per session.
New Jersey	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	None	3	1	500 per annum.
New Mexico	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	90 days	4	2	5 per diem.
New York	Ann.	First Wednesday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	1	1,500 per annum.
North Carolina	Bien.	Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	60 days	2	2	4 per diem.
North Dakota	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.

The Legislatures of the Several States and Territories—Continued

States and Territories	Sessions	Day and Month	Next Session	Limit of sessions	Term of Members—Years		Salaries of Senators and Representatives
					Senators	Representatives	
Ohio	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 1, 1923	None	2	2	1,000 per annum.
Oklahoma	Bien.	Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	4	2	6 per diem.
Oregon	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	40 days	4	2	3 per diem.
Pennsylvania	Bien.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	None	4	2	1,500 per session.
Porto Rico	Ann.	Second Monday of February	Feb. 12, 1923	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Rhode Island	Ann.	First Tuesday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
South Carolina	Ann.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	40 days	4	2	200 per session.
South Dakota	Bien.	First Tuesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 2, 1923	60 days	2	2	5 per diem.
Tennessee	Bien.	First Monday of January	Jan. 1, 1923	75 days	2	2	4 per diem.
Texas	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
Utah	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	60 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Vermont	Bien.	First Wednesday after first Monday of January	Jan. 3, 1923	None	2	2	4 per diem.
Virginia	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 10, 1923	60 days	4	2	500 per session.
Washington	Bien.	Second Monday of January	Jan. 8, 1923	60 days	4	2	5 per diem.
West Virginia	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 10, 1923	45 days	4	2	4 per diem.
Wisconsin	Bien.	Second Wednesday of January	Jan. 10, 1923	None	4	2	500 per annum.
Wyoming	Bien.	Second Tuesday of January	Jan. 9, 1923	40 days	4	2	8 per diem.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING BY STATES

State	Previous Residence Required				Special Qualifications Required (Other than Citizenship)	Persons Disqualified (Other than Felons, Idiots and Insane)
	State	County	Town or City	Elec. D. Precinct or Ward		
Alabama	2 years	1 year	3 months	3 months	Property or ability to read and write and employment.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Arizona	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days	Declarants	Persons under guardianship.
Arkansas	1 year	6 months.	1 month.	1 month.	Poll tax	
California	1 year	90 days.		30 days.	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Colorado	1 year	90 days.	30 days.	10 days.		Persons under guardianship.
Connecticut	1 year		6 months.		Good moral character, ability to read Constitution	Bribery, dueling.
Delaware	1 year	3 months.		30 days.		Bribery, paupers.
Florida	1 year	6 months.		30 days.	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardian ship, malfeasance.
Georgia	1 year	6 months.			Ability to read	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 months.	30 days.	3 months.	10 days.	Must be registered	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Illinois	1 year	90 days.	30 days.	30 days.		Penitentiary convicts.
Indiana	6 months.	60 days.	60 days.	30 days.	Declarants	Soldiers and sailors.
Iowa	6 months.	60 days.	10 days.	10 days.		
Kansas	6 months.	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.		Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials, ex-Confederates.
Kentucky	1 year	6 months.	60 days.	60 days.		Bribery.
Louisiana	2 years.	1 year in	Parish	6 months.	Property or ability to read and write	Inmates of charitable institutions except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Maine	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Maryland	1 year	6 months.	6 months.	1 day	Citizens who can read	Bribery, election crimes.
Massachusetts	1 year	6 months.	6 months.	6 months.	Ability to read Constitution and write name, polltax	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Michigan	6 months.	20 days.	20 days.	20 days.	Civilized Indians may vote	Duelists, tribal Indians.
Minnesota	6 months.	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Mississippi	2 years.	1 year	1 year	1 year	Ability to read or explain Constitution, poll tax	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Missouri	1 year	60 days.	60 days.	60 days.	Declarants	Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Montana	1 year	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.		Indians.
Nebraska	6 months.	40 days.	10 days.	10 days.		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nevada	6 months.	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.	Poll tax	Dueling, Indians, Chinese.
New Hampshire	6 months.	6 months.	6 months.	6 months.	Ability to read Constitution and write name	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
New Jersey	1 year	5 months.				Paupers.
New Mexico	1 year	90 days.	30 days.	30 days.		Untaxed Indians.
New York	1 year	4 months.	30 days.	30 days.		Bettors on election, bribery.
North Carolina	2 years.	6 months.		4 months.	Ability to read and write, poll tax	Malfeasance in office.

Qualifications for Voting by States—Continued

State	Previous Residence Required				Special Qualifications Required (Other than Citizenship)	Persons Disqualified (Other than Felons, Idiots and Insane)
	State	County	Town or City	Elec. D. Precinct or Ward		
North Dakota	1 year	6 months	.....	90 days	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio	1 year	30 days	20 days	20 days	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Oklahoma	1 year	6 months	30 days	30 days	.....	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poorhouses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Oregon	6 months	No specified time	.....	.....	30 days in district required in school election, property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Pennsylvania	1 year	.....	.....	2 months	.....	Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
Rhode Island	2 years	.....	6 months	.....	Property, $134 or $7 per annum	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
South Carolina	2 years	1 year	4 months	4 months	Ability to read and write for persons not registered before Jan. 1, 1898. Poll tax.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
South Dakota	6 months	30 days	10 days	10 days	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Tennessee	1 year	6 months	.....	.....	Poll tax	.....
Texas	1 year	6 months	6 months	6 months	Declarants. Poll tax	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah	1 year	4 months	.....	60 days	.....	Election crimes.
Vermont	1 year	3 months	3 months	3 months	Good behavior	Bribery, deserters, ex-Confederates.
Virginia	2 years	1 year	1 year	30 days	Poll tax	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Washington	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days	Ability to read and write English	Untaxed Indians.
West Virginia	1 year	60 days	10 days	.....	.....	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wisconsin	1 year	10 days	10 days	10 days	Civilized Indians may vote	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyoming	1 year	60 days	10 days	10 days	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

Arizona—Questions upon bond issues or special assessments submitted to vote of property taxpayers.
Florida—Must be registered to be qualified voter. Persons disqualified after conviction, bettors on election, bribery, dueling.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name	Native State	Ancestry	Year of birth	Residence	Inaugurated		Years served	Politics	Place of death	Age at death
						Year	Age				
1	George Washington	Va	English	1732	Va	1789	57	8	Federalist	Mt. Vernon, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Mass	English	1735	Mass	1797	62	4	Federalist	Quincy, Mass., 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Va	Welsh	1743	Va	1801	58	8	Republican	Monticello, Va., 1826	83
4	James Madison	Va	English	1751	Va	1809	58	8	Republican	Montpelier, Vt., 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Va	Scotch	1758	Va	1817	59	8	Republican	New York City, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Mass	English	1767	Mass	1825	58	4	Republican	Washington, 1848	81
7	Andrew Jackson	S. C	Irish	1767	Tenn	1829	62	8	Democrat	Hermitage, Tenn., 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	N. Y	Dutch	1782	N. Y	1837	55	4	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y., 1862	80
9	William H. Harrison	Va	English	1773	Ohio	1841	68	1 mo.	Whig	Washington, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Va	English	1790	Va	1841	51	4	Democrat	Richmond, Va., 1862	72
11	James K. Polk	N. C	Irish	1795	Tenn	1845	50	4	Democrat	Nashville, Tenn., 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Va	English	1784	La	1849	65	1	Whig	Washington, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	N. Y	English	1800	N. Y	1850	50	3	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y., 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	N. H	English	1804	N. H	1853	49	4	Democrat	Concord, N. H., 1869	65
15	James Buchanan	Pa	Irish	1791	Pa	1857	66	4	Democrat	Wheatland, Pa., 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Ky	English	1809	Ill	1861	52	4	Republican	Washington, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	N. C	English	1808	Tenn	1864	56	4	Republican	Greenville, Tenn., 1875	67
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	Scotch	1822	Ill	1869	47	8	Republican	Mt. McGregor, N. Y., 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	English	1822	Ohio	1877	55	4	Republican	Fremont. Ohio, 1893	71
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	English	1831	Ohio	1881	49	6½ mos.	Republican	Long Branch, N. J., 1881	50
21	Chester A. Arthur	Vt	Irish	1830	N. Y	1881	51	3 yrs. 5½ mos.	Republican	New York City, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	N. J	English	1837	N. Y	1885	48	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	English	1833	Ind	1889	56	4	Republican	Indianapolis, Ind., 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	N. J	English	1837	N. Y	1893	56	4	Democrat	Princeton, N. J., 1908	71
25	William McKinley	Ohio	Scotch-Irish	1843	Ohio	1897	54	4 yrs. 5 mos. 10 d	Republican	Buffalo, N. Y., 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y	Dutch	1858	N. Y	1901	43	7 yrs. 6 m. 20 da.	Republican	Oyster Bay, N. Y., 1919	61
27	William H. Taft	Ohio	English	1857	Ohio	1909	52	4	Republican	.....	.....
28	Woodrow Wilson	N. J	Scotch-Irish	1856	N. J	1913	57	8	Democrat	.....	.....
29	Warren G. Harding	Ohio	Scotch-Dutch-Eng	1865	Ohio	1921	56	.....	Republican	.....	.....

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES

Alabama

Governor—W. W. Brandon, Dem.
Secretary of State—S. H. Blan, Dem.
State Treasurer—W. B. Allgood, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. S. McDowell, Dem.
Attorney-General—H. G. Davis, Dem.

Arizona

Governor—George W. P. Hunt, Dem.
Secretary of State—James H. Kerby, Dem.
State Auditor—Richard R. Ramsay, Dem.
State Treasurer—Wayne Hubbs, Dem.
Attorney-General—John W. Murphy, Dem.
Supt. of Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.
State Mine Inspector—T. C. Foster, Dem.

Arkansas

Governor—Thomas C. McRae, Dem.
Secretary of State—Ira C. Hopper, Dem.
Auditor—James G. Tucker, Dem.
Treasurer—Joe Ferguson, Dem.
Attorney-General—J. S. Utley, Dem.

California

Governor—Friend W. Richardson, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordon, Rep.
Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

Colorado

Governor—William E. Sweet, Dem.
Secretary of State—Carl S. Milliken, Rep.
Treasurer—Harry E. Mulnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—Russli W. Fleming, Dem.
Auditor—Arthur M. Strong, Rep.

Connecticut

Governor—Charles A. Templeton, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram P. Bingham, Rep.
Secretary—Francis A. Pallotti, Rep.
Attorney-General—Frank E. Healy, Rep.
Comptroller—Frederick M. Salmon, Rep.
Treasurer—G. Harold Gilpatrick, Rep.

Delaware

Governor—William D. Denney, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. D. Bush, Rep.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Fouracre, Rep.
Auditor—Joseph M. Harrington, Rep.

Florida

Governer—Cary A. Hardee, Dem.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, Dem.
Attorney-General—Rivers Buford, Dem.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos, Dem.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning, Dem.
State Supt. of Public Inst'n—W. S. Cawthon, Dem.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. McRae, Dem.

Georgia

Governor—Clifford M. Walker, Dem.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon, Dem.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer, Dem.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright, Dem.
Attorney-General—George Napier, Dem.

Idaho

Governor—Charles C. Moore, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Baldridge, Rep.
Secretary of State—F. A. Jeter, Rep.
State Treasurer—Dan Banks, Rep.
Attorney-General—A. H. Conner, Rep.

Illinois

Governor—Lem Small, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
Auditor—Andrew Russel, Rep.
Treasurer—Oscar Nelson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

Indiana

Governor—Warren T. McCray, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Emmett F. Branch, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson, Rep.
Auditor of State—Robert Bracken, Dem.
Treasurer—Ora J. Davies, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ulysses S. Lesh, Rep.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Zach T. Dungan, Dem.
Supt. of Public Inst'n—Benjamin J. Burris, Rep.

Iowa

Governor—N. E. Kendall, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Hamill, Rep.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsay, Rep.
Auditor of State—Glenn C. Haynes, Rep.
Treasurer of State—W. J. Burbank, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ben J. Gibson, Rep.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Mary E. Francis, Rep

Kansas

Governor—Jonathan M. Davis, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ben S. Paulen, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank J. Ryan, Rep.
Treasurer—E. T. Thompson, Rep.
Auditor—Norton A. Turner, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles B. Griffith, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction— Jess W. Miley, Rep.

Kentucky

Governor—Edwin F. Morrow, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Rep.
Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Rep.
Auditor—John J. Craig, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles I. Dawson, Rep.

Louisiana

Governor—John M. Parker, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hewitt Buonchaud, Dem.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey. Dem.
Treasurer—Howell Morgan, Dem.
Attorney-General—A. V. Coco, Dem.
Auditor—Paul Capdeville, Dem.

Maine

Governor—Percival P. Baxter, Rep.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
Treasurer—William L. Bonney, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ransford W. Shaw, Rep.

Maryland

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary—Philip B. Perlman, Dem.
Treasurer—John M. Dennis, Dem.
Comptroller—William S. Gordy, Dem.
Attorney-General—Alexander Armstrong, Rep.

Massachusetts

Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.

Principal State Offices of the Several States—Continued

Treasurer and Receiver-Gen.—James Jackson, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jay R. Benton, Rep.

Michigan

Governor—Alexander J. Groesbeck, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Read, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles J. DeLand, Rep.
State Treasurer— Frank E. Gorman, Rep.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller, Rep.
Attorney-General—Merlin Wiley, Rep.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson, Rep.
State Highway Commr.—Frank F. Rogers, Rep.

Minnesota

Governor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis L. Collins, Rep.
Secretary of State—Mike Holm, Rep.
Treasurer—Henry Rines, Rep.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton, Rep.

Mississippi

Governor—Lee M. Russell, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. Casteel, Dem.
Secretary—J. W. Power, Dem.
Treasurer—L. S. Rodgers, Dem.
Attorney-General—Frank Roberson, Dem.

Missouri

Governor—Arthur M. Hyde, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram Lloyd, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
Auditor—George E. Haekmann, Rep.
Treasurer—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
Superintendent of Schools—Chas. S. Lee, Dem.

Montana

Governor—Joseph M. Dixon, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Nelson Story, Rep.
Attorney-General—Wellington D. Rankin, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
Treasurer—J. W. Walker, Rep.
Auditor—George P. Porter, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

Nebraska

Governor—Charles W. Bryan, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred G. Johnson, Rep.
Attorney-General—O. G. Spellman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles W. Pool, Dem.
Auditor of State—George W. Marsh, Rep.
State Treasurer—Charles D. Robinson, Rep.

Nevada

Governor—J. G. Scrugham, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. J. Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—W. Greathouse, Dem.
Treasurer—Edward Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—M. A. Diskin, Dem.

New Hampshire

Governor—Fred H. Brown, Dem.
Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean, Rep.
State Treasurer—John Wesley Plummer, Rep.

New Jersey

Governor—George S. Silzer, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

New Mexico

Governor—James F. Hinkle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Jose A. Baca, Dem.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon, Dem.
Attorney-General—Milton J. Helmick, Dem.
Auditor—Juan N. Vigil, Dem.
Treasurer—John W. Corbin, Dem.
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n—Miss Isabel L. Eckels, Dem.
Commr. of Public Lands—Justiniano Baca, Dem.

New York

Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—George R. Lunn, Dem.
Secretary of State—James A. Hamilton, Dem.
Controller—James W. Fleming, Dem.
Treasurer—George K. Shuler, Dem.
Attorney-General—Carl Sherman, Dem.

North Carolina

Governor—Cameron Morrison, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. B. Coober, Dem.
Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes, Dem.
Auditor—Baxter Durham, Dem.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy, Dem.
Attorney-General—J. S. Manning, Dem.

North Dakota

Governor—R. A. Nestos, Rep.-Ind.
Lieutenant-Governor—F. H. Hyland, Rep.-Ind.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Ind.
Treasurer—John Steen, Rep.-Ind.
Attorney-General—George F. Shafer, Rep.-Ind.
Agriculture-Labor—Jos. A. Kitchen, Rep.-Ind.
Auditor—D. C. Poindexter, Rep.-Nonp.

Ohio

Governor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Earl D. Bloom, Dem.
Secretary of State—T. H. Brown, Rep.
State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy, Rep.
Attorney-General—C. C. Crabbe, Rep.
State Treasurer—Harry S. Day, Rep.

Oklahoma

Governor—J. C. Walton, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp, Dem.
Secretary of State—R. A. Sneed, Dem.
Attorney-General—George F. Short, Dem.
Treasurer—A. J. S. Shaw, Dem.
Supt. Public Instruction—M. A. Nash, Dem.

Oregon

Governor—Walter M. Pierce, Dem.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer, Rep.
Treasurer—F. L. Tou Velle, Dem.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.

Pennsylvania

Governor—Gifford Pinchot, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—David J. Davis, Rep.
Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods, Rep.
Treasurer—Charles A. Snyder, Rep.
Auditor-General—Samuel S. Lewis, Rep.

Rhode Island

Governor—William S. Flynn, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Felix A. Toupin, Dem.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker, Rep.
Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings, Rep.
Attorney-General—Herbert L. Carpenter, Dem.

Principal State Offices of the Several States—Continued

South Carolina

Governor—Thomas J. McLeod, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. B. Jackson, Dem.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove, Dem.
State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter, Dem.
Attorney-General—Samuel M. Wolfe, Dem.

South Dakota

Governor—W. H. McMaster, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Carl Gunderson, Rep.
Secretary of State—C. E. Coyne, Rep.
Treasurer—W. S. O'Brien, Rep.
Attorney-General—Buell Jones, Rep.

Tennessee

Governor—Alfred A. Taylor, Rep.
Secretary of State—J. B. Stevens, Dem.
Treasurer—Hill McAllister, Dem.

Texas

Governor—Pat M. Neff, Dem.
Comptroller—Lon A. Smith, Dem.
Attorney-General—W. A. Keeling, Dem.
Treasurer—C. V. Terrell, Dem.
Land Commissioner—J. C. Robinson, Dem.
Supt. of Instruction—S. M. V. Maars, Dem.

Utah

Governor—C. R. Maybe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.

Vermont

Governor—Redfield Proctor, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick S. Billings, Rep.
State Treasurer—Thomas H. Cave, Jr. Rep.
Secretary of State—Harry A. Black, Rep.
Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates, Rep.
Attorney-General—Frank C. Archibald, Rep.

Virginia

Governor—E. Lee Trinkle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. E. West, Dem.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders, Dem.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James, Dem.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston, Dem.
Superintendent of Schools—Harris Hart, Dem.

Washington

Governor—Louis F. Hart, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—William J. Coyle, Rep.
Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle, Rep.
State Treasurer—Clifford L. Babcock, Rep.
State Auditor—C. W. Claussen, Rep.
Attorney-General—L. L. Thompson, Rep.

West Virginia

Governor—Ephraim F. Morgan, Rep.
Secretary of State—Houston G. Young, Rep.
Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford, Rep.
Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Rep.
Attorney-General—E. T. England, Rep.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. Stewart, Rep.

Wisconsin

Governor—John J. Blaine, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—George F. Comings, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.
State Treasurer—Solomon Levitan, Rep.
Attorney-General—Herman L. Ekern, Rep.
Superintendent of Schools—John Callahan, Rep.

Wyoming

Governor—William B. Ross, Dem.
Secretary of State—Frank E. Lucas, Rep.
Treasurer—John M. Snyder, Rep.
Supt. of Pub. Inst'n—Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. L. Walls, Rep.

Appendix

Declaration of Independence
Constitution of United States
Constitution of State of Wisconsin

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JULY 4, 1776*

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation,

* The following text and its appended historical note are reprinted from the United States Revised Statutes, 2d ed., 1878.

have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging war Against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions

In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and

correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(Signed)

JOHN HANCOCK

And by the delegates from New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, etc., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE.

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

*[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a

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* The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.] The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of **New Hampshire** shall be entitled to choose three, **Massachusetts** eight, **Rhode Island** and **Providence Plantations** one, **Connecticut** five, **New York** six, **New Jersey** four, **Pennsylvania** eight, **Delaware** one, **Maryland** six, **Virginia** ten, **North Carolina** five, **South Carolina** five, **Georgia** three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments [until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President **pro tempore,** in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof should have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act

* This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court; and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands

under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such a place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by

conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth classes in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING,

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN,

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATTERSON,
JONA DAYTON,

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLIMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
JARED INGERSOL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM,

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r,

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S COATSWORTH PINCKNEY,

CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER,

Georgia.

WM. FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN,

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

(Effective Dec. 15, 1791)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

(Effective Jan. 8, 1798)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

(Effective Sept. 25, 1804)

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Effective Dec. 18, 1865)

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

(Effective July 28, 1868)

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representative in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an execu-

tive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(Effective March 30, 1870)

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

(Effective Feb. 25, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

(Effective May 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(Ratified Jan. 11, 1919. Effective Jan. 16, 1920)

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the

several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

ARTICLE XIX.

(Effective Aug. 26, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

PREAMBLE

Preamble. We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality of rights. SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Liberty of speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

As amended Nov. 7, 1922, (Article I) Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. *Provided,*

however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. This amendment was adopted Nov. 7, 1922, by the following vote: For, 171,433; against, 156,759.

Bail; punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. (As amended November, 1870.) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Bill of attainder; ex post facto law; obligation of contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Compensation for private property. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Lands allodial; tenures; leases and fines. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; public funds for religious purposes. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious test. SECTION 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military and civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Writs of error. SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

State boundaries. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and

state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.[1]]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

Who are electors. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1882.) Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. (As amended November, 1908.) Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons, of Indian descent, not members of any tribe; provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor

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[1] This proposal was not accepted by congress. See act admitting Wisconsin, approved May 29, 1848.

shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence not lost, when. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Who not residents. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Senate and assembly. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. (As amended November, 1910.) At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assemby, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Members, how chosen. SECTION 4. (As amended November, 1881.) The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. (As amended November, 1881.) The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Qualification of members. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Returns of members; quorum; adjournment. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own

members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. (As amended November, 1881.) The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Ineligibility to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Who ineligible. SECTION 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Style of laws. SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Where bills may originate. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. (As amended November, 1881.) Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member.

Powers may be conferred upon supervisors. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Contracts for stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation. SECTION 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special legislation prohibited. SECTION 31. (Created November, 1871, amended November, 1892.) The legislature is prohibited from enacting

any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws must be enacted. SECTION 32. (Created November, 1871.) The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

Executive power; term of office. SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Governor and lieutenant governor, election of. SECTION 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual [biennial] session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers of executive. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. (As amended November, 1869.) The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

Reprieves and pardons. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all

offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually [biennially] communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when to act as governor. SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

His compensation. SECTION 9. (As amended November, 1869.) The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

Governor to approve bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1908.) Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Administrative officers, who, and how elected. SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney-general. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms and removal of. SECTION 4. (As amended November, 1882.) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

Court of impeachment. SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the

judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction of. SECTION 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. (As amended November, 1877; April, 1889 and November, 1903.[1]) The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio the chief justice.

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties [of] Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Election of judges. SECTION 7. (As amended April, 1897. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United State census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

Circuit courts, jurisdiction of. SECTION 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the

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[1] The proceedings for the third amendment, from proposal to ratification by the electors, name section 1 of article VII, relating to the court of impeachment, as the section to be amended. A similar error intervened in the amendment of 1889.

power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Elections and vacancies. SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Salaries of judges; to hold no other office. SECTION 10. (As amended November, 1912.[1]) Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. (As amended November, 1882.) There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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[1] This amendment, proposed by the legislature of 1909, was supposedly agreed to by the legislature of 1911, but by a resolution that was at least faulty. The act submitting it to the electors, 1911 c. 665, recites due approval by the later legislature, but there was no roll call in either house upon the passage of the act as required in support of an approving resolution; and there is no proof that a majority of the members of either house voted in its favor.

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace, election and term. SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Tax on civil suits. SECTION 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in suits in equity. SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Publication of laws. SECTION 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Commissioners to revise code, etc. SECTION 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

Taxation uniform; income taxes. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1908.) The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriation of money. SECTION 2. (As amended November, 1877.) No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state, loan of. SECTION 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax, levy of. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Limitations on public debt. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

State may borrow money. SECTION 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on passage of fiscal bills. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall

have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. (Added November, 1908.) Provided that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Property in lands. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

Duties and compensation of state superintendent. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1902.) The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund; interest of, how applied. SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant preemption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one

thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of school and university lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Lands, how sold; payment. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it

expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

How formed; repeal of laws. SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property, taking of by municipality. SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipalities and their indebtedness. SECTION 3. (As amended November, 1874, and November, 1912.) It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same.

Acquisition of lands by the state. SECTION 3*a*. (Added November, 1912.) The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

Authorizing a general banking law. SECTION 4. (Substituted for former sections 4 and 5, November, 1902.) The legislature shall have

power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

How proposed, submitted and adopted. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional convention. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. (As amended November, 1882.) The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Duelists disqualified as electors, etc. SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Who ineligible to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted

of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election of officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. (Added November, 1902.) No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free

pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

Effect of change of government. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Fines to accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecutions. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state goveriment, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Officers to hold. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

County officers to hold. SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Vote on constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.[1]

First election; returns. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper

officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hreinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.[1]

Common law in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the constitution adopted by the convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,
President of the convention and delegate from Brown County.

THOS. MCHUGH, *Secretary.*

Calumet—
G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

Columbia—
JAMES T. LEWIS.

Crawford—
DANIEL G. FENTON.

Dane—
WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Dodge—
STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

Fond du Lac—
SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

Grant—
ORASMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

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[1] Sections 10 and 12 of article 14 are omitted as obsolete. They apportioned the state, temporarily, into congressional, senatorial and assembly districts.

Green—

JAMES BIGGS.

Iowa—

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK,
JOSEPH WARD.

Jefferson—

JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOEL.

La Fayette—

CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

Milwaukee—

JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHOEFFLER.

Portage—

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

Rock—

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

Racine—

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. MCCLELLAN
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

Sheboygan—

SILAS STEADMAN.

Walworth—

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

Washington—

JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

Waukesha—

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

Winnebago—

HARRISON REED.

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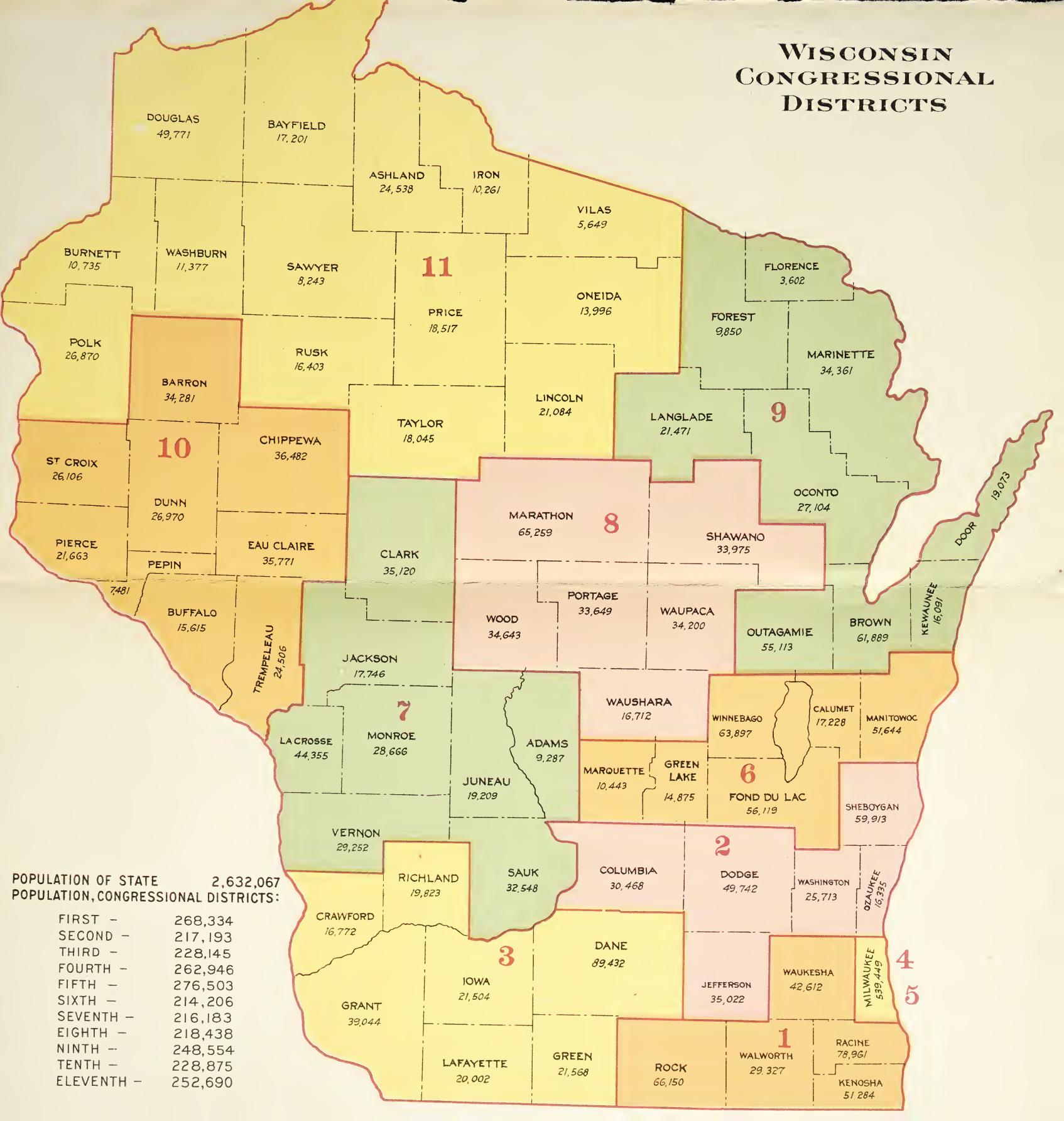
Wisconsin Congressional Districts



POPULATION OF STATE 2,632,067

POPULATION, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

FIRST –	268,334
SECOND –	217,193
THIRD –	228,145
FOURTH –	262,946
FIFTH –	276,503
SIXTH –	214,206
SEVENTH –	216,183
EIGHTH –	218,438
NINTH –	248,554
TENTH –	228,875
ELEVENTH –	252,690

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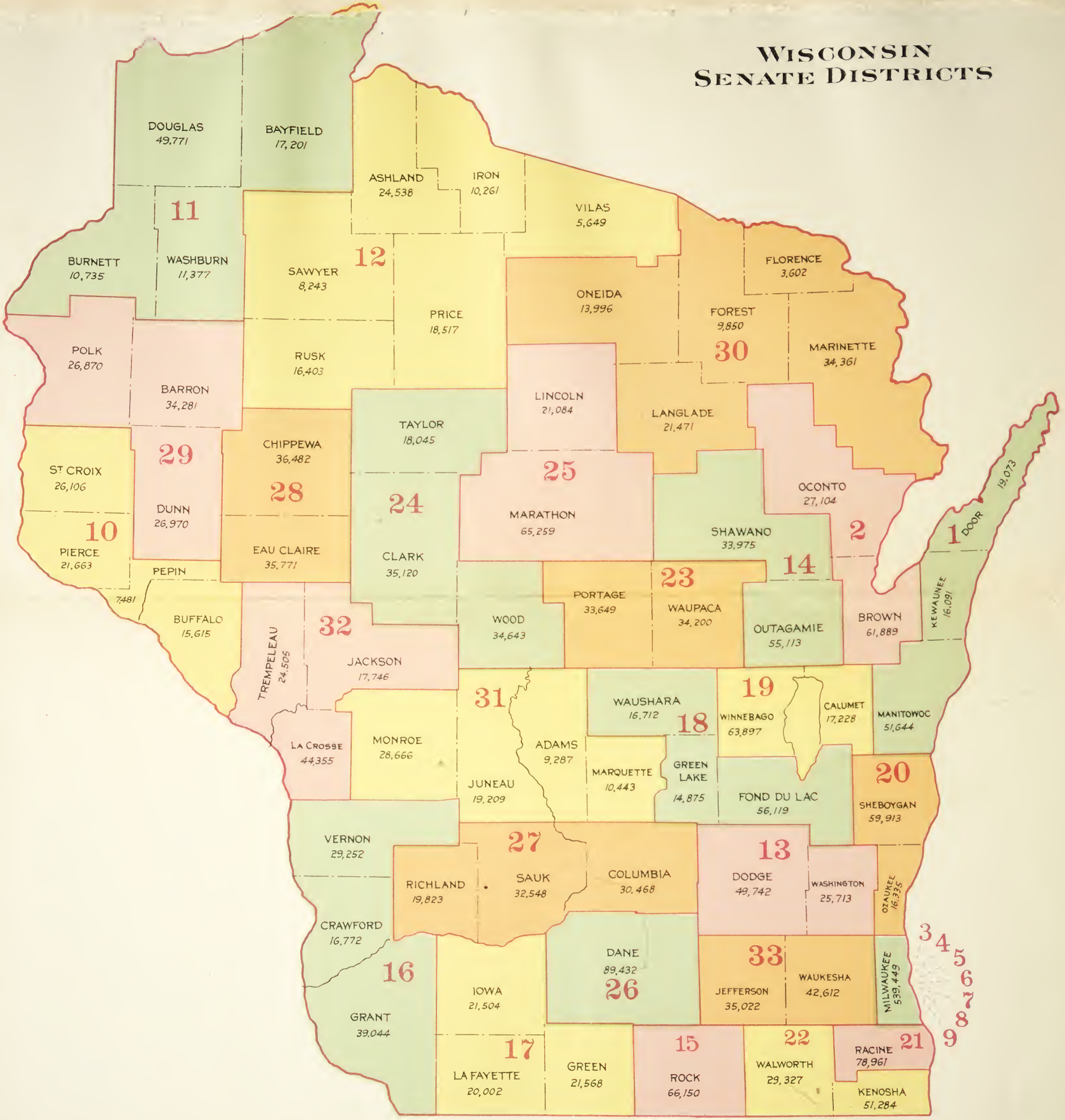

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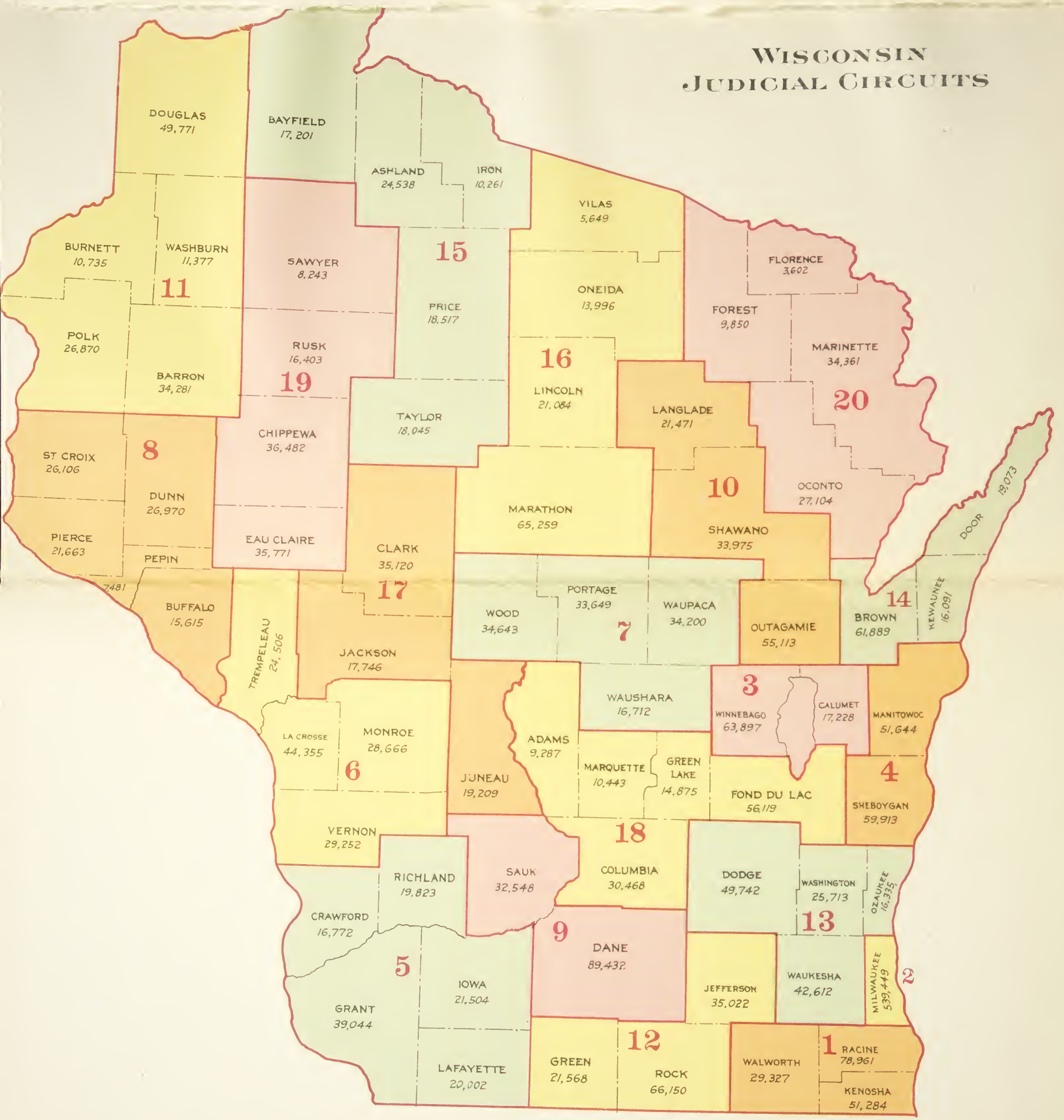

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